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AUGUST NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE



HISTORY · INDUSTRIES · LITERATURE
EDUCATION · BIOGRAPHY · RESOURCES

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Our "would-be competitors" the DeLaval Separator Co., finding themselves badly beaten in the six weeks' test of six different makes of Separators at the Kansas Agricultural College, as shown by the official Bulletin No. 123, issued May 26, 1903, in their efforts to break the force of so disastrous a defeat, have compiled a Bulletin of their own "getting up" purporting to be signed by several students, in which they try to make it appear that the DeLaval was not terribly beaten, as the Official Bulletin shows it was as follows:

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" " " U. S. "	**.033**
U. S. Excels DeLaval	**.015**

Showing that the DeLaval Separator left 45 per cent. more fat in the skimmed milk than the United States.

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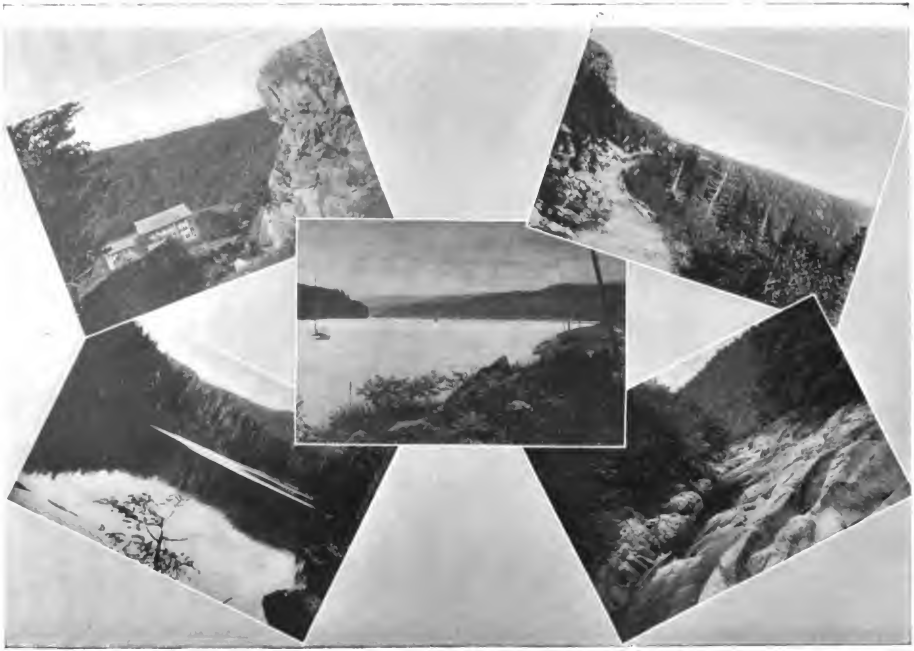
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Courtesy of Col. Joseph Battell.

VIEWS AMONG VERMONT MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.

THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. AUGUST, 1903. No. 1.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY,

(Concluded.)

BY WALTER E. RANGER,
State Superintendent of Education.

COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—In keeping with the provisions of the fortieth section of the constitution of 1777, early efforts were made to establish county grammar schools to supply instruction higher than that of common schools. The prevalent thought was that each county should have one such school for the youth of the county and that it should be sustained chiefly by private effort. Secondary education, like elementary, gradually, but more slowly, became less a private and more a public concern, especially in our time. The original plan of one school in a county was not carried out fully, because several enterprising communities in some of the counties demanded such schools. Besides, select schools, both of elementary and secondary grades, were established in various places. With incorporated academies, during the first fifty years of Vermont statehood, some counties had several institutions of secondary rank, but some of them had only a brief existence.

For many years the county grammar schools and academies supplied all the secondary school education furnished in the State. Most of them in early times also furnished elementary instruction; but with the growth of public support of elementary or common schools, the academies became more exclusively schools for advanced or secondary instruction. A few academies still have preparatory or elementary classes; but in 1902 only seven per cent. of students in academies were reported as below secondary rank. Fifty years ago probably more than half the pupils in academies and select schools were of elementary grades.

It appears from the act of 1782, in which provisions are for the first time made for the establishment and maintenance of both elementary and secondary schools, that the same public support of county schools was contemplated as that of town and district schools. A portion of this act reads as follows:—"And the judges of the county courts, in their respective counties, shall have power to appoint trustees of county schools; who shall have the same powers in all matters relating to their trust as trustees of town schools; and shall be in like manner accountable to the judges by whom they were respectively appointed. And said judges, calling to their assistance the justices of peace in their several counties, shall have power to lay a tax on the same, for the purpose of building a county school-house in each county; to be collected by a warrant from the county treasurer, in the same manner as State taxes are."

It was probably supposed that this provision was adequate for the establishment of county schools, but it fails to provide a method for determining their location, a matter over which there was sure to be much dispute. It was therefore necessary to appeal to the General Assembly to determine their location. The so-called act of incorporation of the first county school simply provided for its location at Norwich. In Orange County the matter of location was referred to the legislature four

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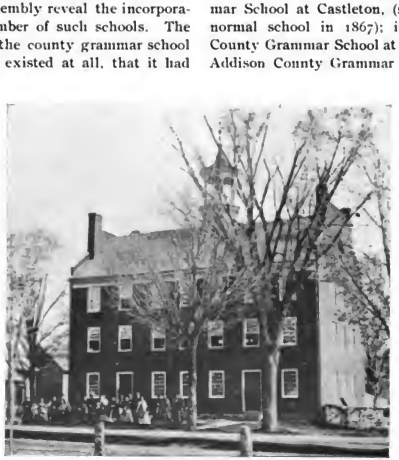
years before the school was located at Randolph in 1805. In Orleans County, in 1812, schools were located in two places by the same act.

In some counties, soon after the county school was located in one place, another community felt the need of a secondary school nearer its homes and in some cases took steps for establishing an academy. The acts of the General Assembly reveal the incorporation of a large number of such schools. The public income of the county grammar school was so small, if it existed at all, that it had little advantage over an academies controlled by a private society incorporated by legislative act.

It seems to have been the design that in some measure the county schools should be under the control of public officials; but practically they soon came to be controlled by private corporations.

In the town charters issued by Vermont, lands were allotted for the benefit of county grammar schools, and some schools were substantially aided thereby; but in some cases the lands yielded little revenue. In later times the county fund in some cases came to be divided among several schools and became of little value to any one. In Caledonia County the fund has never been divided, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the school at Peacham, otherwise known as Peacham Academy, is the only school that keeps the old title of "Caledonia County Grammar School."

The county grammar schools, distinctively known as such, were incorporated as follows: In 1785, the Windsor County Grammar School at Norwich; in 1787, Rutland County Grammar School at Castleton, (subsequently State normal school in 1867); in 1795, Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham; in 1797, Addison County Grammar School at Middlebury; in 1799, Franklin County Grammar School at St. Albans; in 1801, Windham County Grammar School at Newfane; in 1801, Chittenden County Grammar School at Waterbury; in 1805, Essex County Grammar School at Guildhall; in 1805, Orange County Grammar School at Randolph, (subsequently State normal school in 1867); in 1807, County Grammar School at Royalton (Royalton Academy); in 1808, Franklin County Grammar School at Fairfield, (the second county grammar school established in Franklin County); in 1812, Orleans County Grammar School at Brownington and Orleans County Grammar School at Craftsbury; in 1813, Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, (formerly Montpelier Academy, incorporated in 1800);



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in 1836, Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson, (formerly Lamoille Academy, chartered in 1832, and afterwards State normal school in 1867). It seems that Bennington and Grand Isle counties never had any distinctive county grammar schools.

Of these "County Grammar Schools" the one at Peacham alone seems to have retained its original name and character. The one at Middlebury was the origin of Middlebury College; and one cannot help wondering how close a connection the inception of "The American

ministration of the school lands and their income.

ACADEMIES.—The early academies evidently did not differ essentially from the "county grammar schools" in school instruction and government. Chiefly in response to crying educational needs, many academies were early instituted and performed invaluable and noteworthy service in the education of youth. A few of the early academies are still in existence, some have become associated with the public school system, and many have ceased to exist



BURR AND BURTON SEMINARY, MANCHESTER, VT.

Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy," founded in 1819 by Captain Alden Partridge, which in 1834 became Norwich University, transferred to Northfield in 1866, had with the Windsor County Grammar School at Norwich. The schools at Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson, as already noted, became State normal schools in 1867. The schools at Middlebury, St. Albans and Montpelier, in time, became practically merged into the public high schools of those places. Craftsbury Academy is doubtless the successor of the County Grammar School at that place. The others seem to have been discontinued as secondary schools, though some of them may exist in name for the as secondary schools. Following is the list of academies, so far as ascertained, that are no longer existent: Clio Hall, Bennington, chartered in 1780; Athens Grammar School, Athens, 1791; Cavendish Academy, Cavendish, 1792; Windham Hall, Newfane, 1801; Dorset Grammar School, Dorset, 1804; Dorset Academy, Dorset, 1807; Addison Literary Society, Addison, 1810; Newton Academy, Shoreham, 1811; Union Academy, Hubbardton, 1812; Chester Academy, Chester, 1814; Union Academy, Bennington, 1817; Arlington Academy, Arlington, 1817; Poultney Female Academy, Poultney, 1819; Concord Academy, Concord, 1823; St. Johnsbury Female Acad-

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emy, St. Johnsbury, 1824; Jericho Academy, Jericho, 1828; Georgia Academy, Georgia, 1838; Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock, 1848; Barre Academy, Barre, 1849. Since 1850 academies have been instituted and discontinued, so far as can be ascertained, in Londonderry, Norwich, Poultney, Pawlet, Rutland, Franklin, Alburgh, Holland, Albany, Charleston, Coventry, Underhill, Morgan and Williston.

Among the academies merged into public high schools are the following: Brattleboro Academy, Brattleboro, chartered in 1801; Brandon Academy, Brandon, 1806; West Rutland Academy, West Rutland, 1810; Wallingford Academy, Wallingford, 1814; Windsor Female Academy, Windsor, 1812 and 1822; Bradford Academy, Bradford, 1820; Vergennes Academy, Vergennes, 1822; Hinesburg Academy, Hinesburg, 1824; Columbian Academy, Windsor, 1826; Burlington High School, Burlington, 1829; Black River Academy, Ludlow, 1834; Enosburgh Academy, Enosburgh, 1839; Hartford Academy, Hartford, 1839; Phillips Academy, Danville, 1840; Chelsea Academy, Chelsea, 1851; Swanton Falls Academy, Swanton, 1862; New Haven Academy, 1865 and Beeman Academy, New Haven, 1869; Barton Academy, Barton, 1870; Literary and Scientific Institute, Bristol; People's Academy, Morrisville; Newbury Seminary, Newbury; West Randolph Academy, West Randolph; Northfield Institute, Northfield; Missisquoi Academy, North Troy; Hardwick Academy, Hardwick; Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park; New Hampton Institute, Fairfax.

The academies now operating in the State, controlled by private corporations and reported to the State Department of Education, are as follows: Caledonia County Grammar School, otherwise known as Peacham Academy, Peacham, incorporated in 1795; Thetford Academy, Thetford, 1819; Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, 1826; Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, 1829; Craftsbury Academy, Craftsbury, 1829; Vermont Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, formerly of Newbury, 1833; Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, 1834; Derby Academy, Derby, 1839; St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, 1842; Goddard Seminary, Barre, 1863; Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, 1867; Essex Classical Institute, Essex, 1869; Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, 1871; Brigham Academy, successor of an older academy, Bakersfield,



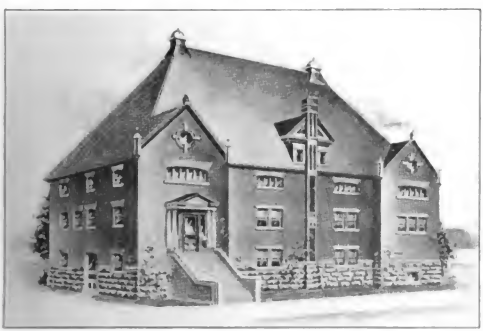
CHAPEL TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

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opened in 1879; McIndoes' Academy, McIndoes Falls. To these may be added Royalton Academy, Royalton, first incorporated in 1807 and Maple Lawn Academy, a private institution located at South Hero.

The worthy story of Vermont's academies would fill volumes. The writer regrets that the limits of this sketch prevent the use of much valuable and significant information that has come into his possession. Each of these institutions, while closely resembling others of its class, has its own individual history. To attempt here a sketch of any one would be to render it the injustice of inadequate treatment and to show neglect to others as worthy. For more than a century these institutions have exerted their potent and beneficent influence upon coming generations of Vermonters. Established in public confidence, sustained by loyal patronage and support, fostered in the people's affections, energized by the lives of noble and devoted teachers, enriched by the lives of Vermont's aspiring youth, and animated by a fine spirit of service, they have, in turn, nourished the very life of our people. By inspiring in youth the love of truth, beauty and righteousness, by loyalty to high and worthy ideals of life and conduct, by giving a training for civic and social, as well as industrial, duties of life, they have been potent factors in the elevation and enrichment of the citizenship of our State, and in the development of that sterling manhood and womanhood that has been, and is still, the glory of the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Joseph A DeBoer has given us the most accurate, complete and valuable treatment of "The Early Vermont Academies and County Grammar Schools" in his article on "Secondary Education," to be found in Bush's "History of Education in Vermont," published by the United States Bureau of Education. Mr. DeBoer, among other discriminating opinions, writes as follows regarding the place of the early academy: "From Fort Dummer to the admission to Statehood, March 4, 1791, is sixty-seven years. During that time Vermonters laid the foundations of their subsequent civil history. During that period they made dwelling places in virgin forests, endured the hostility of the Indians, aided in prosecuting the two French and Indian wars, sustained for more than ten years the governmental hostility of New York, took part in the protracted struggles of the Revolution, appealed to Congress for an honorable admission; in short, from first to last labored and lived amid as many dangers to life and property and obstacles to peaceful growth as in this country have ever attended a rising State.



GYMNASIUM TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

This long-drawn experience, so dearly bought and held, produced a people of true and solid characteristics, earnest, manly, economical, independent and true. To know the origin of a special people is essential to an understanding of the story of their education. It affected

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their views of the rights to school supervision within the district; it was responsible, doubtless, for the failure of the county grammar school as a public scheme. It probably impaired, in some degree, the future usefulness of their colleges; it largely explains the multiplicity of academies over territories too thinly populated to properly support them, but, in exchange for all this, it put quality into character, solidity into thought, and earnestness into life. The early Vermont men were identities, nor was identity lost in their training. Their originality remained in tact; their progress was by individuals, not by classes. Their history gave them a character, and their single year. After 1850 the increase of public high schools lessened the opportunity and work of the academies. In more recent years the number of students in academies has rapidly decreased while a corresponding increase of numbers is noticeable in our public high schools. While fifty years ago nearly all our students of secondary rank were in academies, and even twenty-five years ago probably two-thirds were still in academies, today only a little more than one-fourth of such students are in academies. And yet it should be remembered to the credit of these institutions that they are still preparing about two-fifths of our students who enter college.



LYNDON INSTITUTE, LYNDON, VT.

character so colored their early schools as to make them a special phase of New England life. No other schools have done or could have done the peculiar work of these early academies."

Up to 1840 the people of the State depended almost wholly upon private and voluntary effort for secondary school education. The county grammar schools, academies, and select schools contributed not only secondary instruction but did a large work in elementary instruction. Many of the academies, both those now existing and those discontinued, became large and important institutions, and came near being what it is claimed modern high schools should be, the people's colleges. Thousands of students were prepared for college and for life's duties in these institutions. It was no unusual thing for one of these popular and serviceable institutions to have more than three hundred different students within a

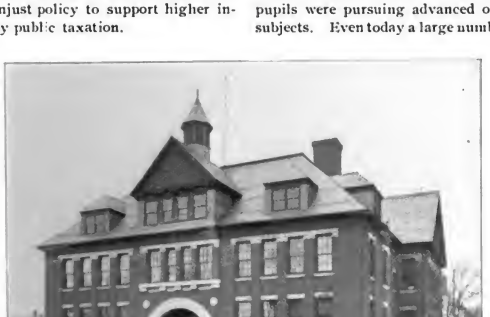
Evidently some of these institutions, after the good old fashion, have in marked degree the power to inspire youth to scholarly careers. In the essential history of education in Vermont these institutions have occupied a large place and have contributed a service that cannot be measured. They still occupy an important place in our educational system and perform a large work in school education. Under existing law and practice nearly all these schools give at public expense instruction to advanced pupils whose tuitions are paid directly from public school funds. While the number of incorporated academies, reported to the State educational office, has been reduced to fifteen with a yearly attendance of about 1,700 students, yet in several communities they are the chief mainstay of educational interest. While some are struggling for existence on account of changed conditions and movements, a few of our academies have re-

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cently made additions to their endowment and equipment that promise long permanency and great service.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—As has been indicated, elementary education passed from private to public control in advance of secondary. It took more than fifty years from the time of the first act making for public provision for advance instruction for our people generally to accept the idea that secondary or high school education is a function of government. Even now a few of our citizens believe that it is an unwise and unjust policy to support higher institutions by public taxation.

Public support of secondary education has not been confined to the establishment and maintenance of high schools. As early as 1876, and probably some years earlier, districts were empowered by legislative enactment to make contracts with academies for giving instruction to all or a part of their pupils. It sometimes happened that a district would close its school and send all its pupils to an academy. It soon followed that a part of these pupils were pursuing advanced or secondary subjects. Even today a large number of pupils



CHURCH STREET SCHOOL BUILDING RUTLAND VT.

Progressive legislation and practice in connection with high schools seems to have been closely related to that of graded schools. Wherever graded schools have been established the result has usually been the institution of a high school. Very little has been accomplished in the gradation of schools in places where no high school is maintained. Probably the first act looking toward the establishment of public high schools was in 1841, when districts were empowered to establish a second school for older pupils. Previous to 1860 high schools had been established in several of the larger towns. From that time to the present such schools have been established in progressive communities. Today there are sixty high schools in the State having about 4,500 students. Their number is increasing from year to year. In 1902 high schools were established in Grand Isle and Williamstown.

enrolled in academies are taught at public expense. For example, about 60 pupils are instructed in Lyndon Institute and their tuitions are paid out of public school funds, and about 150 pupils attend St. Johnsbury Academy at public expense. Altogether there are now about 500 high school pupils in academies. Doubtless such public patronage is the chief factor in prolonging the life of some of our academies.

Of the 6,210 students of high schools and academies in 1902, 5,159 were instructed at public expense and 1,051 paid their tuitions.

There has been considerable legislation relating to high schools during the last forty years. In 1867, an act was passed empowering towns, even under the district system, to establish and maintain a central high school.

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Practically since that time statutory law has made permissible throughout the State the support of high schools by local taxation. Such legislation was in keeping with a growing belief in the principle of public support of secondary schools, and was attended by an increase in the establishment of high schools.

Since 1894, towns having a population of 2,500 have been required either to maintain high schools or furnish advanced instruction for its students in academies or high schools of graded districts. In 1900, existing law provided for free advanced, or secondary, education-



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, PROCTOR.

al opportunities as follows; (1) towns and cities having 2,500 inhabitants, or more, were required to provide free secondary instruction; (2) towns having within their limits an academy, seminary or high school of incorporated district, were required to provide free secondary instruction; (3) any town, not within the foregoing, by action of its directors, might provide such instruction free in other towns; (4) any town, by a vote, might support a high school or otherwise provide free advanced instruction. In effect, all the large towns and many small ones either maintained high schools or provided equivalent schooling in other institutions. Probably from one-half to three fourths of our youth resided in towns that provided free secondary schooling.

In 1902, a very important law was enacted that requires every town to provide for the instruction of advanced pupils in higher branches of study in the high school of the town, or in the high school of the incorporated school district, or in an academy of the town, or in the high schools or academies of other towns. Vermont, in this act, took the final step, whereby free secondary education is provided for every youth in the State who is fitted for it and aspires to it. The idea seems now established in law and public sentiment that it is the legitimate function of the State to provide for secondary, as well as elementary, instruction.

Ten of our public high schools, which are the successors of academies, still maintain the names of academies, and one that of County Grammar school. In several cases trustees of the old corporation have a real or seeming participation with public school officers in the control of these schools. Another interesting feature of some of our high schools is the practice of inviting and receiving students from other towns on the payment of tuitions. In 1902 there were reported 767 such students in

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our high schools. In many places the high school preserves the traditions and practice of an old academy. Most of our academies are supported by tuitions paid from public school funds. In the evolution of these two classes of schools, perhaps the chief distinction left between them is one of control, whether private or public.

In 1903 there were reported to the State department of education 75 secondary schools, including academies and high schools: In them were 272 teachers, of whom 121 were males and 151 were females. From their 6,210 students 775, 336 male and 439 female, were graduated; and of these 307, 211 male and 96 female, declared their intention of entering college. The libraries of these schools contain 49 559 volumes. Laboratories are reported in 46, departments of music in 20, and departments of art in 14 schools.

The development of public high schools and the increase of their number in recent years offer gratifying evidence of educational progress in the State. In twenty years the number of pupils in our high schools has more than doubled. Each year has shown a large increase in expenditures for the support of these schools. Most of them are animated by a progressive spirit; many of them have long maintained a high standard of excellence; they manifest a general tendency to enlarge the advantages offered their pupils and to establish higher standards; and as a rule their teachers are wide awake, aspiring, well equipped and efficient. The noteworthy growth of our public high schools and the public favor and support accorded them indicate that they are to render in the future still larger service in the education of our youth.



CONVERSE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The colleges in Vermont are not treated at any length in this article because their history has been published in previous issues of THE VERMONTER.

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By permission Col. Joseph Balfell. AROUND BREAD LOAF INN, RIPTON.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

VERMONTERS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BY DELMAR J. VAIL, U. S. CONSUL.

AWAY "down east" beyond battlemented Halifax, the land of Evangeline, and the Loyalist City of St. John, lies Prince Edward Island, the most fertile Province and one of the loveliest spots of the Dominion.

Apparently the most out-of-the-way of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, it is in reality but 24 hours from us by travel. Its beautiful climate—peculiar to itself—is yearly attracting larger numbers of our people and they find it to be a summer resort of such charm and novelty that they are enraptured. Sated with the noise of our bustling cities and eager to escape the superheated atmosphere, they hie away to this land in the sea and quickly regain tone and strength. In summer the delightful climate transforms everything, and

"Fills
The air around with beauty."

Verdant fields on every hand, with patches of forest here and there; prosperous farms and comfortable homes dotting the scene; beautiful arms of the sea cutting into the land in all directions; landscapes and seascapes of surpassing loveliness—this is the picture presented. The country is gently undulating and there is not a mountain or very high hill in all the Island. Stones are unknown and a Vermonter would miss his granite boulders. The soil is a disintegrated sandstone of a distinct red color, which combined with the peculiar greenness of the grass and shrubery, produces a picturesque effect very pleasing to the spectator. The tourist on pleasure bent and in search of quiet and rest should come here. Numberless trout streams furnish sport for the angler, and deep sea fishing is easily obtainable. In season the disciple of Nimrod will find duck, brant, wild geese, plover, snipe, woodcock and other game birds plentiful, and good bags are not hard to secure.

Accommodation for holiday seekers is provided by several hotels and numerous farm houses in different parts of the Island, but more especially on the North Shore—an ideal place—where for 50 miles high sand-dunes bar the sea from the land, and where the unbroken beach of hard white sand affords surf bathing that is unexcelled anywhere in the world.



HON. DELMAR J. VAIL, U. S. CONSUL P. E. I.

The glorious feeling of untrammelled freedom which possesses the soul when staying for a short season at one of these hotels "Far from the madding crowd"—but not too far from civilization—is beyond expression. Here will the toil-worn find restful retreats;

"The heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here"

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The days are never hot as we experience heat, and the nights are always cool; while the glorious fresh air, excellent food and a good appetite induced by the breath of the sea, are factors in creating a happy frame of mind and a comfortable bodily state. All the products of the farm as well as the delicacies of the season are to be had at the hotels. And everything is reasonably cheap.

The writer has enjoyed many pleasant visits to the seaside resorts. The perfectly natural

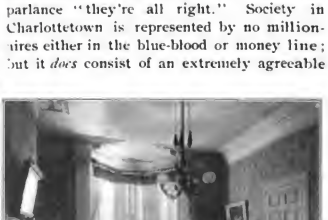


U. S. CONSULATE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

life which one may lead at these places is their chiefest charm. For a moderate sum per week one can enjoy living near to nature in this happy holiday land, with miles of beach to wander upon, a beautiful country to walk or drive through; and fishing if you are so inclined. And the greatest charm of all seems to be the fact that the Island is only being "discovered." One has almost all the pleasure of a first-comer in visiting these resorts. The people are so kind, everything is so homelike, that the visitor soon feels quite at ease, and conventionalities and "form" bother him not at all.

The unbounded hospitality of the Islanders is proverbial. They spare no trouble to show you around, if they find you would like to see the Island. Do you fish? Well, if your friend cannot go with you, he has a friend who will, and you are forthwith introduced. Next day you have a charming drive in the cool air of the early morn, and catch the lordly trout before the sun gets too high; returning to town to dream of the strikes you made and to feel again in imagination the "swish of the line and the click of the reel." Or it may be that you have been driven over to the "North Side"—it is only fourteen miles across the Island—and there you have spent a delightful day, returning refreshed, sunburned, invigorated, and full of the ozone of the Gulf air.

Yes, the people take you as a matter of course, and are nice to you. They make you one of themselves, and you join in their social amusements. You go to Government House at the Lieutenant Governor's invitation when the British warships are in port, rub shoulders with the jolly sailors, and dance with the pretty Island girls, counting this one more joy added to the store. On other occasions too, is dispensed by His Honor and his lady that rare hospitality which seems indigenous to the Island, and always with a graceful warmth that charms the guest. Indeed, in every home is the same pleasing cordiality noticeable. After the slight reserve common to all insular people has thawed, one finds the Islanders thoroughly sociable; and in common parlance "they're all right." Society in Charlottetown is represented by no millionaires either in the blue-blood or money line; but it *does* consist of an extremely agreeable



OFFICE OF THE U. S. CONSULATE.

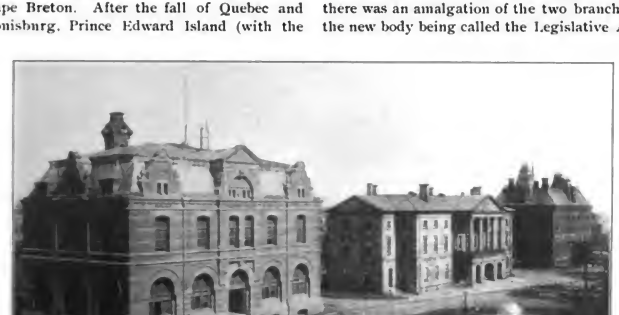
and prosperous middle class with which it is a pleasure to associate.

Perhaps like many others you will not take the trouble to go outside of Charlottetown during your holiday save for a day or two, because it will seem so quiet, so different, so emancipated from the constraints of the rapid life you have left behind, that you consider it comparatively tranquil, and spend your time pleasantly there. And that may be a good thing to do. Boating and bathing may be had near the city, and the country around is always within reach, two or three hours of driv-

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ing taking one to any of thesea side resorts.

There is much to interest in the history of the Province and the glamour of a past romance still clings to many spots. Time was when the legions of France and the British troops fought for the possession of Acadie—1745 to 1758—and although the Island of Prince Edward (or St. John as it was then known) was not the scene of any actual conflict, it was garrisoned by the French, and one of the theatres of war was in the neighboring Island of Cape Breton. After the fall of Quebec and Louisburg, Prince Edward Island (with the rest of Acadia) was finally ceded to Britain. It was connected with Nova Scotia until 1768 when a separate government was granted. Responsible government was given in 1851, and in 1873 the Island became the baby province of the Dominion of Canada.



QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Like the rest "of the Maritime" the Island of Prince Edward received its quota of Loyalists. When Shelburne in Nova Scotia—that great city that was to be, founded after the close of the Revolutionary War by those who were not satisfied with the new order of things—collapsed, about one hundred of its inhabitants came to Prince Edward Island, settling mostly on the south shore. The Haydens, and many well-known families of to-day—thrifty and prosperous citizens of such fine farming districts as Bedeque, Pownal, Vernon River, etc.,—are descendants of those who in 1783 preferred George of England to his namesake of Washington.

Some years ago the little Province had its "Lords" and "Commons"—a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. But this was really cumbersome and it was felt that some reduction might be made in the number of law-makers, to the financial benefit of, and without any detriment to, the country. Accordingly in 1893, there was an amalgation of the two branches, the new body being called the Legislative Assembly. It consists of thirty members—15 Councillors elected by the property-holders, and the same number of Assemblymen elected by the franchise vote. The arrangement has worked well, and money has been saved. All matters of provincial importance are controlled by the local parliament—the regulation of trade and commerce, the railway and postal services, etc., coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor appointed for five years by the Federal Administration and whose salary is $7,000 per annum; an Executive Council of 9 members, and the above mentioned Legislative Assembly which meets every spring at Charlottetown.

Since 1891, the Island has been under a Liberal regime. The present Premier is the

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Hon. Arthur Peters, who is able, and well fitted for the high position he fills. He is a capable debater, a forcible speaker and popular with all.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The excellent free school system dates from 1877, and is under the control of a Board of Education. There is a Chief Superintendent and three Inspectors—one for each of the three counties. The country is divided into school districts, and the school houses are rarely more than three miles apart. In 1901, the number of teachers was 589 and the number of scholars 20,779. The Prince of Wales College and Normal School is the leading Government

reputation. Lobsters, mackerel, eggs, smelts, potatoes, oats, hay, live stock of all kinds, and pork in carcasses and cured are some of the commodities exported. The Province is a great farm, and it is rapidly taking front rank as a cheese and butter manufacturing country as well as a fruit-growing district.

Our Consulate was established in 1858, and since then we have sent to "the Island" (Prince Edward be it noted, not Blackwell's or Deer Island) for longer or shorter terms, the following Consuls :—

Albert G. Catlin of Massachusetts, Consul for P. E. I., March 30, 1858, on conf.

John M. Austin of New York, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1861, recess.



A SHORE SCENE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Educational Institution, and there is an excellent Roman Catholic College — St. Dunstans — which is attended by a number of boys from our own land.

Prince Edward Island's area is 2,133 square miles, and its population 103,258. It is a thickly settled Province — more so than either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick — and its excess population for the most part when dissatisfied with the farm, as they generally become after receiving an education at the excellent schools and colleges of the country, turn longing eyes to the fleshpots of the United States. And thither they move in numbers. It must be confessed that they give to us of their best—in the Island it is openly deplored. In many cases they rise to positions of great prominence—one example being enough to quote: President Schurman of Cornell.

We do quite a large business with the Islanders and their produce enjoys an excellent

Jay Haziel Sherman of Vermont, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 30, 1861, recess.

Jay Haziel Sherman, Consul for P. E. I., July 17, 1862, on conf.

Joseph Covill of Maine, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 15, 1865, recess; Feb. 16, 1866, on conf.

E. Parker Scammon of Ohio, Consul for P. E. I., May 4, 1866, on conf.

David M. Dunn of Indiana, Consul for P. E. I., March 15, 1871, on conf.

Peter S. MacGowan, Vice-Consul, December 16, 1870.

Warren A. Worden of New York, Consul at Charlottetown, July 20, 1883, recess; Dec. 20, 1883, on conf.

Henry M. Keim of Pennsylvania, Consul at Charlottetown, April 16, 1886, on conf.

N. J. George of Tennessee, Consul at Charlottetown, March 24, 1887, recess; Jan. 16, 1888, on conf.

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Isaac C. Hall of Massachusetts, Consul at Charlottetown, July 24, 1890, on conf.

Dominic J. Kane of Maine, Consul at Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1893, on conf.

Delmar J. Vail of Vermont, Consul at Charlottetown, July 17, 1897, on conf.

Frederick W. Hyndman of Prince Edward Island, Vice-Consul, Dec. 10, 1880.

Frederick W. Hyndman, a British subject, V. & D. C., Oct. 9, 1883.

Daniel C. Hickey, a citizen of the United States, V. & D. C., Feb. 8, 1887.

John McEachern, a British subject, V. & D. C., Sept. 15, 1887.

John T. Crockett, a British subject, V. & D. C., Oct. 25, 1890.

THE CAPITAL.

Charlottetown, the capital of the Province, is a city of 12,000 population. It is beautifully laid out on a fine site and possesses a magnificent harbor. Along the water front are some of the chief residences of the city. Here from the United States Consulate the silken fold of our starry banner is one of the first signs to greet a traveller coming by steamer. On entering the harbor the beauty of the scenery on every hand impresses all who are making their first trip, and the good impression is confirmed with longer acquaintance.

Charlottetown is quite a wide-awake city, now. A few years ago it was not, but a great deal of improvement has lately taken place, and now it may rank as being fairly up-to-date. Its stores will be found splendidly equipped and stocked; one need not think that he will be cut off from the conveniences of modern commercial enterprise. The streets are wide and some of them are planted with shade trees, as all of them should be. Under the management of Councillor Paton, Chairman of the Street Committee, extensive improvements are everywhere noticeable, and great credit is certainly due him for the untiring interest he has taken in improving the streets of the city. There are some really fine public buildings, and very creditable gardens in the centre of the city, where on summer evenings band concerts are given and the people promenade. The city has both electric light and gas, possesses a splendid system of waterworks and is equipped with sewerage. It is almost as well managed as if it were in Vermont. Of course we would take more pride in it than the Charlottetonians seem to do. They cannot be persuaded to spend money in beautifying their town, though they have apparently taken some pains and made some outlay to keep in good order the prettiest natural park that can be seen anywhere. It is a perfect little delight and an adornment that any city should be proud of. But one cannot help thinking if the citizens of Charlottetown had the enterprise of our people they would have tourists coming to them by thousands, and be enriched by tens of thousands of dollars each season. It seems a pity for their own sakes that they cannot see this. This, however, is about the only fault that can be found with them, and they only are the losers by it.

The market at Charlottetown is a unique institution that fails not to please and interest visitors. Semi-weekly come from the surrounding districts market gardeners and women laden with the luscious products of this great garden, which they display temptingly in the two stories of the market building. Here are vegetables still bedewed and beautiful, there fruit; here baskets of delightfully fresh eggs, there butter. And such golden butter! One is tempted to eat it as one would ice cream. By all means see the market; and Mrs. Mallet, with her cheery "Good morning, my dear," will extend to you a cordial greeting.

Charlottetown is most quickly reached over the Boston and Maine Railroad via Portland, Bangor, St. John, Point du Chene, and Summerside, P. E. I., the trip requiring just twenty-four hours. This journey may be varied by taking the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company, from Boston via Portland and Eastport to St. John, N. B. The Yarmouth Steamship Line and Dominion Atlantic Railway and connections will land a passenger in Charlottetown via Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Wolfville, Windsor and Pictou, N. S. The Plant Line Steamers make semi-weekly trips between Boston and Charlottetown stopping at Halifax and passing through the Straits of Canso and Northumberland.

Boats owned by the Quebec Steamship Company, the Black Diamond and Dobell Lines call at the Island from Montreal. The Steamer "City of Ghent" makes weekly trips between Halifax and Charlottetown.

Other transportation facilities (returning) are by rail from Charlottetown to Summerside,

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thence by steamer to Point du Chene; or by steamer from Charlottetown to Pictou, there making railway connections. During the winter season communication is maintained between Pictou and Georgetown, P. E. I., and between Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Summerside, P. E. I., by specially built steamers.

Prince Edward Island has two hundred and ten miles of railway extending from Charlottetown to Summerside and Tignish in the west, and to Souris and Georgetown in the east, with a branch line to Cape Traverse. From the last named point to Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick is the route of the celebrated winter ice-boat service performed with boats on runners. These are hauled over the ice by passengers and boatmen during the most severe weather when the steamers are unable to keep up regular communication with the mainland. The distance from cape to cape is 9 miles, and the trip is a most novel and exhilarating one.

The Prince Edward Island Railway, under the able and efficient administration of the Hon. A. G. Blair, late Minister of Railways, General Manager Pottinger, Manager Russell, Traffic Manager Tiffin at Moncton and Mr. G. A. Sharp, its Resident Superintendent, is making rapid strides in the way of service, and an improvement is noticeable in all its branches and departments. Large sums have been expended during the past year on its roadbed, new stations, etc., and this with the many additions to the rolling stock, has made it an up-to-date railway in every respect. With its fine service and gentlemanly conductors, tourists can enjoy the scenery with comfort and pleasure. At the present time an extension of seventy-five miles long is being built to the Murray Harbor District in the southern part of the Province. The line will have a deep water terminus, which will be of great value to the shipping interest as it will be a direct shipping point to Boston and New York. It will run through one of the best farming districts of the Island and will open up a very fine country for tourists.

The construction of the new branch necessitates the bridging of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, the estimated cost of the structure being in the vicinity of one million dollars. A new passenger station is also to be erected in the city, entailing with other expenditures, an outlay of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The writer would fain see more of the good people of our great Republic visit this land "compassed by the inviolate sea," and test its peculiar summer charms. Rugged mountain and roar of cataract, trackless forest and mighty river there are not. Apart from old ocean's thunderous surf there is no grandeur here. But who shall attempt to depict the sweet pastoral scenery of beautiful "Abegweit,"* its fragrant groves and velvet-carpeted fields abloom with an almost tropical luxuriance: the glint of its crystal waters or the health-giving breezes from the surrounding sail-flecked sea. And over it all, an atmosphere marvellously clear, and a sky as blue as that of sunny Italy.

Tourists receive a hearty welcome—the very air is redolent of hospitality.

*The Indian name for P. E. Island, meaning "Home on the wave."

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The September VERMONTER will be a number of unusual interest. The principal features will be illustrated articles on the notable events of Old Home Week, which include the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston to the State, the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Stowe, the unveiling of the monument to President Arthur at Fairfield, and the dedication of the marker on the old military road between Montgomery and Westfield. The recent summer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association at Newport will also be described and illustrated.

It has been found necessary on account of the great amount of time and labor involved in the preparation of special articles and illustrations for the "Greater Vermont" number to defer the publication of this important issue another month. The October VERMONTER will, therefore, be devoted to the natural resources, industries and material attractions of the State.

An introductory article on a "Greater Vermont" will appear in this number from the pen of the Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, one of Vermont's most progressive young men. Prof. George H. Perkins, State geologist, will contribute an article on Vermont's Mineral Resources from a commercial standpoint. Other writers of recognized ability will write on different features of a "Greater Vermont."

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Sherman, Windsor.

MISS MARTHA M. MELLISH, WOODSTOCK, VT.



Photo by Cutler, Burlington.

MISS MARY H. FOSS, VERGENNES, VT.

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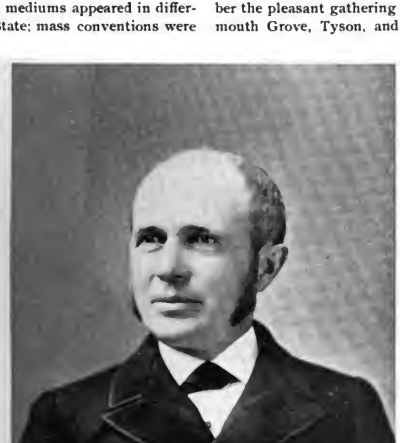
SPIRITUALISM IN VERMONT.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE QUEEN CITY PARK ASSOCIATION.

IN the early days of the Spiritual movement thoughtful people in Vermont were among the first to recognize the vital truth contained in its philosophy and soon a large number of able speakers and mediums appeared in different parts of the State; mass conventions were held, and in June, 1868, the Vermont State Association was organized at Danby, Vermont, it being the first State Association in the United States.

Since that time regular conventions have been held all over the State wherever a call was issued for them to come. Large crowds attended these meetings and much and increasing interest was manifested.

A long list of able speakers and mediums might be given who presented their best thoughts to the large audiences who attended these meetings. Prominent among them were Miss Achsa W. Sprague, of Plymouth, Vt., (a most remarkable woman and medium) Mrs. Townsand, of Bridgewater, Mrs. Sarah A. Wiley, of Rockingham, Dr. Dean Clark, Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, of Brandon, Hon. A. E. Stanley, of Leicester, Mrs. Emma Paul, of Morrisville, and Mrs. Abbie Crossett, of Duxbury. Many of the older members can remember the pleasant gathering at picturesque Plymouth Grove, Tyson, and many other green spots in Fair Vermont where the crowds were so large that every room in every house was utilized to accommodate the many visitors. Three conventions were held yearly until Queen City Park camp meeting was inaugurated when it was decided to hold but two conventions each year. In addition to the State speakers mentioned many excellent lecturers from Boston and other places have been present and added to the interest of the meetings. For the past 13 years Dr. E. A. Smith, of Brandon, has been President of the Associa-



DR. E. A. SMITH.

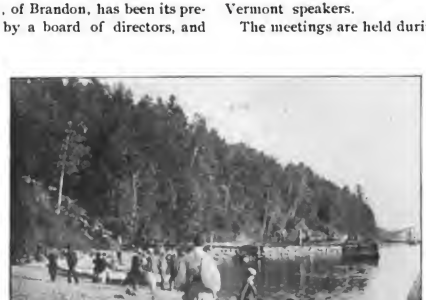
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tion, Mr. A. F. Hubbard, of Tyson, and Dr. S. N. Gould, of Randolph, vice-presidents; Mr. Janus Crossett, of Duxbury, has been treasurer and secretary for about as many years.

The winter conventions have lately been held at Montpelier, in January each year, and are largely attended and very interesting. Twenty-two years ago, Queen City Park, an ideal spot, was opened as a summer home for Spiritualists and with its lovely situation and charming surroundings it has become a favorite Mecca in which they gather from all over the land. During the twenty-two years of its existence Dr. E. A. Smith, of Brandon, has been its president, assisted by a board of directors, and in a few years, with but a small insurance on it. Through the generosity and ability of Mr. Lucius Webb, of East Granville, Vt., a larger and more commodious structure was erected.

The ablest talent in the ranks of Spiritualism have stood on the platform of Queen City Park. Judge A. H. Dailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. F. A. Wiggan, of Boston, Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, of Brandon, J. Clegg Wright, of Ohio, Dr. George Dutton, of Chicago, Mrs. N. T. Brigham, of New York, Hon. A. E. Stanley, Mrs. H. P. Russegue, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Harrison D. Barrett as well as Vermont speakers.

The meetings are held during the month of



SCENE AT QUEEN CITY PARK.

through various vicissitudes many trials and financial difficulties, he has borne the burden and heat of the day, and constantly and faithfully worked for its best interests. He is the oldest president of the forty-seven Spiritual camp meetings in the United States.

Lake Pleasant is the largest of these. Judge A. H. Dailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is its president. Lily Dale, N. Y., is another large camp of which Hon. Mr. Gaston, member of Congress is president. There is also another camp at Onset, Mass.

When Queen City Park was purchased of the Central Vermont Railroad there was no hotel there. The camp meeting association soon built one which was unfortunately burned August, a lecture given each day and two on Sundays. They are well attended and on fine Sundays the Park is crowded with visitors.

Entertainments in the evenings and social dances for the young people are held in the pavilion.

The Ladies Aid Society which has been in active operation for many years materially assist the Association financially.

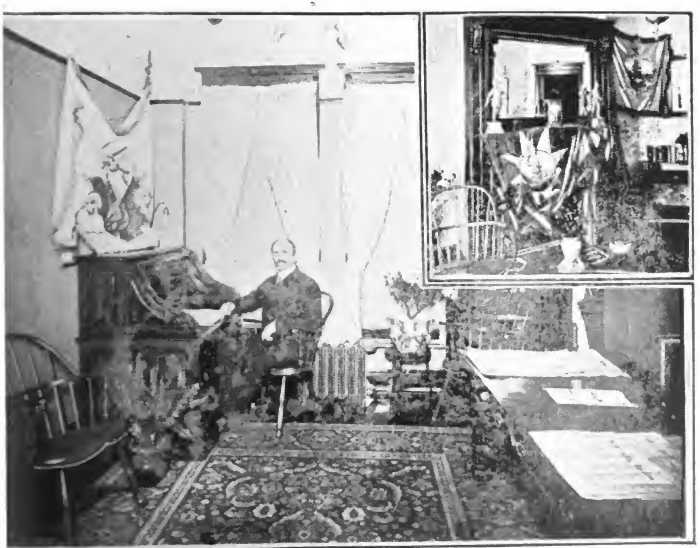
The managers of Queen City Park have always welcomed to its platform all phases of liberal thought; their aim has been to present the best and most progressive ideas of the age to the audiences who gather there. For several years the Universalist Society of New England held delightful grove meetings there

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under the able leadership of the Rev. J. J. Lewis, of Boston.

Some of the foremost speakers in that denomination were present on these occasions, including, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Professor Emerson, Dr. Sawyer of Tufts, Rev. Q. A. Shinn and Rev. Dr. Rexford. One year ago the Rev. Mr. Lewis held a summer school for teachers on the grounds which was largely attended. Lectures by the Rev. Dr. Thomas and his wife, of Chicago, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of Roycroft fame and Rev. Dr. Capen, of Tufts College, have also been given here.

While Queen City Park camp grounds is essentially a summer home for Spiritualists and was established for the dissemination of the truths of its philosophy, the Association fully recognize the great good contained in other beliefs and all societies whose object and aims are for the uplifting of humanity are gladly welcomed to its borders. It is to be hoped that so fair an Eden may long continue its good work and prosper in its efforts for the spread of liberal truth.



...ory of Boston Globe. HEADQUARTERS OF VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

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DIRECTORY OF
Vermont Societies Abroad

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

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BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Dedication of the State Memorial at Fairfield.

Visit of the Vermont Association of Boston.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Stowe.

Midsummer Meeting of the Vermont Bar Association.

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Cream Separators

From the "Nebraska Dairyman" Lincoln, Neb.

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ANOTHER PROP KNOCKED FROM UNDER HIM.

OUR "would-be competitor" the DeLaval Separator, in his efforts to counteract the fact that the U. S. Separator is the better skimmer, has tried various schemes to prop up his trembling frame and waning popularity.

He used to try the "churnability" bluff, but this prop was knocked out long ago; then he howled about flushing the bowl with hot water, but the U. S. corrugated cups quieted him on that; and lately it has been the "cold skimming" dodge, whenever he has run up against the U. S, but alas this also has been knocked from under him, so that now about all the prop he has to lean on is that of "bluff."

That the readers may fully realize how little ground there is for advocating cold skimming, we give below a portion of an article that appeared in the June 18th issue of *The Kansas Farmer*, headed "Abuse of a Hand Separator," by Prof. Edw. H. Webster, formerly of Kansas Agricultural College, and now one of the Government Dairy Inspectors:

"Other abuses were in time met with in the tendency of agents to follow methods that would be condemned anywhere else. One of the principles of separation understood by all creamerymen, is that the warmer the milk the more complete the separation. Yet agents will run cold milk through just to beat the other fellow. This is wrong for various reasons:

"In the first place the milk should be skimmed when warm in order to get the best separation of the cream.

"It should be skimmed when warm in order to give the calves and pigs the warm skimmilk, and

"It should be skimmed fresh from the cow in order that the cream may be quickly cooled to prevent the development of bacteria."

"Everything is against cold skimming and in favor of warm skimming, and the tendency of these contests is to give farmers erroneous ideas in regard to the hand separator."

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MARKER AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR, FAIRFIELD.



THE SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL, AT STOWE.

MEMORIALS DEDICATED OLD HOME WEEK.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. SEPTEMBER, 1903. No. 2.

Notable Features of Old Home Week.

THE ARTHUR MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

VERMONT'S Old Home Week in 1903 was made memorable by three notable events. The initial event of the week was the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston to St. Johnsbury and Newport. The dedication of the Soldier's Memorial Hall in the town of Stowe marked another day. The third noteworthy feature of Old Home Week was the dedication of a memorial tablet erected by the State of Vermont on the site of the birthplace of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States. Each of these occasions were of a most interesting character and they constitute important chapters in the annals of State history.

The State of Vermont recognized the fitness of honoring the memory of the only son of the Green Mountain State who had ever occupied the exalted position of President of the United States by providing in a joint resolution of the General Assembly for the erection of a modest memorial on the spot where stood the cottage where Chester A. Arthur was born. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is fitting that Vermont should provide a memorial to mark the place of the birth of her illustrious son, Chester Alan Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States, who was born in the town of Fairfield, in the County of Franklin, in this State:

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the Governor be and hereby is commissioned and directed to cause to be erected at the birthplace of President Arthur, in said Fairfield, a memorial tablet with a suitable inscription thereon, and with an iron fence surrounding the same, on the condition that a good title to sufficient land in the discretion of the Governor on which to erect the same can be obtained without expense to the State. And the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the State Treasurer in favor of the Governor to defray the expense thereof.

The construction and erection of the Arthur memorial tablet was placed in the hands of Hon. W. W. Stickney, Governor in 1900-02, who contracted with the firm of Ryle & McCormick, of Montpelier, to cut the marker. The granite blocks came from the Langdon quarries, in Barre, and were donated for the purpose by Mr. James M. Boutwell, of Montpelier. The die and base weigh ten tons each, and the dimensions of the monument are 6 by 5 by 4 feet. It is rock finished and bears the following inscription:

ON THIS SPOT STOOD THE
COTTAGE WHERE WAS BORN
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
THE TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF VERMONT.

The monument was placed in position on the site selected in Fairfield early in August of the present year.

Fairfield thus became a Mecca for Vermonters Old Home Week, and the day of the dedication of the memorial—August 20—saw many pilgrims assembled from far and near to participate in the exercises of the day. The occasion was marked by the presence of many distinguished men, including State officials, Federal officers and two members of the Cabinet of President Arthur—Hon. William E. Chan-

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dler, who was Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, who was Secretary of War. The State officers present were Governor J. G. McCullough, Lieut.-Governor Zed. S. Stanton, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood, State Auditor Horace F. Graham, Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore, Gen. E. L. Bates, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs; and Col. F. E. Burgess, Col. Geo. F. Leland, Col. L. D. Taylor, Col. C. W. Ruiter and Col. J. G. Norton of the Governor's staff. The Federal Government was represented by Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster and Collector of Customs Olin Merrill. Among others who attended the exercises were former Governor John B. Smith of New Hampshire, Hon. H. H. Powers, who was President of the day; Judge H. R. Start of the Vermont Supreme Court; Vice-President and General Manager E. H. Fitzhugh of the Central Vermont Railway, and Vice-President and General Manager George T. Jarvis of the Rutland R. R. The Vermont Association of Boston was represented by Mr. George P. Anderson. The official party were taken from Burlington and other points to East Fairfield station by a special train in the private cars Grand Isle, Mansfield and Mariqueta, through the courtesy of the management of the Central Vermont and Rutland roads; returning by the same way. Carriages were provided for the party at East Fairfield for the drive to the monument four miles distant.



HON. JOHN G. McCULLOUGH, GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

It is a sightly spot where the monument stands and a sparsely settled district lies around it. The old parsonage in which Chester A. Arthur was born stood midway between the villages of East Fairfield and Fairfield Center, and there is no railroad within four miles of the place. Far to the south lies Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump, and the wide sweeping view takes in Fairfield, Fairfax, Bakersfield and other towns. Fully 2,000 persons attended the dedication. The monument was unveiled by Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore and Col. John G. Norton. Hon. H. H. Powers, former member of Congress from the 1st district, President of the Day, made a brief introductory speech. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. O. Smith, of East Fairfield. Hon. W. W. Stickney was then presented.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

In turning the monument over to the State Ex-Gov. Stickney said:

One of the most meritorious acts of the legislature of our State in recent years was that which provided for marking, in a permanent way, the birthplace of Chester A. Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States.

It is commendable in that it recognized the worth of a man whose character and conduct has shed lustre upon his native State. For it will ever be the sober judgment of history that the administration of President Arthur was one of the best which our country has enjoyed. It is also praiseworthy for pointing a moral to the youth of to-day and the future that obscure origin is no hindrance to success in a government like ours where all men are equal before the law.

"The self-same sun that shines upon
the palace,
Hides not its face from the cottage
but looks on both alike,"

The site here has been ceded to the State by legal conveyance as required by the enactment. The tablet has been constructed and placed in position. The design is intended to typify simplicity and strength—two characteristics of the Vermont born President. It is most approachable but not easily moved. It represents rugged honesty, it is what it ap-

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pears to be, and stands four square to every wind that blows.

I now have the honor to deliver the title deed to Governor McCullough and surrender the possession of the property to him for the State.

Let this monument now be dedicated to the memory of a great man and the honor of a humble home. May it stand here in all the summers and winters of the future, teaching the generations as they come and go that under the American flag neither early poverty nor obscurity blocks the pathway to achievement and success.

Let us cherish the hope that in all the days of the years of our national life the cottage, on hillside and plain, may continue to be the nursery of the servants of a free, equal and enlightened people.

GOVERNOR McCULLOUGH'S ACCEPTANCE.

In accepting the monument, Governor McCullough said :

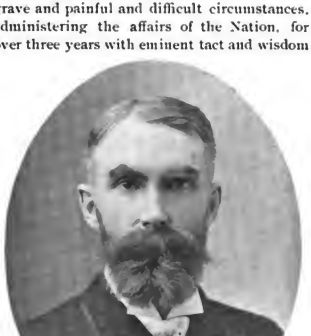
In the arrangement of the proceedings of this interesting occasion, for which Governor Stickney is entitled to the full credit, as he is also almost wholly for the erection of the monument itself, the part allotted to me is very simple.

I have the honor, and it is my high privilege, in the name and for the people of the State of Vermont to accept this modest testimonial to the memory of the only son of hers who ever became the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Others are present, who were his constitutional advisers during his term of office, who will rehearse his valuable services to the public, and pay willing and fitting tributes to their great chief and distinguished countryman.

It remains only for me to bear earnest testimony that Vermont will never fail to be proud of the career of her son, born upon her soil, though his life work was almost wholly without her borders.

Proud of him in every relation; whether in early life, standing up against hostile criticism and adverse public sentiment when it required courage to do so, and vindicating the rights of the slave ; whether later, in the early days of the Civil War, as Governor Morgan's great chief-of-staff, calling into play and managing and controlling the forces that raised and supplied and equipped and forwarded in that critical period immense bodies of troops to the front from the Empire State. Whether, when peace came, performing the duties of collector of customs at the chief port of the Union with such independence, such sagacity, such vigor, such incorruptibility as to exact unqualified praise from opponents ; whether presiding with infinite grace and dignity for a short time over the deliberations of the National Senate ; whether, when called under most grave and painful and difficult circumstances, administering the affairs of the Nation, for over three years with eminent tact and wisdom



EX-GOVERNOR W. W. STICKNEY, CHAIRMAN OF MONUMENT COMMISSION.

and foresight and success ; whether, regarding the weight, and strength and astuteness and vigor of his every State paper, or the uniformly lofty bearing of the Chief Magistrate in his great office, or, when the cares of office were over, the modest, unassuming, dignified carriage of the private gentleman, to the day of his death ; whether in either or all of these relations, Vermont and his countrymen will ever be proud of the life, the career, the character of Chester A. Arthur.

Let this plain granite block, hewn from Vermont's eternal hills, molded into modest and graceful proportions by her own workmen, stand here for ever on the very spot of his birth, typical of the simplicity, the sublimity, the solidity of the character of him whom it

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is intended to commemorate, and whose enduring virtues shall ever remain an inspiration to the coming generations of the sons and daughters of his native State.

I accept this memorial tablet for the State of Vermont.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. CHANDLER'S ORATION.

This occasion must have a prevailing tone of sadness, first, because we cannot fail to take notice that while the four years' term for which Garfield and Arthur were elected is only eighteen years behind us, the leaders and nearly all the members of the administration have



HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1882-85.

passed from earth. "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity. What profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun? One generation passeth away and another generation cometh."

Garfield was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and was fatally stricken by the bullet of the assassin on the 2nd of the next July. Arthur survived his term, which ended March 4, 1885, only until November 18, 1886. Blaine, Windom, Kirkwood and Hunt; Frelinghuysen, Folger, Howe, Brewster, McCulloch, Gresham and Hatton have gone from earth. Only McVeagh and James, Teller, Lincoln and myself —five out of thirteen—still live as the survivors of an administration not so very long ago in existence. "For we are but of yesterday and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow and there is none abiding." "Man is like to vanity. His days are a shadow that passeth away."

In accordance with invariable custom, as the impressive beginning of the inauguration of Pope Pius X. a torch of flax was held aloft, which flamed up for a few seconds and then wholly died out, whereupon the chaplain chanted the anthem,

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

Moreover, the gloomy thoughts thus suggested are deepened as we approach consideration of the career of President Arthur, by the solemn fact that he came to occupy and administer his high office only by reason of the untimely taking off by an assassination of the president elected by the people. It has been my fortune to know and converse with eleven presidents, beginning with President Pierce from my own state, who employed me as a boy in his pleasant service in the summer and fall of 1852, and made me his guest at the White House in March, 1855. By the three martyred presidents I was treated with exceeding kindness and consideration. President Lincoln, in March, 1865, signed my commission as judge advocate general of the Navy and decided upon my subsequent transfer to the treasury department as assistant secretary, which, however, did not take place while he was alive. President Garfield nominated me for solicitor general in the department of justice; and President McKinley in many ways by his courteous and other evidences of good will gained my deepest affection. These personal facts it is proper for me to mention in order to emphasize the effect upon me of the recollection of the tragic endings of the lives of these presidents of the republic.

Waiting a few weeks ago in the ante-room of President Roosevelt and noticing the absence of all mere form and ceremony and of all signs of power at the White House, the same as in the days of 1865, 1881, and 1897, it was to me most difficult to realize that I had been very near to and had almost witnessed the shooting to bloody death of three presidents by the foul hands of brutal assassins. Are the unostentatious chiefs of a Republican state, holding their offices for only four years, who are powerless to take away any liberties or privi-

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leges of the people, to be no safer from the bullets and bombs of regicides than the tyrant upon a despotic throne who, if not forcibly removed, may for the whole of a long lifetime oppress his helpless subjects?

Great as was the horror and grief of the American people at the murders of their presidents, it is some relief to realize as we now do that in each of the three cases the assassin stood practically alone in his deed of murder and represented no desire of any considerable number of persons of any class, either South or North. Thank Heaven, our future presidents have no lessons in conduct to take to heart by reason of the frenzied and fatal assaults on three of their predecessors made by wretched beings as to each of whom it may be said that his motive cannot be comprehended and that the responsibility for his senseless act was his alone.

But, however painful may be the feeling first aroused on the recollection of the circumstances of the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency, there is nothing but joyousness in recalling the man himself, his character and conduct, and his relations with his fellowmen in private and public life.

The friend of President Arthur who now speaks to you, during the summer of 1886, while the subject of his thought was painfully passing on toward the future life, prepared a sketch of his career for Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography which, except in the closing paragraph, is only a narration, made with an accuracy which time has tested without complaint, of the principal events of Arthur's life including his service as president.

Therefore it is not my purpose to give the time which I am on this occasion permitted to consume, to any complete or lengthy repetition of facts of varying magnitude which I have once carefully recorded in memory of the president who charmed me by his unvarying friendship and honored me by employing and sustaining me as the head of the navy department during three years of his administration.

The childhood of Arthur was fortunate. Born October 5, 1839, in a secluded Vermont village, in this lovely town of Fairfield, his education was supervised by a patient, noble father, the Rev. William Arthur, who was a clergyman, an author, and for a time the principal of a country academy at Williston, Vt., who spared no pains in the instruction of his oldest boy. Under these conditions it is no wonder that the exemplary youth of gentle manners and sweet disposition, made rapid progress in his books and became himself a teacher, and when 18 years of age, was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, in New York, to which state his family had removed in his earliest days.

Few distractions delayed the young man while studying law, and at the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar in New York city and had moderate success from the first. Coming of age at the precise time when both the great political parties had declared that the compromises of 1850 were a finality and that thereafter there should be no agitation of the slavery question, he voted as a Henry Clay Whig for General Scott for president, but by reason of his anti-slavery sentiments immediately entered into the work of combining the forces of liberty in the organization of a new and true party, the Republican party of 1856. Before the war began, but when the war clouds were in the horizon, on January 1, 1861, when he was only 30 years of age, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief of the militia of the state of New York with the rank of brigadier-general and he began his unpretentious but indispensable and important work, which he continued as acting quartermaster-general and as inspector-general of so organizing the forces of the Empire state that this commonwealth was able promptly to respond to the calls of President Lincoln for troops for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

With the exception of an inspection of the New York troops in the Army of the Potomac, he did not serve actively in the field; but, enlarging his law practice in 1862, he also became active in Republican politics and so continued for ten years, working quietly but faithfully in private and public duties until on November 20, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant collector of the port of New York, which post he held until suspended by President Hayes in July, 1878.

Mr. Arthur's record as collector of the port of New York is as immaculate as is his record seven years later as President of the United States. Why, then, was that man removed from the smaller office who was worthy of the highest post in this government? The true

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reason is easily seen and is unmistakable. He was removed by President Hayes for political reasons;—in order to help one faction in New York Republican politics in its efforts to overcome another faction.

Looking backward after 24 years it is interesting to see how surely and speedily came the vindication which was inevitable as soon as the controversy between the administration and the wrongfully removed officials was remitted to the Republicans of New York for their deliberate opinion and their responsive action. Mr. Cornell was nominated for governor of New York September 3, 1879, and elected November 4, and Mr. Arthur was considered as a candidate for United States Senator for the term to begin March 4, 1881.

Upon retiring from the office of collector, General Arthur resumed law practice as a member of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals and Ransom, but he continued to be active in politics, and in 1880 advocated the nomination of General Grant to succeed President Hayes. He was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which met June 2, and during the heated preliminary contest before the Republican national committee, which threatened to result in the organization of two independent conventions, he conducted for his own side the conferences with the controlling anti-third term delegates relative to the choice of a temporary presiding officer and the arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates in the cases to be contested in the convention. The result of the conference was an agreement by which all danger was avoided; and when, upon the opening of the convention an attempt was made, in consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of certain Grant delegates to violate this agreement, he resolutely adhered to it, and insisted upon and secured its observance. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Arthur for his tactful and conciliatory course on this occasion. The prolonged and bitter controversy in the national committee grew out of the refusal of Chairman Cameron to say that if the convention should divide upon the question of electing as chairman of the convention the nominee to be proposed by vote of the committee, being Senator Hoar, an Edmunds delegate, against any Grant delegate who might be proposed, he would not undertake to enforce the unit rule. The question seemed likely to be a vital one. A vast majority of the committee were determined to run no risks and even went so far as to decide that a new chairman of the committee must be elected to call the convention to order. The arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates from certain states included those from Utah and Louisiana. The controversies over these two questions were adjusted with difficulty, but they were adjusted on the very morning of the first meeting of the convention, Mr. Arthur representing the Grant delegates. His insistence upon the observance of the agreement which had been made, took place in connection with the colloquy between Senator Conkling at the beginning of the proceedings when, by accident, the territory of Utah had not been called. What the report does not show is Mr. Arthur's vigorous and imperative remonstrance with Mr. Conkling, which led to the latter's withdrawal of his objection to Mr. Frye's request in behalf of Utah.

As the convention proceeded it appeared that a majority of the delegates had combined to defeat General Grant for a third term, and that a majority differently made up had combined to defeat Mr. Blaine; and that the nomination of Mr. Sherman was impossible.

When on the 36th ballot General Garfield, a citizen of the West, was selected as the most available nominee by a combination of the Blaine delegates and other anti-Grant delegates, the nomination of Arthur for vice-president, as an advocate of Grant and a resident of the state of New York, was inevitable. Before the roll call began the foregone conclusion was evident. He received 468 votes against 283 for all others and the nomination was unanimous.

The canvass which ensued was closely contested, with General Hancock as the Democratic candidate for president, but the Republican party became well united and was successful. Grant, Conkling and Blaine gave willing support to the ticket. New York state of 21,000 against a plurality in 1876 for Tilden and Hendricks of 32,000.

Familiar to every person present are the events so rapidly following the inauguration on March 4, 1881, of Garfield and Arthur;—the factional controversy in the Republican party, the nomination by Garfield for collector of New York, of William H. Robertson, the leader of the anti-third-term delegates in the

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Chicago convention, the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt, their defeat for re-election in the legislature of New York, although actively aided by Vice-President Arthur, the assassination of Garfield, July 2, 1881, his death on September 19, and Arthur's elevation from the vice-presidency to the presidency.

Naturally and wisely, the administration brought into power by such extraordinary events was conservative and conciliatory in every possible direction. If an opportunity for turning the tables by one faction in the dominant political party upon another faction was afforded by the tragic events of a few months, President Arthur refused to take the advantages thus offered to him. He recognized little if any difference between the faction to which he had belonged and that which he had opposed, and he endeavored to obliterate all distinctions within his party. There is an impression that Mr. Conkling, then in private life, urged that a less conciliatory policy should be pursued, but I have no evidence that such a desire was expressed. At all events the desire, if it existed, had no influence upon the President, who, however, treated his former leader with real consideration, nominating him as a justice of the Supreme Court, which office he did not accept, but he did not give way to the urgings, if any were made, for the removal of Collector Robertson, who served from August 1, 1881, to July 1, 1885, or for the indulgence in any other revengeful or factional act.

Nor did the times or circumstances demand that there should be an administration straining for effect or exhibiting exciting deeds or promoting radical measures; but the contrary course was the true and patriotic conduct. The whole service of President Arthur seems to have been performed with wisdom and ability. Between his participation on October 19, 1881, in the dedication of the Yorktown monument, and his address as a part of the ceremonies attending the completion of the Washington monument on February 21, 1885, there was a long line of administrative acts none of which have been severely criticized or justly condemned from any quarter.

The administration was emphatically one of peace and quietness. Mr. Depew in an address to which I have alluded, speaking succinctly of the acts of Arthur, names two which he says are of dramatic picturesqueness and historical significance; one, at the Yorktown centennial when the President directed the firing of a salute in honor of the British flag, "and especially as a mark of profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne:" the other, the insistence as the last act of his administration on the restoration of citizen Ulysses S. Grant in his old age and sickness to be again the general of the United States army.

One assertion I may confidently make, namely, that each department of the government was honestly, energetically and faithfully administered with the aid and to the satisfaction of our President;—the State department by Theodore Frelinghuysen; the treasury department by Charles J. Folger, Walter Q. Gresham, and Hugh McCulloch; the war department by Robert T. Lincoln, who was a member of both cabinets from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1885); the department of justice by Benjamin H. Brewster; the post-office department by Timothy O. Howe, Walter Q. Gresham, and Frank Hatton: and the interior department by Henry M. Teller.

To the credit of the administration of President Arthur belongs the beginning of the reconstruction of the American navy, which so well served its purpose in battle in the year 1898.

The first actual movement for a radical change and the construction of a new navy not only originated with President Arthur and Secretary William H. Hunt, but it proceeded in a general way upon the lines laid down by an advisory board organized by that secretary on the 29th of June, 1881. The act of Congress of August 5, 1882, was the initial legislation for the discontinuance of extensive repairs of old wooden ships, the diminution of navy yard expenses, and the beginning of the construction of a new navy of modern steel ships and guns. Here we find for the first time in the construction of vessels of the United States the adoption of homogeneous iron or mild steel of great tensile strength and of great ductility.

But while erecting to-day's memorial to Chester A. Arthur in order to remind those who knew him of their associate and friend and to challenge the attention of the present

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and future generations to the memory of one we delight to honor, we do not attach the most importance to his acts as president during three and one-half years of unpretentious administration marked by no exciting events or startling crises;—and as he so soon after retirement lost health and life there are no subsequent events except his patience in sickness and his resignation as death approached from which his admirable character can be learned and understood.

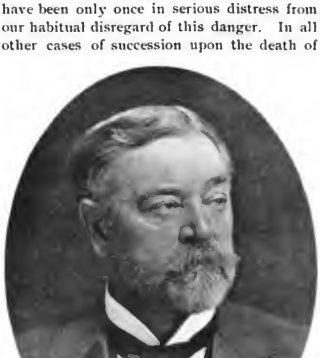
Almost unwillingly do I close. Impressed by the emotions which accompany thoughts of Arthur and any effort to speak of his life and character, I can truly say as did Mr. Brewster at Albany: "My heart is full of sorrow. My eyes are filled with tears"—as I give my last earthly tribute to my considerate superior, my charming comrade, my gentle friend, whose noble qualities of heart and mind are imperishably impressed upon the memories of all his fellowmen whom he delighted to help and honor during his life of patient service for those he loved and for his country. He has gone to a celestial region. He will not come back to us. But we shall go to him; and may we reverently hope to renew our joyous companionship in our new home in a bright star of God's firmament; in a House of Many Mansions eternal in the Heavens.

Robert T. Lincoln was introduced as the worthy son of the greatest man produced by the 19th century, and as he arose to speak was received with great applause.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

After the eloquent and sympathetic address of my friend and former colleague in the cabinet of President Arthur, there remains very little to be said by me on this occasion, except to add my own tribute of admiration and regard for the man whose memory is honored by the granite monument unveiled before us to-day.

It is, of course, true that in 1880, at the time when there met together the representatives of the Republican party to select a candidate for the presidency, the name of Mr. Arthur, as such a candidate, was not in the mind of any one, and his nomination for the vice-presidency was made, as such nominations are now always made, upon considerations entirely apart from those which control in the selection of the candidate for the presidency. In my own time, at least, there is but one instance that I can recall of a seriously considered candidate for the presidential nomination being called to and accepting the nomination for the vice-presidency. It is manifest that there is a great danger to the welfare of the country in electing, as a possible successor to the president, a man whose standing as a statesman could not possibly justify his election to the presidency, but happily we have been only once in serious distress from our habitual disregard of this danger. In all other cases of succession upon the death of



HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, SECRETARY OF WAR, 1881-85.

the president, the mantle fell upon worthy shoulders, and was worn by men representative of the best principles and results of our democratic institutions. Of these, there is none whose memory is more worthy of the honor and regard of his fellow countrymen than Mr. Arthur. The terrible burden of his duties fell upon him when he had no more thought of such an infliction than any one of us, but he brought to their performance, not the resources of a distinguished and long experienced statesman, but those which we may look for in any well educated patriotic citizen of high character and of unusual ability and talent. These resources he devoted to the

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public service with a fidelity which has never been excelled. Those were quiet times compared with these. We did not have a Spanish War, and annex the Philippine Islands, and the Hawaiian Islands; we did not raise, by taxation, and spend half a thousand million dollars a year; but the business of the country was great and important, and it went on, and the people were happy and prosperous, and Mr. Arthur, as president, knew all that it was his duty to know, and he was wise and tactful and authoritative in ordering the conduct of all public business of importance. Under him, as president, we had, as a country, a peaceful and prosperous career, and I am old-fashioned enough to think that a country that is simply peaceful and prosperous, and reasonably progressive, is in its best and happiest condition. His countrymen were then and still are, justly indebted to him for his political sobriety and wisdom, and it is altogether fitting that this memorial of him should be set up by his native State in his birth-place. His career was, from beginning to end, marked by his love of his country and of justice, and by his fidelity to all his duties, and by the highness of his personal character.

These qualities of his are known to you all, but only a few of us here can appreciate his personal charm, and his really affectionate loyalty and devotion to those whom he trusted as friends. To them, his political defeat and his untimely death, were great personal afflictions; and as one of them, I am grateful for this opportunity of joining in paying a notable tribute to his memory.

REMARKS OF SENATOR PROCTOR.

The exercises were brought to a close by Senator Proctor, who made a brief but happy speech, saying among other things, that while Vermont could not like Virginia, claim to be the mother of presidents, yet she could claim to be the mother of vice-presidents as had been shown by the shining examples of Chester A. Arthur and Levi P. Morton; that no man was ever more eminently fitted by training and political astuteness for the presidency, than was President Arthur, who was a strong, vigorous type of all that was good in men; that the State was proud to honor and reverence his name. He said that while Vermont could not from geographical and other reasons furnish more presidents, that she could furnish her full quota of the type noted for their honesty, strength of purpose, and unflagging zeal in any cause for the right. He paid a high tribute to President Lincoln and to his son, Robert T. Lincoln.



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CELEBRATION AT STOWE.

THE third celebration of Old Home Week in the town of Stowe was a notable occasion. It was marked by the dedication of a handsome and substantial Soldiers' Memorial Hall, presented by the Hon. Healey C. Akeley, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a native of Stowe. The building cost $50,000 and was a free gift without any conditions, reservations or restrictions as to its use. A distinguishing feature of the dedicatory exercises was an address by the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, who was born in Stowe. Besides the sons and daughters of Stowe a large number of prominent people from other towns were attracted here by the celebration. Among them were Hon. F. G. Fleetwood, Secretary of State; Ex-Governor C. S. Page, Ex Governor U. A. Woodbury, Hon. D. J. Foster, M. C.; and Hon. H. Henry Powers.

Secretary Shaw and party arrived in town about noon from Morrisville on the Mt. Mansfield tally-ho coach with four horses driven by C. L. Gates. Those on the coach were: Secretary L. M. Shaw, Miss Griswold of Montpelier, Chas. S. Gleed and wife of Topeka, Kans., Prof. McDonald of Brown University, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood and Mrs. P. K. Gleed, Miss Carrie Powers, H. C. Fisk, wife and daughters, W. M. Sargent and Miss Rublee, Frances Blair, Miss Woodward and Mrs. C. C. Clair.

The exercises were held in front of the Soldiers' Memorial building in the presence of nearly 4,000 people. The exercises opened with music by the Stowe Cornet band. C. L. McMahon, president of the day, spoke a few words of greeting.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Excell. Mr. H. G. Thomas gave a report on the building. Among some of the facts he stated was the total cost of the building—$48,758.27. In the memorial room there appear the names of 242 soldiers, representing seven States outside of Vermont. He then told of the plan for constructing the memorial building, saying that Mr. Akeley's instructions were to build the building well that the town will not be ashamed of it 100 years hence.

H. C. Akeley, the donor, then made the formal presentation of the building.

Mr. Akeley prefaced his formal presentation of the Memorial building by giving some very interesting personal recollections of the period of his boyhood days in Stowe. He spoke of the habits and customs of the inhabitants and recited the advantages as well as the disadvantages of life fifty years ago. He referred to the many sons and daughters of Stowe who had left their homes and settled in different parts of the country where the habits of industry, economy and honesty, which they had learned here were a great advantage to them.

This Old Home Week brings us back again to enjoy the lavish and unlimited hospitality of Stowe, and a re-union of the great family here in this magnificent valley, which to me is the most beautiful place on earth. When the Civil War broke out a large number enlisted in the Army. While those who left Stowe to engage in the peaceful pursuits of life did so with the laudable ambition of improving their condition. Those who went to war risked everything with no possible chance of gaining anything but the approval of their friends and countrymen. Some of them never will return.

A desire to remember in some fitting way the soldiers who sacrificed so much for their country, first suggested this building that we now occupy. It has always been the custom of nations and communities to honor their soldiers. The most usual form has been by plain shaft or solid monument. It was thought that our heroes could be honored as well by something that would be useful. It was not necessary to do anything for them or to perpetuate their fame.

Their actions are a monument that will live when anything that we may build will decay and be forgotten. It is a gratification to us that are living to do something showing our appreciation of the patriotism and valor of those who gave up their lives that the nation might live. The name and service of every soldier that ever lived in Stowe before enlisting and served in the United States Army, is engraved upon a marble tablet and has a place of honor in Memorial Hall. This building is dedicated to the soldiers that lost their lives on account of serving in the army of the United States, whether killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease contracted in the service. This is their monument.

Inhabitants of Stowe. I now present the chairman of you selectmen a deed conveying to the town of Stowe this building, and the

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land upon which it stands. Without any conditions or reservations, without any restrictions or limitations as to its use, it is given you and to your successors forever.

George S. McAllister made the response accepting the building in behalf of the town.

He was followed by Secretary L. M. Shaw, who took as his theme "American Citizenship, What It Has Meant and Is to Mean."

one asserted the right of any State to withdraw from the Union at pleasure; while the national idea found expression in the immortal language of Webster—"Liberty of Union now and for ever, one and inseparable." This conflict of ideas culminated in a conflict of arms, and at Appomattox it was decided that the United States is a Nation, and no one now refers to it in the plural number.



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ADDRESS OF HON. LESLIE M. SHAW.

He briefly referred to our colonial history, noting the trend of thought and development toward unification. He referred to the fact that when the Revolutionary war was begun, there was no intention to assert independence. It was six years after the final treaty of peace with England before the formation of a constitutional government. Immediately there arose two schools of political thought, the

Thus the explorer had become a settler, the settlement had developed into a colony, the colony had evolved a state and the state had been welded into a Union. All this had been along lines of cause and effect.

The Secretary then referred to the period of material development which followed the Civil War. The American people had been industrious and industry is the parent of competency. Competency is the father of multiplied desires for comforts. These desires breed

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necessities for increased means of communication. Thus naturally, logically and irresistably was developed the policy and a period of internal improvement. Rivers were bridged, harbors widened, railroads constructed, steam boats launched, commerce multiplied and the tension of human life tightened. Competency gave place to wealth, and wealth like competency is the father of multiplied desires for luxuries. This demand for luxuries makes necessary enlarged and increased facilities for commerce. Thus around the circle of industry, competency, desire, demand, supply, more wealth, larger desires, greater supply, we have chased ourselves up the ever enlarging spiral and at an even exhilarating pace until the light headed have become dizzy and either fallen off or raised the cry that the whole establishment is going to destruction.

He then referred to the causes of the Spanish War. He said the American people were judicially minded. Our liberty is distinctly American and law is supreme. Our war with Spain was the outgrowth of dual characteristics. The American love of justice, of law, of equity had been insulted by Spanish rule in Cuba for more than a hundred years. American love of justice plus American altruism was not sufficient until we had become commercially independent and were looking for outside markets. All these considerations combined, resulted in our interference. It was an unprecedented step, but it was taken by the unanimous vote of all parties in Congress, and with the approval of all parties in convention assembled, but in so doing Congress turned the knob and set ajar a door which, if it ever swings wide, will make the United States the conservator of peace and saplet government throughout the Western world. The trend of all these events from colonial times to the present has been towards a stronger government.

The Secretary then referred to our military experience in China. Without an act of Congress a detachment of the navy and a detail from the army was sent to the relief of the American legation at Pekin. It was without precedent, but the American people, without regard to party, approved the step. Later this government served notice that it reserved the right to review judicial proceedings in other American republics whenever American citizens make the claim that they have been irregular and without due process of law deprived of their property. Thus three important and unprecedented steps have been taken within the last few years, all pointing in the direction of a strong government abundantly able to protect its domestic interests and not unwilling under proper provocation to exercise supervision over international complications involving the rights and interests of our people.

The Secretary then referred to certain questions which must be solved in the near future. The countries washed by the Pacific ocean have a foreign trade aggregating a billion, of which the United States gets ten per cent. It is farther from New York to Cape Horn than from Liverpool and London to the same southern extremity of South America, which gives Europe the advantage over our Eastern cities in all ports of the Pacific ocean, when both sail via Cape Horn. Start two ships from Liverpool or London to San Francisco, one via Cape Horn and the other via Suez canal, and two from New York via the same routes respectively, and all the English vessels reach their destination before either of ours. Cut the Isthmian canal and it will be about as near from New York to Hong Kong via the isthmus as from Liverpool or London by Suez. The influence of American trade and commerce will be to the advantage of every people whose shores are washed by the Pacific ocean. American altruism will send the bible and the spelling book into every port where American commercialism carries our products. American love of liberty and of justice according to law will follow the flag and intelligence and truth will follow liberty and justice. Fate, or destiny, or Providence, call it what you will, seems to have elected America to the principalship of the academy or coumercial integrity in Pacific waters, and we dare not decline the responsibility. Occupying the best position on the map; possessing more wealth than any other country, speaking the natural language of commerce; having the most easily understood denominations of money; holding more gold in our coffers to guarantee its stability and in our mines more uncoined metal with which to replete it; possessing more enterprise, more sagacity; and in our hearts more love of freedom, in our minds a better comprehension of the world's needs, in our fibre more courage to confront responsibilities, in our souls more faith in our destiny than

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others, makes a man wish he were a boy that he might see some of the gigantic accomplishments which await the American citizen of the future compared to which all that has been shall be as a transitory dream.

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The building is in the old colonial style throughout, with solid red brick walls and light Barre granite trimmings. It is 48 x 88 feet outside, with two stories and a basement. The basement is of granite, broken ashlar work. The windows are all plate glass, except the tops of the windows in Memorial hall, which are of heavy, amber ripple glass. Four white columns and six pilasters support the roof of the colonial porch. The floor is of concrete, the roof of the gable of copper. The roof of the building is slate, the flashings and conductors of copper. The cupola has an octagon base and a dome supported by slender white columns, and surmounted by a flagstaff rising 25 feet above the dome and 60 feet from the ground.

The grounds in front are finished with adamant walls and curbing, with two grass plots, one on each side of the porch. The frame of the south, or front entrance, is of granite cut in wreath designs. On the tablet above the door are inscribed the words: "Soldiers' Memorial, Presented by H. C. Akeley."

The interior finish is of red curly birch. The walls and ceilings are of adamant, and every room in the building is decorated with pleasing and artistic combinations of colors, with borders of conventional designs. The front entrance opens upon the main corridor. Soldiers Memorial hall occupies the western end of the building and opens upon a second corridor, which runs from Memorial hall across the main corridor and through the length of the building to the eastern entrance. The ceilings of the corridors are finished with a plaster cornice and the walls in panel wainscot. The decorations are in shades of chocolate and green and the border designs are very effective.

The Soldiers Memorial room is 28x46 feet. It has five large windows designed for memorial windows. The finishing is in mahogany with marble wainscoting. The ceiling is finished with beams and panels. The colors of the walls and ceiling are green, buff and brown. The border of the ceiling panels is a holly design and above the wainscot is a border of scroll design. On the marble panels the names of 245 soldiers of the Civil War are carved, including natives of Stowe and those who now reside in the town.

Between Memorial hall and the main corridor is a room 17x18 feet in size, which may be used for private office. East of the main corridor is the room designed for the postoffice. Its size is 18x22 feet. Beyond this and in connection with it is a smaller office 12x14 feet.

Opening upon the side corridor from the north is the reading room, a beautiful room 17x18 with a fireplace and mantel of pressed and ornamental brick. Beyond this is the stack room, where the town library will be kept. This room is 18x18 feet and will be provided with stacks for 4,000 volumes, but is capable of holding 8,000. The next room is the town clerk's office, 16x20 feet. Opening from this is the fireproof vault, with double brick walls, with air-space between, concrete floor and steel ceiling.

The eastern entrance contains the winding stairways to the basement and to the second floor. On this floor a corridor occupies the eastern end with ticket office and gentlemen's coat room opening from one end and the ladies' coat room from the other. The main part of the floor is occupied by the auditorium, which is 46x50, and with the gallery 20x46 feet, has seating capacity of 500. The stage and dressing rooms are 22x46 feet, and are fitted up with all modern improvements and fixtures. The scenery is especially fine. The auditorium and stage are lighted by arc lights and are provided with automatic lighting facilities. The walls of the auditorium are finished with pilasters and panels. Shades of green, chocolate gold, rose and grey, form the back ground for various designs which includes wreaths and festoons of holly, roses and ribbons.

The basement contains a village lock-up with two cells, a toilet room, a room suitable for an office, a hall, a kitchen supplied with sinks and other conveniences, a sewing room with double swing doors. The eastern end is occupied by the banquet hall, 44x16 feet. Opening from this is a ladies' parlor.

The plans of the building were by F. A. Walker, of Montpelier, and it was constructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. G. Thomas, of Stowe, representing Mr. Akeley.

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VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

THAT Old Home Week is dear to the hearts of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State living beyond its borders was again attested this year by the third annual pilgrimage of the Vermont Association of Boston during the week of August 16-22. The visit to the State this year was upon the invitation of the citizens of St. Johnsbury and Newport to become their guests and enjoy the picturesque scenery of Northeastern Vermont. The members of the Vermont Association and ladies belonging to the Society of Boston Daughters to the number of 125, left the Northern station in a special train of five Pullman cars at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of August 17. The official head of the party was Col. Albert Clarke, 1st Vice-President of the Association.

The visitors entered Vermont at Wells River where they were met and welcomed to the State by Governor John G. McCullough and party and the reception committees from St. Johnsbury and Newport. The Governor's party included Lieut.-Governor Zed S. Stanton, Adjt.-Inspector General W. H. Gilmore, Judge E. L. Bates, secretary of civil and military affairs, and Col. Charles W. Ruiter.

The St. Johnsbury reception committee included F. H. Brooks, C. C. Follensby, W. S. Boynton, A. F. Stone and C. T. Walter. The Newport reception committee consisted of Judge F. E. Alfred, Col. Z. M. Mansur, H. S. Root, F. M. Sherman, O. C. Miller, G. H. Prouty and W. W. True.

The reception committees wore clover blossoms on their coat lapels, as that is the State floral emblem, while the members of the Association wore handsome metal badges showing the coat of arms of Vermont and the name of the Association.



VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON, AT ST. JOHNSBURY.
Photographed for "The Vermonter" by W. H. Sargent.

The Governor and his party were greeted by Col. Albert Clarke, the acting president; N. L. Sheldon, the secretary; James M. Gleason, second vice-president, and Joseph F. Scott and William Craig of the executive committee.

St. Johnsbury gave the visitors a hearty welcome and numerous decorations were displayed throughout the town in honor of the party. The St. Johnsbury band played on the arrival of the train, and as the members of the Association alighted they were escorted to carriages and automobiles and shown the attractions of the town.

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Following is the official list of the Boston party:

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Allen, George P. Anderson, Hon. Ira A. Abbott, Walter K. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman M. Bill, Miss Marion Bill, Dr. Walter S. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Benson, Miss Ruth Bill, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Baker, Samuel M. Barnes, H. R. Burrington, Mrs. Alice Bowker, Curtis H. Burt, Mrs. H. C. Batchelder, Col. Albert Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Roland E. Chafey, Miss Abby M. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coolidge, Mrs. E. A. Chaney, Miss Lilyon B. Coffin, Mrs. Walter Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Cook, Mrs. Mary Walton Dewey, Miss Grace M. Dutcher, Ernest F. Dow, William B. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunham, John K. Dustin, Misses Florence and Helen Dustin, Mrs. N. J. Elms, William A. Forbes, Mrs. Thomas Fiske, James N. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Frost, C. L. French, James M. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hodgdon, Miss Christine F. Hodgdon, Dr. Charles M. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Huntoon, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon W. Halbert, Miss Mabel C. Hartwell, Mrs. A. C. Hastings, Portus C. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Howard, Miss Blanche Howard, Charles W. Howard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Knapp, Miss Jessie R. Knapp, George M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Arba N. Lincoln, Arthur B. Monteith, J. Almer McNall, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Miller, Allen Miller, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols, William Nutt, the Misses Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Moses S. Page, Mrs. Edward S. Page, Edgar Potter, Hon. and Mrs. George O. Proctor, George B. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, Mrs. Frank P. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Robinson, George Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sheldon, Charles I. Senter, Mrs. A. L. Senter, Miss S. L. Senter, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Shepley, Joseph F. Scott, Albert L. Silver, Jr., Elmer E. Silver, Mrs. K. M. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Tuck, Miss Marion S. Tuck, Mrs. Charles Upton, George Upton, Miss Beatrice M. Wetmore, Miss Emma K. West, Miss Jenny C. Watts, Daniel A. White.



THE ATHENEUM, ST. JOHNSBURY.

At 6 o'clock the Fairbanks Museum was thrown open and a reception was tendered the visitors, which was also largely attended by the home people. Music was furnished at the museum by the St. Johnsbury orchestra, and the following acted as the reception committee: Frank H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Stone, Col. and Mrs. John C. Clarke, Mr. and

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Mrs. P. F. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. T. R. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ide.

A substantial banquet was given the visitors in the evening at the armory by the citizens of St Johnsbury. The auditorium was handsomely decorated, and the guests were entertained during the banquet by selections from an orchestra.

At the postprandial exercises, Arthur F. Stone, editor of the *Caledonian*, acted as toastmaster, and extended a cordial welcome to the 250 who sat at the tables.

Speeches were made by Gov. McCullough, Lieut.-Gov. Stanton, Col. Albert Clarke, acting president of the Association; Rev. Dr. Edward T. Fairbanks, Dr. C. F. O. Tinker and P. F. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, James M. Gleason, secretary and vice president of the Association, and Joseph F. Scott, chairman of the Old Home Week Trip Committee.

Gov. McCullough said that Berkshire and Bennington were so close that if one pulls the latchstring in Berkshire the door opens in Bennington.

"All we have belongs to the Massachusetts Vermonters who are here," said he, in a graceful speech in which he extended the welcome of the State.

Col. Albert Clarke's address in behalf of the Association was largely historical, but he also returned thanks for all the attentions paid to the Association by the citizens of St. Johnsbury.

He paid tribute to Vermont men of note of the past and present, and included amid applause some praise to Ex-U. S. Senator Jonathan Ross, who was sitting in the audience.



ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.

Vice President Gleason wished the State success and prosperity, and then Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Concord, Mass., Reformatory, made the closing address, which included several good stories, which made a big hit.

The following morning the members of the party visited the Athaneum, the Fairbanks Museum, the churches, the United States Fish Hatchery and other places of interest.

Before leaving St. Johnsbury the party visited the Fairbanks Scale Works and were photographed in front of the office of the company for THE VERMONTER by Mr. W. H. Sargent

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The visitors were charmed with St. Johnsbury and its many attractions. The beautiful scenery, the good roads and fine drives, the attractive residences and grounds, the splendid public institutions, and withal, the cordiality and hospitality of the people very favorably impressed everyone with this model town of the Green Mountain State.

The Vermont Association left St. Johnsbury by special train for Newport at noon on August 17. The party were welcomed to this beautiful and progressive village on the shores of Lake Memphremagog by a crowd of nearly 1,000 people. The streets of Newport were extensively decorated with flags and bunting. The guests in the afternoon were driven about town in carriages and given excursions on the lake. The village in the evening was turned into a fairyland of chinese lanterns, and a reception attended by 700 people was tendered to the guests from the Hub. The reception was held in the parlors of the Memphremagog House and was a notable social success.



MAIN STREET, SOUTH END, ST. JOHNSBURY.

The receiving line consisted of the following: Gov. John G. McCullough, Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. Albert Clarke, acting president of the Vermont Association; Mrs. Clarke, Joseph F. Scott of the executive committee; Mrs. George O. Proctor, first vice-president of the Daughters of Vermont; Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds, second vice-president of the Daughters of Vermont; Mrs. A. W. Pratt, secretary of the Daughters of Vermont; James M. Gleason, second vice-president of the Vermont Association; Miss Nichols, William Craig of the executive committee, and Mrs. Craig, and Ex Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur and Mrs. Mansur of Newport.

The guests were presented by the following citizens of Newport: Mr. and Mrs. George H. Prouty, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. John Young.

Following the reception, refreshments were served, and then followed words of welcome in behalf of Newport by Judge F. E. Alfred, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the details of the visit of the Bostonians.

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Brief speeches of greeting in behalf of the Association were then made by Col. Clarke, Secretary Sheldon, Vice-President Gleason and other members of the Association, and Governor McCullough welcomed the visitors in behalf of the State. This closed the exercises of the evening.

The third day of the pilgrimage of the Vermont Association was devoted to a boat ride on Lake Memphremagog. The party numbered 300 persons, including Newport people, and the "Lady of the Lake" never carried a more distinguished company of the sons and daughters of Vermont than it did on this trip. The steamer passed down the lake, across the boundary line into Canadian waters until the boat was 20 miles from Newport.

Col. Albert Clarke, who has traveled extensively, said that he knew of no prettier sheet of water anywhere in the world, not even excepting the famed Lake George. This expressed the feelings of the rest of the Bostonians. Newport is eight miles from the Canadian line; there are no marks of the boundary, but Province Island lies partly in the United States and partly in Canada.

The boat left mail for the island and then entered into Canadian waters. The weather was cool and delightful, and the Newport people on board pointed out the interesting spots along the shore. To the left is Mt. Elephantus, a mountain four or five miles long which resembles in shape an elephant lying down. Over at the right is Stinner's cave, a real cavern which can be approached only by rowboat, and which fifty years ago was the secret hiding place of smuggled goods.

Before disbanding, the Association unanimously adopted the following resolutions, drafted by a committee composed of James M. Gleason, N. L. Sheldon and William Craig: "Fully appreciating the very courteous and generous manner in which the citizens of St. Johnsbury and Newport, through their respective committees, have received and entertained the members of the Vermont Association and the Daughters of Vermont, it is resolved that we extend to them and to the citizens our very sincere and heartfelt thanks for their hospitality, and may the ties of friendship closely cement us for all time."



RAILROAD STREET, ST. JOHNSBURY.

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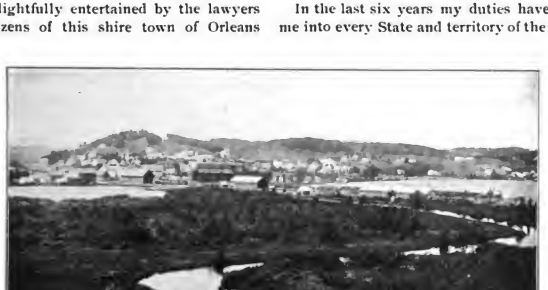
MID-SUMMER MEETING OF THE VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

NO more beautiful or charming spot in the Green Mountain State could have been selected for the first midsummer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association than Newport. The occasion called together August 5th and 6th on the shores of Lake Memphremagog a goodly company of members and ladies who were delightfully entertained by the lawyers and citizens of this shire town of Orleans County. The visitors were given an informal reception upon their arrival, in the parlors of the Memphremagog House. A business meeting of the Association followed with President John H. Senter in the chair. On the morning of August 6th the members and their wives and daughters went on board the "Lady of the Lake" for a ride along Memphremagog's beautiful shores. The steamer was chartered especially for the occasion. The course was down on the western shore, past Bear Mountain and Owl's Head to Knowlton's Landing; thence across the lake to Georgeville, where the boat stopped 30 minutes, allowing the party to land. From this point the course was along the eastern shore past Judge Molson's and the late Sir Hugh Allan's place, and on to Province Island, where the second stop was made. From this point the party returned to Newport in time for dinner.

Thursday evening an address was delivered before the Association in the Lane Opera House, by Hon. Charles A. Prouty, a member of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Prouty spoke of the advantages of Vermont as a place in which to practice law in comparison with other States.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Prouty's address :

In the last six years my duties have taken me into every State and territory of the Union,



NEWPORT, FROM WEST DERBY.

and I have gone in a way which has familiarized me to a great extent with commercial and social conditions. Meeting hundreds of lawyers from all parts of the country, I have inevitably contrasted their condition with ours; have almost of necessity inquired whether I ought not myself to have begun otherwise or elsewhere. As a result of this observation and reflection there has grown up within me an abiding conviction that were I obliged to do it again and could exercise a conscious volition I would be born beside the placid waters of this beautiful lake, I would study law and I would practice my profession in Vermont.

He then proceeded to say in substance that the native of Vermont having qualified himself for the practice of the law assumed that he must leave his native State to seek a career;

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that he must either go west or into some great city.

To-day the West with which Horace Greely advised young men to grow up is more densely populated than Vermont and there is no other "West" to take its place. The young man fancies that by going far enough he will find some place where competition is less acute than at home. Not so. Though the young man travels westerly to the "Golden Gate," he will find few rural communities in which there is less competition than here. He will find few places where legal attainment and legal ability, as he has been taught to understand to participate in this he must locate there. This is exactly true. The large fees are paid in the city and cannot be paid in the country; but all city fees are not large. Our young attorney may never obtain one of these princely incomes. The young man who goes to New York without connections to help him has, in undertaking to establish a lucrative practice, a task not impossible but discouraging. Some succeed. The great majority fail. Nor does success depend upon ability, for he may be years without an opportunity to demonstrate his capacity. Upon the other hand in Vermont he secures almost at the first opportunity



THE "LADY OF THE LAKE," AT NEWPORT.

the term, counts for more than in Vermont. We have few marble palaces, but there is less hunger, less nakedness and less poverty here on the average than in any other State. Our fees are small but nowhere is the young attorney more certain of a comfortable subsistence from the very first. There are many instances where conditions make it expedient for the young man to locate elsewhere, but this idea that there exists a "West," an "El Dorado," is nonsense. The last census shows that the marked tendency of population is not toward the setting sun but toward the cities, and the real question which confronts the young Vermonter is whether he shall choose the city or the country.

The young man reasons that the important business is in the city, and that if he desires to show what is in him and success is sure to come if he deserves it.

Assuming that the young man does obtain a large income, is it worth more to him than the smaller one which he might have in the country? Men are rich not in proportion to the number of dollars which they possess themselves, but rather in proportion to the possessions of their neighbors. The income of the successful New York lawyer is less in proportion to the income of his clients than that of the Vermont lawyer. The lawyer in good practice in Vermont lives in a better house, spends more money, maintains a better style in comparison with his neighbors than does his New York brother.

The country practice tends to develop a better lawyer than the city. It is the principal

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VIEW OF "OWL'S HEAD," LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG

involved in a case, not the amount of money which requires ability in its trial. The practice of the law feels the commercial tendency of the age. Eloquence is no longer prized at the bar. The legal ability most highly paid for to-day is that which advises methods by which the public my be fleeced with impunity. This commercial tendency is strongest at the center of commerce. The law practice in New York and Chicago has become a string of specialties. The highly paid lawyer is a part of the business world and has little to do with judges and juries. The same man at the end of fifteen years will be a better lawyer in the country; will know more law; will possess maturer judgment and will better understand how to deal with men.

If the young lawyer looks forward to a time when he may leave the bar for the bench, than which there is no more honorable ambition, and hopes to get there by his ability, he should by all means stay in Vermont. It may



AMONG THE ISLANDS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

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be doubted if there is a State which has so uniformly taken its best lawyers for the bench.

If he looks forward to any sort of political preferment he should certainly remain here. No other State, in proportion in population, elects more governors, more members of the national Congress and has more good federal appointments than Vermont. Still more important, while the connection here between merit and election to office may not always be close I know of none where it is closer. Eminence as a lawyer is more likely to be rewarded by preferment to office here than in almost any other part of the Union.

In conclusion Mr. Prouty said: I am not urging the rest of the United States to move into Vermont to practice law; we produce lawyers enough for home consumption. I am not saying that the young Vermonter should under no circumstances leave Vermont to practice elsewhere, for in many instances he should. I am combating this idea that he must go, that there is nothing for him here.

Marcus Aurelius was an emperor and Epictetus a slave, but slave and emperor unite in admonishing the ages that not place nor condition, but the man himself determines whether life shall be happy or useful. It is largely the man which determines the result. Given the man, I know of no spot where he can make a better lawyer, where he can live a more wholesome life, where he can wield a wider influence, where he can more certainly maintain himself and his in comfort, where he is more likely to be called to positions of trust and honor than here in our little State which is mostly thought of as a good place to emigrate from.

At the close of the address the members and their friends repaired to the dining hall of the Memphremagog House, where a banquet was served. Post prandial exercises followed, President Senter acted as toastmaster, and, after a few interesting preliminary remarks, called first on Lieut.-Gov. Z. S. Stanton to answer to the toast, "Vermont." Senator Redfield Proctor was next called upon to speak on "Our Federal Relations." Lawyer J. W. Redmond then responded to the toast, "Our Hosts—the Orleans County Bar." He was followed by Mrs. E. Huntington Henkle, of Springfield, Ill., who rendered charmingly two songs, which were heartily encored. "The Supreme Court" was the toast talked upon by John W. Gordon, of Barre, after which Miss Gussie L. Bigwood, the only female lawyer in Vermont, spoke interestingly upon the toast, "Our Sister-in-Law." The "Philippine Possessions" was the interesting subject of the Hon. Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury. Hon. David J. Foster, of Burlington, talked upon "The Law and the Lady," and Hon. F. G. Fleetwood, of Morrisville, closed the event by speaking upon "The Daughters of Vermont."

The banquet closed a most delightful occasion and the first annual midsummer meeting of the Vermont Bar Association was unanimously voted a decided success.



THE GOODRICH MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NEWPORT.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

HON. HENRY CLAY IDE.

THE announcement by President Roosevelt, of his proposed appointment of Hon. Henry C. Ide, as Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, will be received with much satisfaction by Vermonters everywhere. Judge Ide's service as a member of the Philippine Commission and his administration of the Department of Finance and Justice have been of great value and worthy of the recognition he has received from high officials of the United States Government. Upon him has largely devolved the duty of formulating the laws enacted by the commission for the government of the islands. Judge Ide was appointed in February, 1900, by President McKinley, one of the United States Philippine commissioners, together with William H. Taft, Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright and Bernard Moses, to organize civil government in the Philippine islands. On the first day of September, 1901, he was appointed as Secretary of Finance and Justice for the Philippine islands.



HON. HENRY CLAY IDE.

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having executive control of the bureaus of banking, currency, treasury, auditing, customs service, internal revenue service and the administration of justice.

Henry Clay Ide was born in Barnet, in the county of Caledonia, in the State of Vermont, on the 18th day of September, 1844. Prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy. Entered Dartmouth College, 1862. Graduated in 1866, as valedictorian of his class. Principal of the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt , from 1866 to 1868. Master of the Cotting high school, Arlington, Mass., 1868 and 1869. Studied law in the office of Judge Benjamin H. Steele, at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Admitted as a member of the bar of the supreme court of Vermont, December, 1870. Commenced practice of law at St. Johnsbury, October, 1871. State's attorney for Caledonia county, Vt., in the years 1876-1877, and 1878. State senator in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. Delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, 1888. Appointed by President Harrison to represent the United States as commissioner to the Samoan islands to act in conjunction with commissioners appointed by the governments of England and Germany, in 1891. In 1893 appointed by the three governments, constituting the protectorate of Samoa, as chief justice of Samoa. Served in that capacity until 1897, when resignation was accepted.

Before going to the Philippine islands Judge Ide served for years as director or president of important business corporations, among which may be mentioned the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury and the Passumpsic Savings Bank of St. Johnsbury. He, for many years, was the confidential adviser of the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale Company and of the Connecticut River Lumber Company, two of the largest corporations in New England, besides acting in the same capacity for many smaller industrial enterprises, and conducting a large general practice of his profession.

Judge Ide has been in the United States during the summer on a vacation, and has passed most of the season with his daughters at their Vermont home in St. Johnsbury. He has meanwhile visited Washington several times to consult with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on Philippine affairs. He has also devoted considerable of his time to formulating a monetary system for the islands. Judge Ide sailed from San Francisco, August 18, on the Coptic for Manila. The Misses Ide will not return to the Philippines until late in the fall.



THE FAIRBANKS MUSEUM, ST. JOHNSBURY.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1903: President, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice presidents, Col. Albert Clarke, Mr. James M. Gleason, secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee (with the above) Arthur L. Robinson, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Esq., Eugene N. Foss, Elmer E. Silver, Wade Keyes, Esq., William Craig.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. O. Proctor; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Vance; executive committee, Miss Mabel E. Houghton, Mrs. Anna S. Nichols, Mrs. O. C. Ashton.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers of the Association: President, Judge Willard R. Gray, Minneapolis; first vice-president, Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; third vice-president, Judge Francis M. Crosby, Hastings; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee.—Chairman, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis; Frank G. McMillan, Minneapolis; C. J. Rockwood, Minneapolis; P. D. Boutell, Minneapolis; Frank R. Chase, Minneapolis; Charles H. Smith, Minneapolis; Walter E. Brown, Minneapolis.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. R. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E. Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Tapton; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, J. C. Sholes.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Charl F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Elijah R. Kennedy, Frank R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Cotton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

President, Dr. DeWitt C. Greene; vice-president, Dr. H. D. Ingraham; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; Treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; executive committee, Charles C. Farnham, chairman; Henry W. Hill, Harlan P. Bullard, Harry T. Buttolph, Joseph E. Ball, James W. Clement and Nelson O. Tiffany.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer; C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

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THE VERMONTER

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MARKER ERECTED BY THE ORLEANS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT THE TERMINUS OF THE OLD MILITARY ROAD IN HAZEN'S NOTCH, WESTFIELD. DEDICATED AUGUST 20, 1903.



Photo by F. B. Tupper, Ferrisburgh.

MID-SUMMER MEETING OF THE VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE AT OLD FORT FREDERIC, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, SEPTEMBER 4, 1903.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. OCTOBER, 1903. No. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

VERMONT LITERATURE.

BY PROF. J. E. GOODRICH, D. D., UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

THE Literature and the Liberties of Vermont derive in part from the same source. And not unnaturally; *ab fove principium*. It was to be expected that the alert and restless energy which achieved an independent statehood should, after the consummation of that



J. E. GOODRICH, D. D., BURLINGTON.

object, find exercise in new fields. But it is a surprise to find in the doughty champion of the New Hampshire Grants the first metaphysician and religious critic of the commonwealth. Ethan Allen's *Reason the Only Oracle of Man* came from the press in 1784; his preface is dated in July of 1782. It seems that these 455 octavo pages were really in process of incubation in the intervals of civil strife; possibly they are the fruit in part of the enforced leisure of his imprisonment. The wonder is that the graduate of a common district school,* even with the post-graduate courses in theology and metaphysics offered everywhere in the New England churches of the time, should be able to define so sharply and reason so straightforwardly, as does our author on many high problems of moral and religious philosophy. The treatise is one more proof that the sermons of that day supplied no mean mental gymnastic; they provoked contradiction; they taught both logic and style, even to those who doubted or denied; they put men upon search for the bases of the creeds. If these Oracles were to appear for the first time today, they would excite no sense of alarm, and would challenge a far gentler protest than four generations ago. Allen was a 'higher critic' far in advance of his time.

He affirms in his preface that he has never read the writings of the Deists; does not know whether he is a deist or not. And Tom Paine had not yet written his *Age of Reason*. He quotes now and then, but avers that the only volumes used in the revision of his manuscripts for the press were the bible and dic-

*One of Allen's daughters said that his whole attendance at school did not exceed three months. Z. Thompson in Hist. Gaz. Vt. I. 563.

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tionary. His stout intellectual honesty appears in his offering to 'rescind any errors which may be rationally pointed out,' as also in the fact that, after detecting an error, as he thought, in his treatment of the 'essence of the soul,' he composed an appendix of nearly 20,000 words to set the matter right. This, however, did not get printed till eighty-four years after his death.

The *Narrative of his Captivity*, so familiar to past generations of Vermonters, of which fourteen editions appeared between 1779 and 1849, was his only contribution to the history of his times, albeit his five pamphlets, aggregating over 450 pages, in vindication of the claims of the nascent State, had much to do with the making of history.



REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, LL. D.

Ira Allen's *History of Vermont*, written during his detention abroad, and issued in London in 1798, was a clear exposition of those affairs of which its author had intimate and inside knowledge. A few inaccuracies are due to the fact that its author was wholly dependent on his memory for dates and details. Of the new edition of this work, often promised and apparently prepared for publication, but a few pages ever saw the light.

Lt. Col. John A. Graham, a lawyer of Rutland, wrote a *Descriptive Sketch of Vermont*, which was issued in London in 1797. His views of the people, their manners, morals and religious condition, are much more kindly than those of President Dwight as found in his *Travels* (1821).

The earliest systematic History of the State appeared in 1794 (2d ed. in 2 vols. 1809). The learned author, the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D. Yale and Edinburgh, had been professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College (1780-88), and naturally gave much attention to the physical features of the State.

The Rev. D. C. Sanders, first president of the State University, published anonymously in 1813 a *History of the Indian Wars* which deserves mention here, if only on account of the caustic criticism which it received in *The Literary and Philosophical Repertory*, a magazine issued at Middlebury, 1812-17. President Sanders took this attack so much to heart that he destroyed nearly the whole edition. Yet of this book S. G. Drake, the historian, said: 'It is infinitely superior, not only in a literary point of view, but in the accuracy of its historical facts, to Henry Trumbull's book issued the same year.'

Zadock Thompson's [*Bridgewater, 1796-1856] encyclopaedic *History, Natural, Civil and Statistical*, (3 vols., 1842; Appendix, 1853), is even to this day indispensable, having been superseded but in part by more recent works. It bears throughout the marks of accurate, conscientious investigation, and states all facts precisely as the author found and saw them.

The *History of Eastern Vermont* (1858) by Benj. J. Hall of Troy, N. Y., a grandson of Judge Lot Hall of Westminster, is an extremely interesting narrative of events, derived from original sources, from the earliest beginnings to the end of the eighteenth century.

But the most exhaustive and judicial survey of the entire course of events terminating with the admission of Vermont to the Union is to be found in the elaborate work of Gov. Hiland Hall, (1868) [Bennington, 1795-1885]. It is not easy reading. The sentences are sometimes long and ponderous. It is a lawyer's guarded statement of conclusions reached after wide investigation and careful balancing of evidence.

Passing over several historical manuals, designed in part for schools, we name as worthy of special attention the recent work of Rowland E. Robinson, whose *Vermont, a Study of Independence* (1892), exhibits that sure literary

*Names of towns within brackets indicate birthplace.

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touch which conciliates the attention and recalls the reader day by day until he reaches unwillingly the end of the story.

Numerous and valuable as are the accessible histories of the State, it is a frequent remark among those who have some first-hand knowledge of the early men and their doings, that the adequate history of the founding of Vermont is still to be written. Our County histories are compilations and call for no mention here, but some of the towns have had their chronicles written up with such love and zeal as to give them a more than local interest and value. From these, from early documents, and from the *silva* of the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, some genius will ere long, it is hoped, build to the honor of the fathers and the State, the monument which we long to see.

The part played by Vermont in the Rebellion is faithfully and loyally rehearsed in Lieut. G. G. Benedict's *Vermont in the Civil War* (2 vols. 1886, 1888). The accuracy and impartiality of the State's military historian have given to this record a high place among detached histories of the Rebellion. The restrictions imposed by its comprehensive plan preclude vivid and detailed descriptions of battles, but the patriotic fervor, and the high courage and unsurpassed fighting qualities of the State troops get fitting and full recognition in its 1400 pages.

Of the histories of separate military organizations, that of *The Tenth Regiment* by Chaplain E. W. Haynes is the most elaborate and complete (2d ed. 1894). Excellent also is Lt. Col. Aldace F. Walker's monograph: *The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley* (1864, 1869), an inside view of one of the greatest strategic movements of the War.

Judge Amos Dean [Barnard, 1803–68] of the Albany Law School is favorably known among lawyers and physicians by his *Principles of Medical Jurisprudence*, 1864, but the great work of his life was his *History of Civilization* (7 volumes octavo, 1868), which contains the mature results of more than twenty years, comparative study of the various races and governments of mankind. The plan of the work has been highly commended; the detailed execution of the plan is less satisfactory.

John Russell, LL. D., [Cavendish 1793-1863] supported himself while in college by the income from two historical works: one on *The Vermont State Prison*, 1812, and one on *The War of 1812* (2d ed. 1815). He became a resident of Kentucky and Missouri, and wrote eight novels, one of which had the distinction of being stolen and issued in French by a Frenchman who had travelled in America.

Joseph Tracy's [Hartford, 1794-1874] two histories must not be overlooked:—*The Great Awakening*, 1841, which has seen several editions, and the *History of the American Board*, 1842, both admirable for their accuracy and for the spiritual insight which characterizes them. Nor may we forget his great little



PROF. ZADOCK THOMPSON.

book, the invaluable *Essay on Christian Philosophy*, originally issued in the *Vermont Chronicle*, of which he was for five years the editor.

We must name too Prof. Joseph Torrey's [U. Vt. 1827 67] translation of *Neander's Church History*, (5 vols. 8vo., reproduced in both London and Edinburgh, 10 vols.), a model of the sort of translation, or rather of the transfusion, required in putting the thoughts of a German author into the English tongue. A notable course of College lectures, issued after his death under the title, *A Theory of Fine Art*, belongs to literature as well as to philosophy. Prof. Torrey also wrote *Memoirs* of two presidents of the University of Vermont, James Marsh and Worthington Smith,

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The Rev. Harvey Newcomb [Thetford, d. 1863] should have mention here, if only for the multitude and variety of his publications. Besides editing three papers and contributing to several others he sent from the press in all one hundred and seventy-eight volumes, including fourteen volumes of church history and a *Cyclopædia of Missions*. He was credited, four years before his death, with 65,000,000 pages in book form. He wrote much for Sunday Schools. Two of his works were circulated to the extent of 24,000 and 34,000 copies.



CHAS. G. EASTMAN.

The Rev. Ezra H. Byington [Hinesburg, 1828-1901] in his two historical essays, *The Puritan in England and New England*, 1896, and *The Puritan as a Colonist and a Reformer*, 1899, has retold the story of the founding of New England in a spirit at once broad and appreciative, and in an unaffected and pleasing style.

Thomas Rowley, of Danby and Shoreham, town clerk, surveyor, chairman of the committee of safety, member of the assembly, county judge, etc., [d. ab. 1803] appears to be the Orpheus of Vermont poets. A specimen of his patriotic verse may be seen at the end of the *Remonstrance of the Outlaws* (Allen, Warner, Baker, et al.) April, 1774.* His impromptu verses, once familiar throughout the State, fired the hearts of the Green Mountain Boys and stimulated their resistance to the demands of New York. His epigrams, metrical tax-lists, religious and patriotic effusions, show a quick wit joined with great fertility and ease of expression, and make it clear that, had he had the opportunity of literary training, he might have won a permanent place in the short roll of early American poets.†

The numerous poetical writings of Thomas Green Fessenden [1771-1837] challenge attention by their racy Hudibrastic qualities. His satire is keen, verging sometimes on the riotous and reckless. In *Democracy Unveiled* and elsewhere the heartiness with which 'Simon Spunkey' vents his hatred of the Jeffersonians in general and Matthew Lyon in particular, gives one a vivid sense of the virulence of the political animosities of that time, 1798. He was equally ready at composing a patriotic ode, at caricaturing the uncouth awkwardness of the country gawky, and in taking off the literary affectations of the day. The *Country Lovers*, or *Jonathan's Courtship*,‡ written as a college essay, is the best known of all his writings, but his *Terrible Tractoration* (London, 1803; New York, 1804) is a very storehouse of ingenious and drastic satirical criticism. Even as late as 1836 (he died in 1837) Hawthorne tells us he was still composing additional strophes for a new edition. So many of the follies or deceptions at which his shafts were shot have now been swallowed in the limbo of the past as to lend a decided antiquarian flavor to most of the volume. Fessenden was the versatile author or compiler of various treatises, legal, moral, horticultural and statistical, but none of these properly falls under the head of literature.

The Rev. Carlos Wilcox [b. Newport, N. H., reared in Vermont from his fourth year, 1794—1827] gave to the press in 1822 the first installment of *The Age of Benevolence*, a poem in blank verse planned to extend to five books. This, still incomplete, along with another in the Spenserian stanza, on *The Religion of Taste*, was issued after his death. His descriptions of rural scenes are remarkably true to nature, and his verse, always dig-

* Slade's *State Papers*, 74.

† See Histories of Shoreham and Danby for specimens of his composition; also *Deming's Vermont Officers*, 139, and *Hist. Gaz. Vt.* I. 99, 926.

‡ May be seen in Duyckinck's Cyclopeadia, I. 507.

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nified, rises sometimes to sublimity under the impulse of religious feeling.

Charles G. Eastman [1816—60] filled an editor's chair all his life, yet was not prevented by his "copy" and "proofs" from listening now and then—would he had done so oftener!—to the whispers of the muse. His first venture into print, made while a student at the University, was a graphic account of the peculiar methods of the "Evangelist" Burchard, who in the years 1835-36 preached in various towns of Chittenden county, as well as elsewhere in Vermont. Several churches were—to cite the phrase of an old-time Vermont pastor—'blessed to death' under Burchard's violent and reckless exhortations. Eastman's sketch, of which some thousands of copies were scattered, helped to limit, as well as to expose, his fiery career. Eastman's songs reveal a sensitive ear and heart, and an inborn sympathy with the tender and quiet scenes of domestic life. Through some of his poems runs a vein of kindly satire; others breathe the racy flavor of the primitive Green Mountain patriotism (first ed. 1848, 2d. enlarged, 1880.)

The Rev. O. G. Wheeler, [Charlotte, 1817-1892.] of Grand Isle, had printed in 1860 for private circulation a collection of his occasional verse under the self-depreciatory title of *My Jewsharp*. The longest and most thoughtful of the poems was read at the semi-centennial of the State University, 1854.

Elizabeth Allen, of Craftsbury, sent out in 1832 *The Silent Harp*. The title alludes to the total loss of her hearing at the age of sixteen. When one considers this, as also the fact that she had but four months' schooling, he forbears to criticise, and wonders at the stanzas which attest the musical sense. But how did she come by the opening lines of her proem? Persius might reclaim them as his own.

H. Ladd Spencer, a native of Castleton, put out a thin volume of forty-three poems in 1850. One hears in them echoes of Hood and of the early songs of Tennyson, and recognizes that sort of melancholy by which pensive youth is wont to diversify the too equable happiness of the passing day.

Guy H. Narramore, of Underhill, printed a small volume of *Poems* in 1864. He had previously issued *April Leaves*; also a *Miscellany* of prose and poetry under the pseudonym of Gay Humboldt (1857).

The Fall of Palmyra by N. H. Wright appeared at Middlebury in 1817. Other poems are included in the little book; one on McDonough's victory, and one on a young revolutionary officer who fell at Bennington just as the battle began.

Rebecca (Hammond) Lard of Woodstock sent to the press in 1820 *Miscellaneous Poems, by a Lady*. These are mainly religious and meditative in tone, but draw their inspiration in part from the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil.

Joseph A. Wing [1810-1893], a lawyer of Montpelier, issued in 1878 *Pluck and Other Poems;* some of local, and some of general, patriotic interest.



EDWARD R. CAMPBELL.

Edward Raymond Campbell, banker and magistrate of Windsor [Rockingham, 1787-1857] was a man of broad culture and a refined literary taste, whose important business enterprises yet left him leisure to court the muse. His poetical writings appeared during the '40's and '50's in the New York *Churchman* and other magazines, and in 1856 were collected in a volume of 334 pages: *The Heroine of Scutari, and Other Poems*. The title poem celebrates the spirited action of Florence Nightingale in breaking open the storehouse of the British army to obtain bedding and comforts for the

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sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea. All Mr. Campbell's verses indicate a deeply religious and tenderly domestic spirit. Church festivals, births and deaths, birds and flowers, the shifting panorama of the seasons, all stir his lyre to musical response. Its chords are often burdened with the sense of the mystery of life, yet vibrate clear and resonant when faith suggests the ultimate resolution of life's enigmas and discords.

Mrs. Anne Charlotte (Lynch) Botta [Bennington, 1820-1891] is best known by her *Hand-Book of Universal Literature* (1860, rev'd ed. 1885) which includes in its scope the



MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

Chinese and Sanscrit and other ancient Literatures, as well as those of recent date. Her poems were issued in an illustrated octavo volume in 1848. She was a frequent contributor of both prose and verse to the *Democratic Review*, *New York Mirror*, *etc.*

The one Vermont poet everywhere familiarly known and welcomed is John Godfrey Saxe [Highgate, 1816-1887]. Lawyer for a time, and then editor, he at last devoted himself entirely to lecturing and the muse. He was in frequent demand to heighten the zest of anniversary gatherings by his jests and satirical criticism. His rhymes and rhythms are always effective and his style is nervous and sparkling. He is the poet of 'society'. His earlier work often reminds us of Hood and Praed; in his later poems he is more original if sometimes less refined. Forty editions of his poems sold before his death, several of them complete to date, attest his popularity. It is said that he once purposed to issue a translation of Aristophanes. If so, the task seems to have proved too exacting. The gloom which settled over the poet's later days brought sadness also to the hearts of many who would fain have done something to cheer the singer that had filled for them so many hours with laughter and bright thoughts.

Our poet-laureate today, as all will agree, is Mrs. Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr, who has endeared herself to all our people by her frequent and sympathetic treatment of local and national themes. Though of French ancestry and born in a southern state, she draws her inspiration from the green hills and the unique history of Vermont. That her poems sprang—many of them—from the heart, is proved by the fact that they have power to quicken the pulse and start the tears, especially those which were inspired by incidents of the Civil War. It was only fitting that she should be chosen to sing in 1877 the State's completion of her hundred years. Mrs. Dorr's lyre has always the ring of sincerity. The emotion is genuine, the utterance clear. There is no suspicion of the artificial and factitious. The true wife and mother, the thoughtful, large-hearted woman, is felt to be behind her calmest and her most impassioned utterances. A rich and varied experience of life, yet not without its baptism of sorrow, voices itself in all the verse she has written. What she has taught in song seems first to have been lived through in fact and feeling. Emerson gave to our poet a niche in his *Parnassus*, and Stoddard in his *Female Poets of America* presents ten of her compositions,—compliments from critics who were also poets. Mrs. Dorr has written, besides, four novels, and two volumes suggested by her travels in England.

James Buckham [Burlington, 1858–] has published a collection of his poems under the title, *The Heart of Life*, 1897, and a volume of essays, *Where Town and Country Meet*, 1903. Mr. Buckham is always sincere and always welcome. His verse appeals not seldom to the deeper instincts and interests of his readers.

Judge Wendell P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury, has issued a little volume of poems with the title *North Flowers*, 1902. The "sweet south" gives not a better odor than these "posies," varied in color and fragrance, rich in thought and finished in expression. May the same

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breezes continue to blow in the judge's garden! It is plainly not too far north for the sun and the muses.

The name of Marsh has gained a place of honor in the literary history of Vermont, through the high scholarship and independent originality of three grandsons of Joseph Marsh, the first Lieut.-Governor of the State [1794-1842], who came to Hartford in 1772. James Marsh became president of the State University in 1826. Before completing his studies at Andover he had written an article on *Ancient and Modern Poetry* (N. A. Rev., July, 1822) which gave evidence of wide reading not only, but of discriminating judgment and an assured grasp on great critical and ethical problems. After translating three or four works from the German (Herder's *Hebrew Poetry* among them) he introduced the earlier writings of Coleridge to the American public with a remarkable *Preliminary Essay*. This drew attention to him as the foremost advocate in this country of the Spiritual Philosophy. His too early death prevented a complete and methodical exposition of his philosophical system, but its solid grounds and the rare quality of his thinking are clearly exhibited in the volume of philosophical papers and discourses published after his death.

His brother, Leonard Marsh, M. D., [1800-1870] sometime professor in the same institution, wielded a sharp and incisive pen. His anti-slavery writings exhibit a trenchant logic, and not seldom a merciless sarcasm. The learning is wide and varied, and the writer's conscience kindles a white heat of indignation against all parties and men who oppose man's natural right to freedom. His handling of modern Spiritualism in *The Apocatastasis* (1854) in its style and treatment reminds one of Milton's controversial tracts. There is the same stout conviction and like fullness of knowledge, coupled with the effective swing of the same long sentence. No refutation of Spiritism (as Marsh prefers to call it) has appeared which struck harder blows or sought more surely the weak points in its armor.

More widely known than either of these was George Perkins Marsh [Woodstock, 1801-1882], a cousin of the foregoing. Member of Congress 1843-49, and later U. S. minister in Constantinople and Florence for twenty-five years, he enjoyed a European, as well as an American reputation. His two courses of *Lectures, on the English Language and English Literature*, delivered in the graduate course of Columbia College (1860, 1862) were themselves contributions to literature. They were at once reproduced in England under the editorship of Dr. William Smith. His *Man and Nature*, 1865, re-issued in 1874 under the title, *The Earth as Modified by Human Action*, is a comprehensive survey of its theme, so skillfully and vigorously handled as to compel the attention of all who have the taste and the capacity for such discussions. This work was at once translated into Italian and published in Florence. Mr. Marsh's first book



HON. GEORGE P. MARSH, LL. D.

was an *Icelandic Grammar*, 1838; his last, published anonymously, *Mediæval and Modern Saints and Miracles*, in 1876; his short treatise on *The Camel* appeared in 1856. It is still due to the memory of this son of Vermont—the most distinguished scholar she has produced, rivaling in the range and the accuracy of his knowledge the best of the Germans—that a volume should be gathered of his occa-

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sional addresses and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

Mrs. Geo. P. Marsh [1816-1901] in her *Wolfe of the Knoll*, 1860, and poems elsewhere published, has shown keen appreciation of the charms of natural scenery and no slight skill in handling poetic themes. She also contributed to *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*.

So many lawyers have been content with a clumsy and inharmonious diction, that one is surprised to find now and then one who writes in pure and fluent English. Two eminent advocates recently deceased are notable exceptions to the general run of the legal fraternity in this respect. The Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden [Williston, 1824-1900], Register of the



JOHN G. BAXE, LL. D.

Treasury under Lincoln, in his *Recollections of President Lincoln*, 1891, and his *Personal Reminiscences*, 1893, has made delightful first-hand contributions to our knowledge of events and of the actors in them. *The Unknown Heroine*, a romance with a basis of historical fact, happily illuminates a dark passage in the fraternal strife of 1861-65. Mr. Chittenden's enthusiastic study of early men and times in the New Hampshire Grants made his Historical Addresses distinct additions to our historical knowledge. It is deeply to be regretted that he was not able to complete a Life of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, to which for several years he had given such attention as his failing health would allow.

The acknowledged leader of the Vermont bar, as an advocate, for a long term of years was the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, LL. D. [Middlebury, 1822-1900], United States minister to England under Cleveland. One may properly say that all his writings, other than technical, fall within the purview of this paper. The argument moves always from point to point with consummate ease; the language charms the ear and the critical taste, while it never fails to put hearer or reader in possession of the author's exact thought. It is at once luminous and simple; devoid of apparent effort, yet setting always the right word in the right place. It would not be easy to find better models of English diction, or sounder, broader discussions of fundamental principles in law and statesmanship, than are included in the posthumous volume of his *Orations and Essays*, 1900. Before leaving college Mr. Phelps had supplied both prose and verse to *Putnam's Magazine*, at that day foremost among American literary periodicals.

Wilbur Fisk, D. D., [Brattleboro, 1792-1839] had just finished his junior year at the State University when its courses were suddenly interrupted by the seizure of its buildings for U. S. barracks (1814). Mr. Fisk had the honor of preaching the Vermont Election sermon in 1826, as also that before the General Court of Massachusetts in 1829. He became the first president of Wesleyan University (1831-39), and the author of influential papers on Theology and Education. His *Travels in Europe*, 1838, went through several editions.

Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., was a native of Leicester [1797-1851], and followed Wilbur Fisk as president of Wesleyan University. His *Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land*, 2 vols., 1843, and *Travels in Greece and Turkey*, 1852, were many times re-issued. His last literary work was on *College Life*.

The author of Harmon's *Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America*, 1820, was a native of Bennington [1778- (?)]. His nineteen years' exploration and residence in the regions between Montreal and the Pacific supplied him with an extensive fund of fresh information regarding both country and people. The London *Quarterly Review* deemed his book worthy of an extended notice.

Rev. Walter Colton [Rutland, 1797-1851], chaplain in the U. S. navy, the first to announce to the Atlantic states the discovery of

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gold in California, wrote several books of observation and travel, like *Deck and Port, Ship and Sea*, etc., which were widely read and appeared in numerous editions.

The *Rambles in Europe* (2 vols. 1839) of Fanny W. Hall [Grafton], a sister of Prof. Frederick Hall, of Middlebury, I have never seen.

The most prolific writer of Travels the State has produced is Thomas J. Farnham [1804–1848], whose volumes, relating mainly to the Western Prairies, Oregon, California and Mexico, in their various editions count up fifteen or more.

Melvin Dwinell's [Calais, 1825–1887] *Common Sense Views in Foreign Lands*, 1878, consists of sketches of travel in Egypt, Palestine, Southern Europe and California. He was an editor in Rome, Ga., from 1853.

Hardwick claims Dorman Bridgman Eaton [1823–1899], who made a national reputation by his advocacy of political reforms. His *Civil Service in Great Britain*, 1880, and his *Government of Municipalities*, 1899, are the most elaborate of his numerous important publications on the general theme.

General John Wolcott Phelps, [Guilford, 1813–1885], wielded a ready and facile pen. He issued in 1856 a *History of the Secret Societies of France* (translation), and in 1874 the second edition of a compilation of his own on the same subject. He has three other volumes to his credit, including a History of Madagascar, 1884, besides one on *Good Behavior* designed for use in public schools.

During her residence in Vermont [in Guilford, 1831–37], Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps wrote nine of the seventeen works which bear her name. They are mostly lectures or treatises on scientific and educational topics. One went to several editions in London, and of another more than 270,000 copies were sold between 1832 and 1867. She was a sister of Mrs. Emma (Hart) Willard, whose authorship began after she left the State (1819).

Harmon Loomis, D. D. [Georgia, 1805–1880] spent the last twenty five years of his life in Brooklyn. He wrote *The Land of Overshadowing Wings*, 1883, and *The Great Conflict: Christ and Anti-Christ*, 1874.

Professor Davis R. Dewey, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, [Burlington, 1858–] has supplied numerous articles to the Dictionary of Political Economy, 1894–99, and in 1903 sent out his *Financial History of the United States*.

His brother, Professor John Dewey of Chicago [1859–], has been a frequent contributor to philosophical periodicals. He published a *Psychology* in 1887, *Ethics of Democracy* and an exposition of *Leibniz' New Essays* in 1888, *A Study of Ethics* in 1894, and various pedagogical papers which have attracted much attention among educators.

Here should also be named Professor Ernest Albee [1865–] of Cornell University, son of Professor Solon Albee of Middlebury, whose *History of English Utilitarianism*, London, 1902, has been welcomed as a judicious survey of an important field.



HON. ROYALL TYLER.

According to Palfrey* Vermont may lay claim to the earliest specimen of fictitious writing produced in New England. This was *The Algerine Captive* by Royall Tyler [1757–1826], who came to Guilford to reside in 1790. The novel was printed at Walpole, N. H., in 1797 and reprinted in London in 1802. Judge Tyler enjoys also the distinction of having written the first American play ever staged in a public theatre in this country. He was the first too to employ the Yankee dialect. The play was *The Contrast*, composed in three weeks' time in the winter of 1788–89, first acted in Park Street Theatre, New York, April 16th following, and printed in 1790. Another com-

* Hist. N. E., V. 219.

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edy, *May Day* or *New York in an Uproar*, was published in 1797. *The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon*, had a successful run in Boston, (printed 1797.) Judge Tyler's *Reports* are well known to the legal fraternity, but he was poet and wit as well as lawyer, contributing to periodicals in Philadelphia and Boston. A volume of his papers in the *Farmer's Weekly Museum* (Walpole) appeared in 1801, and *The Yankee in London*, a series of letters, in 1809. It should be added that the author had visited London in imagination only.



HON. DANIEL P. THOMPSON.

The historical novels of the Hon. Daniel P. Thompson of Montpelier (1795-1868) are the best helps we are likely ever to have for the reconstruction of the 'form and pressure,' the tone and temper, of the elder time. Judge Thompson was a genuine Vermonter, bred in the State, albeit he first saw the light at the foot of Bunker Hill. He knew thoroughly the times and men of whom he wrote, and dealt with them always with sympathy and insight. How sharply he conceived the situations and characters of the early days appears notably in his Historical Address of 1850. How dramatic the moving photograph of that critical meeting (July, 1777) of the Council of Safety! One is compelled to doubt what lines of the picture to assign to fact, and what to the fervid imagination of the orator. Into his *Green Mountain Boys* are wrought many of the traditions of early Vermont. Characters, dialect, conditions, all smack of the soil and of pioneer life. It is the raciest sketch yet drawn of the beginnings of the State. *The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter* reproduces the scenes and the color of the struggle for independence. *Locke Amsden*, the most carefully written of his tales, is thought to embody much of the experience acquired by the author when "boarding round" as a schoolmaster.

The Rev. Samuel Hayes Elliot [Brattleboro, 1809-1869] sent out between 1838 and his death *Rolling Ridge* and its sequel, *The Parish Side*, and three or four other volumes of stories.

The Rev. F. W. Shelton [in Montpelier 1847, 1854-66] was a regular contributor to *The Knickerbocker Magazine*. Some of his charming essays and stories came from the press while he was a resident of the State.

Mrs. J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans, has published a historico-philosophical Review of Religious Ideas under the title: *From Dawn to Sunrise*, 1876, a small volume of *Poems*, and three novels dealing with prediluvial times, one of which has been issued in London.

Charles L. Marsh, [Burlington, 1854-] of Chicago has written *Opening the Oyster*, *A Gentleman Juror*, and other novels which show a rich fund of invention.

Among recent story-tellers the palm will unhesitatingly be voted to Rowland E. Robinson of Ferrisburg [1833-1900] whose vivid and sharply outlined character sketches are grotesquely set-off by Yankee and French dialects so individual and peculiar, and so faithfully kept up in successive appearances of the same *dramatis personae*, that one is sure the originals were indelibly photographed on the author's sensitive memory. Uncle Lisha and Sam Lovel and Granther Hill and the rest of the Danvis Folks are endeared and familiar acquaintances. Robinson's quick sympathy with the shifting moods of nature, coupled with a closeness of observation which let slip no least peculiarity in plant or animal life, no change wrought by the seasons, no mutation in sky or landscape, has beguiled many a reader into a heartier liking for the woods and fields and their wild denizens. His death came all too soon, but not until his rare qualities had won wide and grateful recognition. The blindness which fell on his later but most prolific years, adds a pathetic interest to

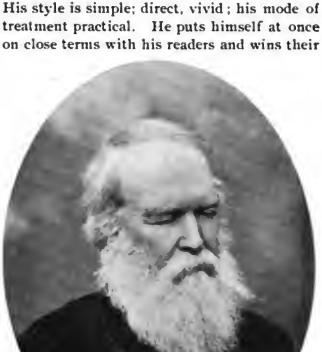
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everything published since 1894. In his ten delightful volumes he left to his beloved State a legacy of price.

Though sermons as such can hardly be classified as literature, yet a sermon by Jeremy Taylor or a geological paper by Hugh Miller may be so classed, no matter under what other category its theme may place it. So we have no scruples in claiming for the Rev. Edward Fairbanks' [1836–] recent volume. *The Wrought Brim*, a place on the literary shelf. It is throughout original in illustration and general treatment, and often poetical in thought and diction. The published discourses of the Rev. Frederick E. Dewhurst, lately of Burlington, also commend the great truths of religion not only by a philosophic handling but by an unaffected yet unmistakable charm of expression. Nor can one fail to discern in the numerous volumes of Professor W. G. T. Shedd [1820–1894, U. Vt. 1845–52] that distinction of style which makes every essay or discourse or treatise a model in the use of the English tongue, as also in logical construction.

Vermont is the birthplace of not a few men of letters who soon gained recognition in a wider commonwealth. Of these George Bush [1796–1859] may be first named; a native of Norwich, a graduate of Dartmouth college and Princeton Seminary, he became professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in Union Seminary, (1831–47). He has to his credit a *Life of Mohammed*, 1832, a *Hebrew Grammar*, eight volumes of *Commentaries* on early books of the bible which have been widely circulated and justly praised, a treatise on the *Millennium*, another on the *Resurrection of the Body*, and other works. About 1846 he became a disciple of Swedenborg and thought he found a close relation between his doctrines and Mesmerism. He was an ardent scholar with a leaning to mysticism, following the truth as he saw it, regardless of the cost to himself.

John Todd, D. D., [Rutland, 1809–73] spent the last part of his life in Pittsfield, Mass. (from 1842.) He was an original and sincere character, and without effort wielded a commanding influence in the denomination to which he belonged. He was spoken of sometimes as the bishop—some called him the pope —of Berkshire county. He put forth thirty-six volumes, some of which were translated into French, German and Greek, and had a large circulation in Europe. Of one work, *Lectures to Children*, over 100,000 copies were sold before 1859. Of the *Student's Manual* 120,000 copies were taken up in England alone before 1864, besides thirty-three editions disposed of in the United States, and many editions since. It is said that his productions had a more extensive circulation than those of any other American writer on the same themes. His style is simple; direct, vivid; his mode of treatment practical. He puts himself at once on close terms with his readers and wins their



ROWLAND E. ROBINSON

confidence. His honest purpose never fails of recognition. Some of his writings are intended for Sunday Schools, most of them for young people; all breathe a wholesome spirit and have together exerted a vast power for good.

The Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins [1792–1868] was the author of a small library of books and pamphlets, mostly on controverted themes, ecclesiastical or political. There are sixty titles, and among them a dozen bound volumes. Many of the subjects discussed by the bishop were settled long ago by the logic of events. His *Bible View of Slavery*, 1861, roused a hornet's nest of indignant replies, some of them within his own denomination. His attention was not so engrossed by theological and churchly interests, however, as to

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preclude contributions to art, architecture and music.

In this connection we may as well add that one of the stoutest and best reasoned defenses of slavery ever penned was produced by a native of Williamstown, John Fletcher, a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1815, who practiced law in Louisiana and Mississippi [d. 1862]. His eight *Studies on Slavery*, divided into one hundred and thirty-two lessons for

original versions of eleven of the Old Testament books and of one of the New Testament, and was a member of the American committee of revision.

Associated with Dr. Conant at both Hamilton College and the University of Rochester, as also in the work of biblical revision, was Professor Asahel Clark Kendrick, D. D. [Poultney, 1809–95]. Besides his contributions to solid periodical literature, he wrote

THE

ALGERINE CAPTIVE;

OR, THE

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF

DOCTOR *UPDIKE UNDERHILL:*

SIX YEARS A PRISONER AMONG THE ALGERINES.

——By your patience,
I will a round unvarnished tale deliver
Of my whole course.——

SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

Published according to ACT *of* CONGRESS.

PRINTED AT *WALPOLE*, NEWHAMPSHIRE,
BY DAVID CARLISLE, JUN.
AND SOLD AT HIS BOOKSTORE.

1797.

easy comprehension, fill a bulky octavo of 637 pages [pub. 1852]. He is very logical and very thorough. He first demolishes the moral theories of Wayland, Paley and Channing; then brings the Hebrew and Greek of Scripture to bear on the argument, with illustrations from Arabic, Syriac and Egyptian, and citations from early emperors and popes, till every question is resolved to his perfect satisfaction.

Prominent among American scholars who have labored for a more exact translation of the Bible is the name of Professor Thomas J. Conant, D. D. [Brandon, 1802–91]. He issued the *Lives* of Emily C. Judson and Linus W. Peck, and issued a carefully revised translation of *Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament* (6 vols. 8vo.)

Henry C. Fish, D. D. [Halifax, 1820–1879] did a good work by compiling his *History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence* (2 vols., 8vo., 1244 pp., 1856) and *Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century* (815 pp., 1857). A volume of *Selected German and French Discourses* appeared in 1858. One of his Prize Essays, *Primitive Piety Revived*, had a circulation of 20,000 copies in two years.

The Rev. Charles S. Robinson [Bennington,

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1829–1899] most widely known through his *Songs for the Sanctuary*, *Laudes Domini*, and other similar collections, gave to the press eight volumes containing the fruits of his biblical studies. That on *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and Exodus* perhaps received the most attention.

Professor Henry Smith of Lane Theological Seminary [Milton, 1805–1879], President of Marietta College 1846, issued several volumes, original and translated; among the latter, *Crusius' Homegic Lexicon*, a book which while not literature, has yet done much to develop the literary spirit. And like credit should be given to Professor R. D. C. Robbins of Middlebury College [Wardsboro, 1812–82], who aided Dr. Ethan Allen Andrews in the preparation of his condensed translation of *Freund's Latin Lexicon*, and, with other literary work, found time to set his hand to the revising of various of Moses Stuart's Commentaries.

Orestes A. Brownson [1803-1876], founder of the *Boston Quarterly Review* and voluminous writer on topics social, philosophical, historical, political, etc., a man who boxed the religious compass and finally came to rest in the Roman Church, was a native of Stockbridge. His collected works would fill a big shelf, and they are all interesting reading,—such is his enthusiasm and the force of his diction.

Dr. Miron Winslow, [Williston, 1789-1864], wrote several volumes on missionary subjects, but his fame as an indefatigable and accurate linguist rests on his great *Tamil and English Dictionary*, the ripe result of over twenty years' continuous labor. The Tamil bible also owes much to his exact scholarship.

Dr. Hubbard Winslow, [Williston, 1799-1864], brother of the preceding, has fifteen titles to his name, mainly on religious and philosophical topics. Of his *Young Man's Aid to Knowledge*, more than 100,000 copies were sold in Great Britain, and it was issued on the Continent in several translations.

The Rev. Hollis Read [Newfane, 1802-1887], seven years a missionary in India, published five volumes on that country, and eight others chiefly on historical themes. Best known of his writings is his Prize Essay, *Commerce and Christianity*, 1859.

The Rev. Herman F. Hooker [Poultney, 1806-1865], unable to use his voice in public speaking, became a bookseller in Philadelphia, and published several volumes on religious subjects which had a wide currency.

The Rev. I. S. Spencer [Rupert, 1798-1854] published two volumes of *Sermons*, but his most popular work was *A Pastor's Sketches* in two volumes, of which several editions were issued here and in England, also a translation in France.

The Rev. Zackary Eddy [Stockbridge, 1815-91] made the churches his debtor by a valuable study of the life of Christ in his *Immanuel*, 1868; as also by his *Hymns of the Church*, and his contributions to *Hymns and Songs of Praise*, 1873.

John Henry Hopkins, Jr., [1820-1891] was the founder and for fifteen years the editor of *The Church Journal*. Much of his writing was on controverted themes in theology or church politics, but he issued in 1873 a *Life of Bishop Hopkins*, his father, which reads like a romance; and in 1883 *Poems by the Wayside*, a volume which carries abundant proofs of his poetical feeling and technical skill. He also collaborated with Dr. M. Mahan (whose works he edited) in the production of *The Comedy of Canonization*, a retaliatory skit in response to *The Comedy of Convocation*, an anonymous satire on certain positions of the Protestant Episcopal church as seen from the Roman point of view.

James R. Spalding of Montpelier [1821-72], in his capacity of correspondent and assistant editor of *The Courier and Enquirer*, and later as founder and chief editor of *The New York World*—which, doubt it who will, had for a time a most honorable career as a Christian daily newspaper—maintained always a high standard in morals, politics and literature. His address in 1854 at the semi-centennial of the State University is a notable contribution to a Christian Political Philosophy.

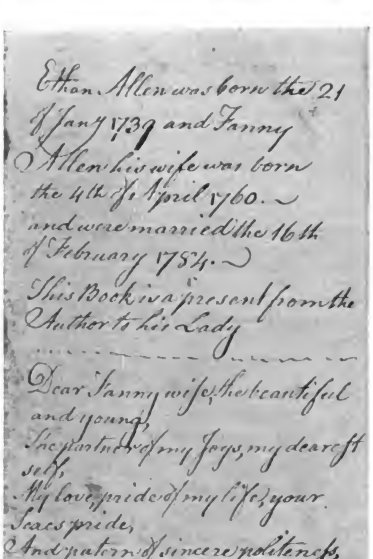
Tabor, Vt., was the early home of Henry Mills Alden [1836-] so long the skillful editor of *Harper's Magazine*; author also of *God in His World* and *A Study of Death*, works in which with a free hand and with unfailing interest and suggestiveness he treats old yet ever new themes in his fresh, individual, poetic way.

James Davie Butler, LL. D. [Rutland, 1815-] professor in Norwich University, Wabash College and University of Wisconsin, now living in Madison, Wis., has been a fre-

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quent contributor to *The Nation*, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and other of our solid periodicals. Some of his published addresses are illuminative of the early history of Vermont; some, of educational problems; all of them show the scholar's practiced hand.

Poets and Poetry of America, (16th ed. 1855); in 1846 *The Prose Writers of America* (4th ed. 1852); *The Female Poets of America* in 1849, and several other works of the same general class. He edited Milton's Prose Works and those of Edgar A. Poe. In 1850 he projected


Ethan Allen was born the 21
st Jany 1739 and Fanny
Allen his wife was born
the 4th of April 1760.
and were married the 16th
of February 1784.
This Book is a present from the
Author to his Lady
Dear Fanny wife, the beautiful
and young
The partner of my Joys, my dearest
self,
My love, pride of my life, your
Sexes pride,
And pattern of sincere politeness,
To thee a welcome compliment
I make,
Of treasures richer than the cradles of

FAC-SIMILE OF AN INSCRIPTION WRITTEN BY ETHAN ALLEN IN HIS "REASON THE ONLY ORACLE OF MAN."

The compilations and critical writings of the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, LL. D. [Benson, 1815-1857], are too generally known to require detailed statement. He was a printer at Vergennes, 1833-39, but soon became a Baptist minister. In 1842 he was editor of *Graham's Magazine* and began his extensive output of literary products by issuing a volume of his own verse in 1841. The next year came *The*

and for a time edited the *International Magazine*. He was characterized by an indefatigable industry and a critical acumen which rarely went astray. Mackensie, while crediting him with real service done to literature, denies him the praise of genius.

The Rev. Henry N. Hudson [1814-1886], the popular lecturer on Shakspere, and scholarly editor of three editions of the great dram-

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atist, was born in Cornwall, and took his degree at Middlebury College in 1840. His style reminds one often and not unpleasantly of its sources in the earlier English authors, and his choice compilations for school use, of Prose and Poetry, are suited to refine both taste and diction. He originated, and for a time edited, *The American Church Monthly*.

Abby Maria Hemenway [Ludlow, d. 1890], to whom the State is indebted for the gathering and printing of a vast amount of historical and other material [in the *Vt. Hist. Gaz.* 5 vols. 8 vo.] has also published three volumes of religious verse—the *Rosa Mystica* series—and a five-act drama, to which Ethan Allen's daughter Fanny, "the first American nun," supplies the title.

We cannot omit all mention of the Stevens Brothers, book-hunters and booksellers, editors and authors, though their bibliographical and editorial labors are rather aids to the making of literature than literature itself. A complete collection of the catalogues and essays of Henry Stevens, G. M. B.*, [Barnet, 1816-1868], abounding as they do in quaint annotations and keen conclusive criticism, is today prized among the treasures of the bibliophile. Fortunate is the man who possesses one half of the nearly forty books and pamphlets which bear his name.

Of the publications of Benjamin F. Stevens, [Barnet, 1833-1902] the twenty-five elegant folios of the photographic *Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783*, with translations and notes (1891), are the most notable example, forming at once an enduring monument to his persistence and discretion as editor, and a storehouse of absolutely accurate material for the historical student. Other volumes are: *Gen. Wm. Howes' Orderly Book*, 1775-76; two volumes on the *Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy*, 1781, and *Columbus' Own Book of Privileges, 1502* (1893) the last an elegant antique folio of 349 pages. But there is space here merely to hint at the works of these two Vermonters, whose expert knowledge of all that relates to American books and early American history is just matter of pride and admiration.

A. J. Johnson also deserves mention on each of two grounds: (1) the help rendered by trustworthy Atlases and Maps to the students of history and commerce; and (2) the unusual accuracy of the *Cyclopaedia* which bore his imprint, and later, his name (in 4, 8, and finally 12 vols).

Henry O. Houghton too [Sutton, 1823-1895] should have place here. Though he wrote no books himself, he did a grand service to all who have to do with books by giving appropriate and often artistic shape to the productions of others. As a maker of books, he lived well up to his motto, *Tout bien ou rien*, and had hosts of friends in the literary guild.

Vermont makes no boast of the fact that two renegade sons of hers have been the occasion of much ink-shedding, though not themselves to be classed among authors: Joe Smith [Sharon, 1805-1844] the originator of Mormonism, and Brigham Young [Whitingham, 1801-1877], pontiff and autocrat of the same following. As fitting company for these, the name of John H. Noyes [Brattleboro, 1811-1886], founder of the Oneida "Free Love" Community, is added. Mr. Noyes published *The Way of Holiness* (!) at Putney in 1838.

Grammar being an all but indispensable aid to the would-be maker of books, it is worth while to mention here the claim of Vermont to the honor of having produced the first purely English Grammar printed in America, (Dresden, 1779). Its author was Abel Curtis, a citizen of Norwich, a graduate of Dartmouth, and later a Judge and delegate to Congress. The claim is valid until an earlier example is shown.

As works on Law do not fall within the scope of this paper, we can only allude to the numerous learned tomes by Judges Isaac F. Redfield and Edmund H. Bennett, or the solid treatise of Judge John A. Jameson of Chicago.

[The above sketch is neither a History nor a Catalogue, but a *tertium quid*—a sort of selective finger-post. The limits allotted to this chapter forbid all citation as also all such biographical and illustrative treatment as might enliven a more extensive Outline of the subject. It will of course be found that the names have been omitted of many worthy men who have published sermons, treatises on law or medicine or science, poems, addresses, reports, etc., etc.]

* I. e. Green Mountain Boy.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

HON. EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

BY DANIEL L. MILLIKEN.

THE department of American biography is very rich in lessons of value to the young and of special interest to every student of the history and progress of the United States.

In any careful consideration of the individual histories of the marvellous procession of men, who have shed lustre upon the annals of American development, one peculiarity more striking than another, appears all along the picturesque line. To whatever department of human thought and activity the eye of the historian turns, he is confronted with the interesting fact that, with few exceptions, the men who have written their names in enduring letters upon the scroll of American history, have sprung from the country towns, and, to a conspicuous extent, from the country towns of New England. Of that remarkable line of men—the presidents of the United States, one only was born in a city, and there is very little probability that he would ever have filled the highest office in the land had he not, at an early age, broken away from the environments of the city, to find in the forests and upon the ranch, the grand uplifting and invigorating influences that come from a close contact with nature, and which have so largely contributed to the upbuilding of the sturdy physique and manly character of Theodore Roosevelt.

In proportion to its age and population, no State has contributed to the country more men of mental mark and brilliant achievement than Vermont; not even excepting the department of fine arts, for in the Hunt brothers she has furnished America's greatest painter and one of her great architects, and, in Powers and Mead, two great sculptors.

Brains from Vermont have been distributed conspicuously over all the more enterprising sections of the country, from Maine to California, and Vermont Associations may be counted by the score, for wherever the Vermonters go they keep "green and dear in memory" the hills of their nativity. Massachusetts, alone, has probably a dozen of these Vermont Associations—the parent of them all being The Vermont Association of Boston, which joins with such zest in the grand Old Home Week. This association is rich in biographical material that should be written up for THE VERMONTER. "What a fine quartette of Vermonters—alas but two of them now living—the last four Presidents of the Association made—Hon. H. O. Houghton, Judge Walbridge A. Field, Judge Edgar J. Sherman and Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr. I shall write now of only one of these, the one I have known longest, Judge Sherman, who is emphatically a typical Vermonter.

Edgar J. Sherman belongs to that class of so-called "self-made men." In three important respects, however, no man is "self made" for no man is permitted to select his own ancestors nor his early climatic and social environments, and these, to a large extent, determine the capacity, character and bent of the future man. The Fates were exceedingly kind in arranging these primal factors to the very decided advantage of the Weathersfield, Vt., boy, who was destined to a career of such conspicuous activity and responsibility in the legal circles of Massachusetts. The best legacy a child can have is to be well born, for blood tells in men, as well as in horses, and the early conditions and training tell in lasting effects both upon the horse and the man. Edgar Jay Sherman was well born ancestrally, climatically and socially. He was fourth of the five children, one daughter and four sons of David and Fanny (Kendall) Sherman, the father being a carpenter and farmer. Edgar J. was born November 28, 1834, in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont.

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Where better far than ocean floods
Of musty precepts, trite and old.
Were lessons fresh from wavy woods,
From hillsides green and mountains bold.

Emerson has rightly said that "man is a bundle of his ancestors." Judge Sherman ancestrally belongs to that remarkable branch of the Connecticut Shermans from which sprung the famous Ohio brothers, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and Hon. John Sherman. Like them the Judge is tall and slender and strikingly resembles them in physical activity and quickness of mental preception. Up to 16 years of age his life was passed upon the farm and in the common schools of his native town—like the early years of so many distinguished Americans. Having displayed a commendable desire to "make the most of himself," he was then sent to the Wesleyan Seminary in Springfield, Vt. It was here as students that young Sherman and the writer of this sketch first met. Here Sherman was a boy among the boys and always a leader, entering enthusiastically into their various wrestling matches and sports. He was prominent in all the Lyceum debates and invariably one of the attorneys in the many mock trials. He distinguished himself, not for labored scholarship, but for the readiness in which he caught the chief points of a subject and the aptness and originality he displayed in elaborating the same. He remained at the Seminary till his parents removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he entered upon a course of private study under the tuition of Prof. Pike. He pursued this course several years, teaching school winters in Barnstable Co., Mass. He began the study of law in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in



EDGAR JAY SHERMAN.

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March, 1858. He began legal practice immediately, in co-partnership with Hon. Daniel Sanders. Later he was a law-partner of Hon. John K. Tarbox, M. C. and Charles U. Bell.

Mr. Sherman was clerk of the Lawrence Police Court from 1859 to 1861. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 48th Regt. of Mass. Vols., but was soon elected and commissioned captain of Co. F. He was sent to the department of the Gulf where he rendered important services, particularly at the second assault on Port Hudson for which he was breveted major "for gallant and meritorious conduct." At the expiration of his term of service he returned home. But when the enemy made a raid on Washington, he organized a military company, at two days' notice, and again went to the front as captain in the famous 6th Massachusetts regiment. With it he completed the required term of service and again returned to civil life. In 1865 he was elected from Lawrence to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and re-elected in 1866. The same year he was appointed Judge Advocate with the rank of Major. In 1867 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Adjutant and chief of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler's staff with the rank of Colonel. This office he held until 1868. Colonel Sherman was elected District Attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts and was honored with five consecutive re-elections. He resigned this office to accept that of Attorney General of the commonwealth, to which office he was nominated by the Republican State Convention, and elected by the people in 1882. He was re-elected to this office five consecutive times. He resigned this office in October, 1887, to accept the appointment of Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, which position he now holds. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Dartmouth College. He was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, a register in bankruptcy and held that office 1867 to 1876. He was for many years a member of the standing committee of the Essex Bar Association. He was a director in the Lawrence National Bank from 1872 to 1888 and a trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank several years. Such a list of public positions to be held by one man and to have acquitted himself with distinguished credit in them all, is quite remarkable and forms an interesting and profitable source of study. What factors have contributed most to these results? First, that happy inheritance of brain, nerve and muscle fed and fostered by favorable surroundings in early life, that gave the heart warmth, the body strength, and the mind clearness and alertness. This was a valuable stock in trade for the boy to start out with, and he did not need to take a formal inventory of it, to be fired with an ambition to *do something* in the world and to be possessed with an abiding confidence in his ability to find a way *to do it*. These have been the mental motors that have kept Sherman always to the front. He has at times been called to positions of importance for which he had little or no special training, but it never took him long to find out how to meet the requirements of the position. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the man is the masterful manner in which he adapts himself to new positions and the performance of new duties—seeing at once the fitness of things and the essentials to be recorded and maintained. So remarkable is this mental characteristic in Judge Sherman, that I verily believe if the duties of the presidency were thrown upon him, as suddenly as they were upon Theodore Roosevelt, he would rise with marvelous quickness to a clear and comprehensive discharge of the same.

Finally, Judge Sherman came from the people and has always kept in touch with the people. This, and his long experience in active, legal practice, has given the Judge a knowledge of human nature that vastly outweighs in practical value, even upon the bench, the more profound legal lore of some judges.

Judge Sherman was married November 24, 1858, to Abbie Louise Simmons, daughter of Stephen Potter and Fannie B. (Eldridge) Simmons of Lawrence. Six children were born to them :

1. Frederick Francis Sherman, graduated at King's College, Nova Scotia, (founded by King George the Third) became an Episcopal clergyman; a chaplain in the navy; went on Europeon Station on the Chicago with Capt. A. T. Mahan; afterwards became a Roman Catholic in religion, resigned his commission in the Navy, studied law, admitted to bar and practiced in co-partnership with his brother. He died at Lawrence in April, 1902, leaving a widow, son and daughter.

2. Fanny May Sherman, married Henry P. Newcomb and resides in Denver, Col.

3. Elizabeth Sherman, married Henry Souther. He is a mechanical engineer. They reside in Hartford, Conn., and have two daughters.

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4. Malvina Sherman, married Frank D. Carney, Assistant Superintendent of Pennsylvania Steel Works. They have one daughter, and reside in Steelton, Pa.

5. Roland Henry Sherman, a well known lawyer of Lawrence, and Assistant District Attorney of Essex County, married Alma Hearley of Indianapolis, Ind. They have two children, Julia P. and "Edgar Jay Second."

6. Abbie Maude Sherman, married F. H. Eaton, an attorney. They have one son.

If we had a list of all the boys and girls who have left Vermont and could thus trace out their careers and of their descendants what a grand total gift it would show that Vermont has made to the other states of the Union.

VERMONT CATHEDRALS.

BY REV. JOHN WRIGHT BUCKHAM.

IT would surprise the world in general and none so much as Vermonters themselves, to be assured that some of the finest of all cathedrals are to be found in Vermont.

Returning from an old world pilgrimage, climbing again one of our noble Vermont hills and entering the portals of one of those magnificent sylvan temples that crown so many of them, one cannot but be struck by the vivid resemblance to Lincoln or Antwerp or Cologne. There are the great supporting pillars of the tree trunks massive and towering; the lesser columns of varied form and symmetry; the graceful arches of the branches, lofty, exquisite, aspiring; the mosaic pavement of mosses and litchens set with shrubs and flowers; and everywhere the traceries of leaf and branch that so intimately suggest the lavish wealth of carving and decoration that adorn the old world cathedrals. The sunshine sifting through the leafy spaces, mantling the ground with molten gold, produces much the same effect as when it falls through

> "Antique windows, richly dight
> Casting a dim, religious light."

And as one involuntarily listens for the notes of the organ he hears the diapason of the wind in the tree-tops, pierced by the sweet tremolo of the wood-pewee or the soothing refrain of the vireo.

The same sense of awe and worship steals over one here as in the aisles of a mighty cathedral, the same impression of mingled sublimity and beauty, the same serenity of peace, the same sweep of aspiration. Here, however, the admiring wonder aroused in a cathedral by human skill and workmanship passes over into something more mysterious and reverent. These living cathedrals, self-rearing, self-repairing, self-perpetuating,—out of what infinite resources of beauty and power did they spring? All silently have they risen without sound of hammer or chisel,—yet what are the finest forms of human temples but imitations and adaptations from these "first temples?"

Such cathedrals are to be found throughout New England, but nowhere in so great splendor and profusion as in Vermont. In Massachusetts there are not a few pleasant groves and many fine isolated trees, but stunted second growth is the rule. Maine and New Hampshire have some noble tracts of pine and spruce and hemlock, but beautiful as are her evergreen forests, they are not the true sylvan cathedrals. It requires the loftiest and most majestic of the hard wood trees — maples, beeches, birches, sycamores, with here and there an ancient pine or hemlock, towering above the rest — to suggest most clearly the Gothic Cathedral. Groves of this kind, of the original timber, symmetrical in form and with very little underbrush, are to be found on most Vermont farms, little appreciated or frequented save by the boy who goes after the cows.

We travel far, and wisely, to see the old world cathedrals. We gaze upon them with awe and enter them with rapture. But if one were asked which is the finer, one of those splendid piles of human architecture, or one of the noble and stately groves that crown the Vermont hillsides, it would not be easy to decide between them.

There is much in common between them, æsthetically and religiously. If you cannot cross the ocean to visit the famous cathedrals of stone, go to Vermont and study one of these simple living tree-temples. You will receive much the same impression. And if you have already seen the human structure go again to the hill-side temples and you will come away wondering that you had never before understood the beauty and grandeur of the architecture of the woods.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE fourth annual conference of the Vermont chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in St. Albans, September 16. The meetings took place in the G. A. R. Memorial Hall which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Delegates were present from the following chapters:

Ann Story of Rutland, Bellevue of St. Albans, Brattleboro of Brattleboro, Ethan Allen of Middlebury, Green Mountain of Burlington, Hands Cove of Shoreham, Marquis de Lafayette of Montpelier, Ormsbee of Manchester, Otter Quechee of Woodstock, St. Johnsbury of St. Johnsbury, Seth Warner of Vergennes, Wallingford of Wallingford.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, of St. Albans, presided. The exercises opened with prayer offered by Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, after which "America" was sung by the delegates.

Mrs. E. M. Little of Bellevue chapter read the secretary's report, and the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Ann Story chapter, followed. Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, State Regent, made a few introductory remarks and was followed by Vermont's National Vice-President General, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, who made a brief but interesting address.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans; Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. N. North of Shoreham; Secretary, Mrs. John H. Mimms of St. Albans; Treasurer, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Rutland.

During the course of the morning session it was voted to formulate and adopt a form of constitution and by-laws governing the organization.

The afternoon session was attended by a large audience, among those present being representatives of several patriotic societies.

The meeting opened by repeating the D. A. R. ritual led by Mrs. W. H. H. Avery, Regent of Bellevue Chapter, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. Edward C. Emith, Charter Regent of Bellevue Chapter.

The response to this gracefully delivered welcome was made by Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Charter Regent of Ann Story Chapter, who spoke in a charming manner. A poem "Past and Present" by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, was then read by Mrs. John C. Pease. The principal address of the afternoon was delivered in an eloquent manner by Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan. Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, a member of Bellevue Chapter gave a selection on the piano, followed by the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Mrs. Henry F. James, of St. Albans.



MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, STATE REGENT, D. A. R.

A pleasing feature of the meeting were the greetings from the Mayflower Society, Society of Colonial wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. These were given by Lawrence Brainerd, 2nd, of the Mayflower Society, ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Frank L. Greene of the Sons of the American Revolution. "Home Sweet Home" was then sung by Mrs. John H. Mimms of the Bellevue Chapter.

A noteworthy incident occurred during the exercises in the nature of a salute to the flag by the daughters after the ceremonial of their

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ritual. A squad from Co. B, V. N. G., in uniform, marched into the hall bearing the stars and stripes and the State flag. The audience rose and saluted "Old Glory" in an impressive manner which was appropriately followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Henry F. James. The singing of "America" by the entire gathering closed one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Vermont chapters.

During the evening the State Regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, kept open house at "The Homestead" on North Main street, and gave a reception to the visiting delegates and Bellevue Chapter, which was largely attended and was the largest and most successful social affair of the season. A choice musical programme was rendered and delicious refreshments were served. Company B, V. N. G., attended in full uniform.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS" AT FORT FREDERIC.

HISTORY repeats itself in the peaceful occupation of Fort Frederic on Lake Champlain by a company of "Green Mountain Boys" 300 strong on the fourth of September, 1903. It was a distinguished party of members of the Vermont Fish and Game League that visited this historic spot on the occasion of the annual midsummer meeting and banquet of this famous State organization of sportsmen. The members made the trip thence on the Chateaugay of the Champlain Transportation Co., leaving Burlington at midday and arriving at Fort Frederic after a two hours' delightful ride. The yacht Valcour, owned by Congressman Sibley, with a party of invited guests, arrived about the same time. The banquet and post-prandial exercises took place under a spacious canvas pavilion erected within the massive ruined walls of the old fort. The illustration shown in this issue is from a photograph by F. B. Tupper, of Ferrisburg, and was taken while the banquet was in progress. Seated at the head table were Hon. Frank L. Fish, President; Mr. H. G. Thomas, Secretary; and Mr. Charles F. Lowe Treasurer of the League; Hon. P. M. Meldon, toastmaster; and the following distinguished guests: Justice D. J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster, and Congressman Kittredge Haskins of Vermont, and Congressman A. B. Capron, of Rhode Island, Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, Mr. John E. Kendrick, United States marshal of Rhode Island, Col. John G. Foster, United States Consul-General at Ottawa; Mayor General O. O. Howard, Lieutenant Governor Z. S. Stanton, State Treasurer John L. Bacon, Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood, M. F. Barnes of Addison, General Manager Geo. T. Jarvis of the Rutland R. R. Seated at the other tables were the following members of the League:

Gen. W. W. Henry, United States consul at Quebec; ex-Lieut.-Gov. M. F. Allen of Ferrisburg, C. H. Stearns of Johnson, O. M. Barber of Bennington, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur of Newport, ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington, Fletcher D. Proctor and E. R. Morse of Proctor, T. M. Deal of St. Albans, Ex-Lieut. Gov. N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte, Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans, Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, and Col. H. S. Bingham of Bennington, of the railroad commission; Walter E. Ranger, State superintendent of education; Gen. F. G. Butterfield of Derby Line, John Bailey, Nelson Bailey, J. W. Brock, H. W. Kemp, L. Bart Cross of Montpelier, F. G. Howland of Barre, C. W. Osgood and L. S. Hayes of Bellows Falls, C. J. Bell of Walden, J. F. Hale of Wells River, E. S. Fleury of Isle La Motte, C. L. McMahon of Stowe, F. W. Agan of Ludlow, Dr. O. W. Daley of White River Junction, Maj. F. L. Howe of Northfield, W. E. Hawks of Bennington, F D. Pollard of Proctorsville, G. W. Frasier of Barton, G. L. Harwood of Chester, A. M. Fletcher of Cavendish, W. H. Brock, L. B. Brooks, E. C. Holmes, Col. J. G. Brown of Montpelier, C. F. Carpenter, F. W. Mitchell of Richford, C. S. Ashley, Judge E. T. Holbrook, Representative H. C. McNall and I. D. Latham of Milton, Henry Greene, J. B. Henderson, E. C. Mower, J. G. Reed, B. J. Derby, M. C. Berry, Dr. D.

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C. Hawley, Col. H. W. Hall, J. B. Scully, J. W. McGeary, H. C. Gleason, C. L. Smith, C. L. Soule, C. W. Wetherby, F. W. Macrae, E. P. Woodbury, L. C. Grant, F. B. Boynton, W. B. Craven, W. B. McCarty of Burlington.

The Vermont Press was represented by L. P. Thayer of the Middlebury *Register*, C. T. Fairfield of The Rutland *News*, Frank L. Greene of the St. Albans *Messenger*, Harry E. Parker of The Bradford *Opinion*, H. C. Whitehill of The Waterbury *Record*, W. C. Belknap of The Bellows Falls *Times*, Arthur F. Stone, of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, Charles T. Walter of the St. Johnsbury *Republican*, C. P. Sawyer of The Hardwick *Gazette*, F. W. Stiles of The Springfield *Reporter*, L. H. Lewis of The Morrisville *News and Citizen*, F. E. Laugley of The Barre *Times*, J. E. Tracy of the Burlington *News*, John Chase of The Lyndon *Union*, Myron W. Wilson of The Bristol *Herald*, John Metcalf of The Fair Haven *Era*, Arthur Ropes and W. W. Husband of The Montpelier *Journal*, F. N. Whitney of The Northfield *News*, J. L. Southwick and W. J. Bigelow of The Burlington *Free Press* and C. S. Forbes of THE VERMONTER.

The postprandial exercises were of an instructive, edifying and entertaining character. President Frank L. Fish called the assembly to order and after a few introductory remarks asked the attention of the league to some features of Vermont's present fish and game laws.

He spoke of the wholesale destruction every spring of fish by seining in the lower part of Lake Champlain and asked the assistance of every member in the league in securing the passage of a law in Canada forbidding all seining in that portion of the lake. He said New York had a law prohibiting seining in the spring and that Vermont had a statute to cooperate with Canada in this direction. Mr. Fish also advocated the repeal of the law allowing an open season for black bass in Lake Champlain the year around. He said there was urgent need of more wardens to protect illegal fishing and deer shooting.

Hon. Millard F. Barnes of Addison was presented as the first speaker. He made a very comprehensive and interesting address on the history of Fort Frederic.

Mr. Barnes in outline spoke of the territory in that locality being first occupied by the Indians, of the coming of Champlain in 1609, of the subsequent battles and of the occupancy from 1665 to 1691-2 by the French, the erection of Fort Frederic in 1731 because of the strategic value of the point, and of the erection of Fort Amherst in 1750 by the English at a cost of $10,000,000, and of its finally becoming American ground.

Hon. John G. Foster, U. S. Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, was the next speaker. Col. Foster spoke of his six years' service as a representative of the United States government abroad. During that time the United States have become a recognized world power and in the Canadians and Englishmen he had found a people very friendly to America and sympathetic with its great purposes. He dwelt especially upon the trade advantages that Canada offered this country as our nearest and most promising foreign market.

Hon. A. B. Capron, M. C., of Rhode Island, followed, and in his remarks paid high tribute to the men of Vermont, and in an eulogistic manner spoke of the splendid work the Vermont representatives were doing in Congress for the interest of their constituents.

The most notable address of the occasion was made by Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Justice Brewer as he rose to speak was most heartily received by the members of the league. He made a most forceful and eloquent address, an abstract of which would be unsatisfactory. Justice Brewer in his speech emphasized the importance and value of the fish and game interests to the country and said it was the duty of all never to slaughter fish and game for fun. Everyone should assist in protecting these interests. In closing he spoke of the grandeur of moral obligations and declared the real glory and highest destiny of the country is to be in the manhood and womanhood it develops.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was next introduced and gave a stirring address, commending the work of the League and expressing the hope that it would go on in the same way.

Brief addresses were also made by Senator Redfield Proctor, Congressman D. J. Foster and Congressman Kittredge Haskins. President Fish read interesting letters of regret from Hon. Grover Cleveland, and the past President of the league, Mr. John W. Titcomb, P. M. Meldon, Esq., made a witty and eloquent toastmaster.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Cutler.
MISS M. WINNIFRED ALLEN OF BURLINGTON.



Photo by Sherman.
MISS RUTH BUCKMAN OF WINDSOR.

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A MODEL NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.

SITUATED in the heart of New England on the Vermont shore of the Connecticut river and commanding a magnificent view of the New Hampshire Mountains lies the beautiful village of Bradford. The town is just 130 years old, but it has kept pace with the march of civilization in our country, and possesses all the advantages of the most progressive towns in New England. The village of Bradford is situated on the Passumpsic division of the Boston and Maine R. R. at the confluence of Waits river with the Connecticut. It is the natural business and political center of this section and one of the most charming summer resorts between the White Mountains and Lake Champlain. No other village in Vermont of its size can compare with Bradford in beauty of location and in the elegance of its public buildings. Its long, broad and well shaded Main street, with many handsome and modern buildings, and the parallel street on an elevated plateau, form a pleasing situation, and satisfy the eye.

The village has modern improvements in the shape of a splendid water system, and concrete sidewalks. The streets, residences and stores are lighted by electricity, and Waits river furnishes abundant power for industrial purposes. The educational facilities are excellent, and religious influences are strong in the community. The Odd Fellows, Masons and other fraternal and charitable organizations are well represented and flourishing. The office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, I. O. O. F., is located here.



RESIDENCE OF COL. HARRY E. PARKER, BRADFORD.

The Woods' Library is one of the finest public library buildings in the State, and the Woods' School Building ranks with the best public school buildings in the Connecticut river valley. Bradford also has a first-class hotel, three large brick business blocks and an extensive and finely equipped newspaper and

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OPINION COMPOSING ROOM, BRADFORD.

job printing establishment owned by the Opinion Publishing Company, of which Col. Harry E. Parker is Treasurer and Manager. The *United Opinion*, edited by Col. Parker, is published here.

The *Opinion* was established in 1866 and has a record of uninterrupted success for 37 years. It is an eight page newspaper, 17x24 inches, and is a handsome sheet typographically. The *Opinion* is the only paper in Bradford and covers its field thoroughly, and almost exclusively, with a large circulation in this section of Orange County in Vermont and the western part of Grafton County, New Hampshire. It is the only medium through which advertisers can satisfactorily cover this field.

The art preservative of all arts has been perfected to such a degree in the United States that artistic printing is in general demand among all classes of business and professional



OPINION PRESS ROOM BRADFORD.

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men. The banker, merchant, lawyer, manufacturer and farmer use a higher grade quality of stationery and job work than ever before. Artistic printing is by no means confined to Metropolitan houses, for much of the highest class job work is at present done in the smaller cities and the villages of the country.

The best equipped and most modern printing establishment in central New England is at Bradford, Vermont. It is owned by the Opinion Publishing Co. The different departments of the Opinion Press occupy part of the two upper floors and all of the two lower floors of the Opinion building, which is five stories high, and which was built by Col. Parker in



THE OPINION BLOCK, BRADFORD.

1888, especially designed to meet the varied requirements and conveniences of a modern printing establishment. On the third, or street floor, facing the street, is the counting room and private office and above these are the editorial rooms. The offices are connected with the mechanical departments by the Lamson pneumatic tube service for the transmission of copy and proof. The Citizens' and New England telephone furnishes communication with the outside world.

The composing and press rooms are separate, running parallel with each other, 16x50, are lighted on the two sides by large windows and arranged in a most convenient manner. The composing room is fitted with Simplex Type Setting Machines, installed three years ago to accommodate the growing demand for high-class book work, for which this machine is especially adapted. The "Simplex" is a perfected typesetter. It uses movable aluminum type and distributes automatically, thereby doing the work of at least half a dozen hand compositors. Two sizes of type are used, one for newpaper and job work, the other for book work.

Over 150 styles of modern display type faces are kept in the type cabinets and all practical labor saving devices manufactured for the quick and satisfactory execution of up-to-date printing, is available for the use of the employees. All the live and dead type is kept in dust proof cabinets, and especial care is taken of the type and every piece of working machinery in the office that it may be kept thoroughly clean and in perfect working condition.

The press room contains three rapid Golding jobbers, capable of printing 40,000 sheets per day, also a Galley half super-royal Universal press for the turning out of fine half-tones and catalogue work. The acme of perfection in cylinder presses is represented here by a new two-revolution "Whitlock," capable of running 2,500 impressions per hour. The power is furnished by a new Olds' Gasoline engine.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. None but the most skilled workmen are employed in the different departments, and any man not capable of doing high grade work does not hold his job here.

The office is particularly well equipped for turning out posters. A hundred fonts of large wood type together with cuts, ornaments, borders, etc., makes the poster department one of the largest and best patronized of any in the State.

The stock room opens out of the press room and contains a complete stock of flat, book, news and cover papers, cardboards, envelopes, billheads, letter and packet heads. A Brown & Carver power paper cutter, the best made in its line, is here installed.

The *United Opinion*, which is printed in this office, is the best newpaper published in any village of its size in Vermont, and as a county or local paper it ranks with any weekly in the State.

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Col. Parker is one of the best known newspaper publishers in Vermont and has long been a leading figure in the Vermont Press Association, of which he is now President.

He was born in the town of Lyman, N. H., June 11, 1853. In 1869 he commenced to learn the trade of a printer, relinquishing it for a time, but resumed this occupation in 1872. Five years later he commenced the publication of the Lisbon *Globe*, a small five-column sheet. In 1878 he was chosen engrossing clerk in the New Hampshire legislature, a lucrative and responsible position to which he was again elected in 1879. In 1880, he removed to Bradford, consolidated the rival papers of the place and established the *United Opinion*. His busy life has not given him much leisure for attention to public affairs, but he was appointed postmaster for the town of Bradford in 1890. In 1892, he was selected by Governor Fuller to serve as aide-de-camp upon his staff with the rank of colonel.

Col. Parker is very prominent in the circles of Odd Fellowship, being P. C. P. of Trotter Encampment, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, having held that position since 1887. He is also a Free Mason, affiliating with Charity Lodge No. 43; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 11, of Bradford; Palestine Commandery K. T., No. 5, of St. Johnsbury, and Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Montpelier. He is Deputy Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum. From 1894 to 1898 was the Orange county member of the Republican State Committee and Vice-President for Vermont of the National Republican League of the United States.

He was married at Nashua, N. H., to Anne M. Weston. Five children have blessed their union: Leslie Weston (died in infancy), Katherine Louise, Sara Knowles, Charles and Levi.

CHINA AT WAR WITH THE WORLD.

THERE has been much theorizing in regard to the Boxer War, but very little writing of reliable history of the operation of our forces in China. The elements entering into the struggle make it the most remarkable war in modern history.

THE VERMONTER offers its readers six articles on the war, written by Mr. Robert E. Lewis, and illustrated by photographs largely taken by him at the seat of operations.

It is right that the readers of THE VERMONTER should know what opportunities Mr. Lewis had for getting at the facts. As Traveling Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Associations he had been over the ground previous to the war. Early in July, 1900, he reported to Admiral Remey on the *Brooklyn*, and was immediately ordered to the front for humanitarian work. He went with the advance to Peking, and was in all the battles.

Mr. Lewis knew something of military matters, as he had while under the Commandant at the University of Vermont, risen from a private to the highest post in the battalion, that of Adjutant. Later on he became Captain and Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Brig-Gen. J. J. Estey, commanding the V. N. G., and in China he had put himself under English drill-masters and acquired a knowledge of the British system previous to the outbreak of the war. Mr. Lewis has since had access to the government reports bearing on the whole campaign.

These valuable and interesting articles will be published serially in THE VERMONTER, beginning in an early number. This history of China at war with the world will alone be worth many times the price of a year's subscription to THE VERMONTER.

Subscribe now and thereby receive all the numbers containing these articles.

The readers of THE VERMONTER will be pleased to know that the Greater Vermont number of this magazine will be issued about November 1. The preparation of this special number has required much time and labor. It will be found a very valuable issue and orders for extra copies should be sent into this office at once. Price 15 cents a single copy, or $10 per hundred.

All subscribers to THE VERMONTER whose time expires with the October, November or December number are requested to renew their subscriptions for another year. When sending in your renewal please see if you cannot obtain a new subscriber for 1904. Agents for THE VERMONTER are wanted in every town and city in the State. Write for terms.

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IN MEMORIAM.

DR. WALTER HORACE VINCENT.

BY J. HARRY HOLDEN.

IN estimating the number of great men who have been reared among the green hills of Vermont, who have been inspired by Vermont's beauties, touched by her grandeurs, and stimulated to service by her ideals, mention must be made of those who have ministered to the sick, and stood by the bed-side of death.



THE LATE WALTER H VINCENT, M. D., OF ORWELL.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breath;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives who thinks most,
feels the noblest, acts the best."

The great are those who live *well* and fill to overflowing the position in which they may be placed.

Upon this basis some of Vermont's physicians can present just claims to greatness.

In such ranks must be placed the name of Walter Horace Vincent, M. D., who died in Orwell, March 6, 1903, in the prime of manhood, and at the zenith of professional success.

Born in East Montpelier, March 31, 1859, he attended the district schools of that town and then entered Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont, graduating with the class of '80, having been chosen salutatorian of his class.

As a boy, he had been attracted to the work of the physician, and kept that work before him as the goal of his ambitions.

In the fall of 1880, he became a student with Dr. Chandler, of Montpelier, thus beginning the specific preparation for his profession. He attended three courses of lectures at the University of Vermont Medical School, and then entered the University of New York Medical College, from which he graduated in 1884. Dr. Vincent located in Orwell in July, 1884, and for nineteen years made Orwell his home, and the scene of his professional activities, interesting himself always in whatever promised to enrich the citizen life of his adopted town.

In October, 1890, Dr. Vincent married Miss Kate Winchester, and to them were born three children. Mrs. Vincent died just six weeks previous to the death of her husband.

Dr. Vincent was honored by his town, and by the medical fraternity, having been placed in positions of influence and authority by both. His good judgment and high ideals of service were recognized, and he was asked to serve the town as school director, as superintendent of schools, as director of the public library, and as representative in the State legislature in 1902; while in 1891 he was vice-president of the Vermont State Medical Society, in 1900 President of the Rutland County Medical Society, and in 1901-1902, a member of the Vermont State Board of Medical Censors.

Fidelity was the watchword of his life. Being committed to a task or a responsibility, he allowed nothing to interfere with the doing of the work, or the performance of his duties. For this reason the entire population of Orwell mourned when it was learned that their beloved physician was dead.

He had been the friend to all. As the family physician, he had entered the majority of Orwell's homes.

Wherever he was placed he exhibited a faithfulness which knew no turning, an integrity which is best symbolized by the hills of his native State.

"In mercy he was strong, at all events,
Enough! he could not see a beast in pain,
Much less a man, without the will to aid."

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NOVEMBER NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

China at War with the World
By ROBERT E. LEWIS, Π. A.

A Post Office Assembly
By SYLVIA H. BLISS.

G. A. R. Department of Vermont

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The Vermont State Grange

Vermont's Fair Women

In Memoriam-Robert J. Kimball

Current Events

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COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM,

(BRIGADIER-GENERAL U. S. V.), COMMANDING 9TH INFANTRY. KILLED BEFORE THE WALLS OF TIENTSIN, CHINA, JULY 13, 1900.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. NOVEMBER, 1903. No. 4.

China at War with the World.

By ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

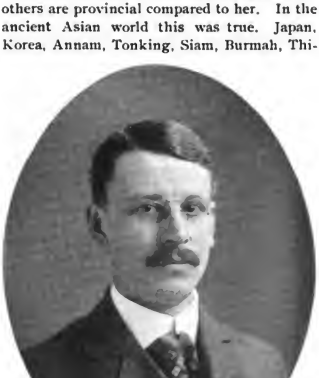
[Mr. Lewis is Foreign Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., and author of the "Educational Conquest of the Far East." He is a native of Berkshire, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1892. Mr. Lewis was formerly Captain and Aid-de-Camp upon the Brigade Staff, V. N. G., and served under Admiral Remey, U. S. N. in China during the recent war.]—Editor.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

THE Manchu stock seemed to have run out; it gave no evidence of enough vitality to perpetuate the line; although the Chinese race which it ruled had not, as is sometimes supposed, decayed. The reins of government were often found in the hands of Eunuchs. In the days of their conquest of China, the Manchus were a military people; now they are foolish enough to set at naught the world. Their decline and approaching fall is as dramatic as that of the Assyrian tyrant in his Babylon. Their Capitol, still the eager patron of letters, and the shrine of Confucian learning as far as sanitation and improvements go is, in the words of Minister Sir H. Parks "a damnable dunghill."

These were the opinions which were widely held of the Ta Tsings, the "Great Pure Dynasty," and yet this lethargic, palsied government aroused itself for a supreme struggle. From the first, its ear was bewitched by the coquetry of the Righteous Harmony Fists, "Up with the dynasty—down with the foreigners." One by one, the untravelled, narrow-visioned Manchu Ministers of State openly joined the Boxers and then came the burning of chapels and railway bridges and stations. The popular heart was ablaze; the thirst for blood spread like flame. The Dowager Empress secretly, then openly, encouraged and finally joined, the movement. The siege of the Legations began, and was followed by an international war. The situation, for which the Manchus, not the Chinese, were chiefly responsible, demands some knowledge of the conditions leading up to it.

China herself is the Central Kingdom, all others are provincial compared to her. In the ancient Asian world this was true. Japan, Korea, Annam, Tonking, Siam, Burmah, Thibet, Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, all received their literature, philosophy, and political science from China. The conceit, the blindness, the hatred of the Manchu is born of this Asian prestige, and the consciousness that it is gone forever. Cruisers awed them into ex-



ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

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ternal civility, but if they dared, they would treat the foreigner now as did the Manchu grandfather of the present Emperor in 1816, when Lord Amherst, the British Ambassador, was deported from Pekin to Canton overland, by order of the Emperor, because he would not grant that the King of England was the vassal of China. The Emperor sent the following to King George III:

"Bestowal of the following mandate on the King of Ying Ki Li," (England.)

"Thy kingdom far away across the ocean proffers its loyalty and yearns for civilization. * * * We, in consideration of the fact that thou, O King, wast genuine in thy respectful submission, felt deeply overjoyed. * * * We opine that thine envoys' want of respect in proceeding to give interpretation to thy genuine feelings, is the fault of thine envoy; the respectful submissiveness of thyself, O King, this we right well discover, for which reason we make a point of selecting from amongst the tribute articles some maps, pictures, views, and images, which we retain in commendation of thy loyal heart; this being equivalent, in fact, to accepting the whole. * * * The Celestial Dynasty sets no value upon distant things, and does not regard as rare or precious objects any of the ingenious curiosities of thy land. Thou, O King, maintain harmony amongst thy people, and sedulously strengthen thy dominion, treating alike the distant and the near; that is what best secures our commendation."

This Oriental conceit enwrapped Japan as well as China, but the young Mikado, unlike the Manchu authorities, learned his lesson and gave way to modern civilization when he could no longer resist it. Inexcusable as the arrogance of China has seemed to Occidentals, yet our treatment of her was the real cause of the mighty Boxer cataclism, a treatment which is not justified by international law, or the comity of nations, and which the Christian powers would not have used upon any but a weak and tottering Government.

During the past fifty years, the Manchus have relinquished to foreign nations under compulsion 1,300,000 square miles of tributary and subject territory. This is an extent of country fifteen times as large as Germany, and two hundred and thirty times as large as Alsace and Lorraine, which Germany took from France. To be specific, the Chinese Empire has lost the following tributary states, each one of which had recognized her suzerainty and sent tribute to Peking.



Copyright 1903, by R. E. Lewis. U. S. BROOKLYN AT ANCHOR.
Taken when Mr. Lewis received his orders from Admiral Remey to proceed to the front.

TRIBUTARY STATES LOST TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

	Sq. Miles
Burmah to England,	150,000
Indo-China to France,	141,490
Liu Chiu Island Kingdom to Japan,	1,000
Maritime Amur Province, (Siberia) and Amur Province (Siberia) to Russia,	903,000
Korea, Independent Government, Japan War,	90,000

In addition to these tributary states, in which the Chinese once took pride, the following integral portions of China have also been ceded to other nations:—

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CHINESE TERRITORY PERMANENTLY CEDED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Macao, to Portugal, city and neighborhood.
Hong Kong, to England, city, island and hinterland.
Formosa, to Japan, square miles, 14,978.

But we have not yet completed the tabular statement of the falling apart of China under the Manchus.

TERRITORY LEASED UNDER COMPULSION TO TO THE POWERS.

Lao Tung Promontory and Port Arthur, the fortress, to Russia.
Kiao Chou harbor, fortress and hinterland, to Germany.
Wei Hai Wei harbor and hinterland, to Great Britain

ADDITIONAL PORTIONS OF CHINA DOMINATED BY FOREIGN POWERS.

	Sq. Miles
Manchuria, 3 provinces, by Russia,	280,000
Shantung Province, by Germany,	53,762

The Manchu has other grievances than those of Tonking, Kiao Chou, Port Arthur, and the like. Our Western land-hunger has been most galling to him, but he also "lost face" continually during the intense struggle for railway and mining concessions which took place in 1898-1899. That is a very striking bit of international history. Neither before nor since has there been such a battle among concessionaries. The Manchu did not want the backs of his subterranean dragons pricked by the miner's axe, neither did he want foreign iron steeds prancing over his rice fields. But he had to take both. He was angry, and, stamping his foot, declared that he would not grant another concession and that if China's wealth was to be exploited it should be by Chinamen.

The Celestial in his natural state is a polyglot in matters of religion. He is working three now, and is willing to hitch himself to a fourth. As an official, he is a Confucianist, as a man, whether official or not, he is a Confucianist, Buddhist, Taoist, Materialist, all in one delightful jumble. That which seems to pay best, which brings him the best luck, that has been his cult. When, therefore, a new religion asserts itself, announcing as a first principle, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me," he is incredulous. He objects to the exclusiveness. He hears that it makes men "zealous after righteousness," and that his countrymen are becoming proselytes. He sees back of the converts several thousand missionaries; are these not wolves in sheep's clothing, he questions? Are they not the forerunners of the diplomats and the concessionaires? The expectant Manchu hears of contentions between his Christian and Polyglot subjects, in which he is told the "foreign shepherd" has used his influence for the former. Mons. Pichon, backed by the power of France, secures, through the *Tsungli Yamen*, Imperial permission for Roman Catholic bishops and



THE RELIEF TRAIN WHICH FAILED TO REACH TIENTSIN.

priests to assume rank co-ordinate with viceroys, governors and magistrates. Such Manchus as Prince Tuan, then dictator, Yu Hsien, the organizer of the Harmony Fists, Kang Yi, the "Lord High Extortioner," and Yung Lu, the Generalissimo, were confirmed, wrongly, no doubt, in their convictions that the "foreign shepherds" must be a part of the invading army. "What the barbarians covet is land," Mencius, the sage, had said, and the Manchus planned to extirpate all of them, diplomats, merchants, missionaries, tourists, and converts. "Up with the dynasty, down with the foreigners," was the slogun of the campaign which followed. They thought to save the fatherland, the Middle Kingdom, by fighting against the world, its literature, its inventions, its religion, its armies. They remembered that the sage said, "There are no righteous wars," they may have known of our homily, "war is hell." Admiral Seymour, with about 2,000 men, attempting to make his

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way to Peking peaceably, found the railway destroyed and his column attacked. There was every indication that navigation was to be stopped in the Pei Ho. In the interior there was massacre and pillage, and on June 17th, after a seven hours' engagement, the Allies captured the six low-lying Taku forts. On the 20th, the Chinese laid siege to the Legations in Peking and to the settlements at



LIN KUN YI.
Viceroy of Liang Kiang Provinces, Nanking, who kept the peace in Central China.

Tientsin, and on the 21st, the Emperor, a Reformer at heart, proclaimed: "With tears have we announced the war at the ancestral shrines."

It is fortunate for American interests that the war which the Emperor was forced by Prince Tuan, dictator, to declare, did not embroil the whole Empire. Fearful havoc would have been made of life and property had all the Provinces obeyed the imperial edicts, as did the northern three, in which two hundred and forty Americans and Europeans were actually massacred. The great Chinese viceroys of central and southern China refused to obey the Manchu commands from Peking. They refused to allow the war to spread into their territory. They issued strict commands and proclamations against it, and they summarily seized and decapitated Boxer leaders or sympathizers who attempted to inflame the popular mind. They went further, and entered into a solemn agreement with the Consuls-General of the various powers located at Shanghai, to the effect that their people would not rise if the powers would refrain from taking aggressive military action in central or southern China. These Chinese viceroys took their lives and fortunes in their hands by thus disobeying the edicts of the dragon throne, and their names should be handed down to posterity to offset Prince Tuan and his Manchu empire wreckers. They were Viceroys Liu Kung Yi of Nanking, Chang Chih Tung of Wuchang, Li Hung Chang of Canton, and Governor Yuan Shih Kai of Shantung.

THE TIENTSIN CAMPAIGN.

Over the great city hung a murky pall, and everywhere there was the odor of burning human blood and bones. It was July 15th, 1900. I had just made a tour of the Tientsin battlefields, where the fighting was widely distributed. Tientsin is a city of 1,000,000 people, and is divided into three distinct districts: the European settlement, with about seven hundred foreigners in residence, and made up of splendid mercantile, banking and religious establishments; the vast Chinese suburbs, packed with masses of people; and, the walled native city. These three districts are contiguous, along the west bank of the winding Pei Ho (river) 80 miles from Peking by rail, but 120 by boat.

On July 14th, the allied armies made good their possession of the walled city; the streets were filled with dead Chinese, the major portion of the town was in ruins, the American flag floated at the great south gate, over the captured armory, and over the Pei Yang Mint. I talked with the Pennsylvania officer in charge of the guard at the mint, and he assured me that there were immense vaults of silver dollars and bullion, enough to foot the bills of the expedition, he thought. When the mint was captured, many of the English and American soldiers secured souvenir silver shoes—Chinese

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bullion is always in this shape, and the government completed the looting of the treasure, but officially returned it to China in 1902. The Empress Dowager retained as a personal "pocket piece" most of the $300,000 involved in this transaction.

I visited the great armory, in which quantities of guns, stores and cannon were captured. This series of buildings is just inside the south gate, now in ruins, where the Ninth Regiment made its great assault, and near where Colonel E. H. Liscum was killed. The American flag was flying over the city wall at this point, and beneath it were strewn a confusion of Chinese implements of war. The multiplicity of weapons was amusing, though the carnage had been terrible. I saw any number of old-style two-men guns, which are eight to ten feet long, muzzle-loading, exploded with percussion caps, and many of which fire ugly slugs. I saw the slugs and thousands of powder-horns. But in the midst of these gingals, there were Mauser rifles, Winchesters, Remingtons and nameless makes. They tried all kinds. In the armory, the stores included the best English six-shooters, along with 17th century cap-firers, gingals, Mausers, embossed foreign swords and Chinese half-swords. The Chinese left the walled city of Tientsin on the run, those who got out alive, and everything was in the utmost confusion.

The ancient city was largely occupied by the Japanese, who at that time held the east gate; the Americans held the south gate, the British the west, the French the north. The city was one vast desolation; there were only a few scared groups of Chinese to remind one of the million who were dead or in hiding. One pitied them, but they and their leaders certainly had brought this misery upon themselves. Two weeks previously they were giving every encouragement to the Boxers and the Imperial Chinese soldiery, Europeans were abused wherever seen, Chinese non-combatants even spitting in their faces. From the native city, for nearly four weeks, artillery and musketry had been playing on the encampments of the Allies and on the foreign town. The proof of this was everywhere in evidence. The private house in which I lodged during the latter part of July, was struck by five Chinese shells, one of which brought up in my bed, but did not explode.

But as yet no mention has been made of the Tientsin campaign itself. It began on the 18th of June when the Chinese opened bombardment from their embattled position, and closed on the 14th of July, with the capture of the native city and adjacent territory. The Taku forts had been stormed on the 17th of June. Admiral Seymour's expedition was on its heroic but fruitless attempt to reach Peking, when the Chinese opened fire with their Krupp guns from three forts, and from the wall of



LI HUNG CHANG.

Formerly Grand Secretary of the Empire, and Viceroy of Kuanitung, Canton, who helped to keep the Peace in South China, and later was Peace Commissioner.

the native city, upon the foreign garrison, which did not number more than 2,700 men. The Chinese infantry, under Generals Neih and Nah, had assembled from the north and east, and the whole population was arrayed, or was sympathetic with the Boxers. With a dash and blind fury which had never before been met with in Chinese soldiers, these armies attacked the unfortified foreign city of Tientsin. Again and again did they surge upon the Russians at the Railway depot, and the

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English and Americans who held "the barrier," or long, low, earth barricade which encircles the southern and western sides of the town. Capt. Bayly, who became the English Provost Marshal of the foreign city of Tientsin, desired it to be known that the Russians saved the town from becoming the prey of the Chinese. They were not driven back a foot, but were riddled through and through with Chinese shells and Mauser bullets. The carnage about the railway station was great, and the river which intervenes between the foreign town and the depot, became putrid with dead Chinese. The fighting at the railway station city, and was very difficult of attack, but their constant long-distance bombardment of the allied position made the reduction of this hidden fortress necessary.

During these various attacks and counter attacks, the Allies had been gathering strength. Admiral Seymour's defeated relief expedition had been rescued from their perilous position, at the Hsi Ku arsenal. The Japanese and Russian regiments had multiplied; the Wei Hai Wei Chinese regiment under English officers, was on the spot; the Hongkong regiment of Sikhs, fighters through and through, was ready; and part of the Ninth U. S. Regu-



THE BLACK CHINESE FORT AND RUINED CATHEDRAL, BESIDE THE PEI LO, TIENTSIN.
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was renewed, day after day, but the Russians held their ground.

Another engagement of the Tientsin campaign was the taking of the east fort, by the Allies, and here again the Slavs were notably successful. The "Treaty" arsenal lies about two miles straight south of the great south gate of the walled city. It is called the "Treaty Temple Arsenal," because it was the scene of the making of the Tientsin Treaty of 1860, which closed the war of the then Allies against the Celestials. The capture of this arsenal was a magnificent sight; it was well stocked with modern machinery and guns of all descriptions, and in its destruction the Allies cut off the third of the four main sources of supply for the Chinese forces. The "black fort" lies to the north of the suburban lars were landing. The orders came for the Allies to attack the walled city, and it was the thirteenth of July. The troops moved out into the Chinese suburbs, and to the plains at the south, west, and finally north of the city. The Chinese, as everyone well knew, would not run at the approach of our armies, and the Allies did not feel that they could withdraw from the defences of the settlements more than 8,000 men for the attack. The English, Americans and Japanese worked in unison to the south of the city. The walls, upon which, half hidden by the parapet, an army could stand, were black with Chinese, who used every conceivable sort of gun, as I have already mentioned, old and new. At evening, on the thirteenth, many thought it was a drawn battle. Our artillery did not

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succeed in battering the twenty foot city wall into pomace, as was predicted. When Chinese were blown into fragments on the walls by our shells, more Chinese took their places. But, on the fourteenth, the fate of the city was decided, and it came like a crash. It is no light task to face such a wall, on the top of which, behind barricades were thousands of Mausers and some Krupps. The Japanese fought like tigers, though without savagery. Every one had commented on their natty appearance, and the precision of their movements, in landing and going into action. But after the thirteenth and fourteenth, every one was commenting on their fighting powers. They were the first to reach the city wall and they went through shot and shell. Once, twice, thrice the little dwarfs (as the Chinese call them) surged up into the great quadrangle of the gate, and the third time they went through, and after them came the English and the Americans.

Along with the bravery of the Japanese, the heroism of the American Ninth Regulars was coupled. They were ordered on to the battlefield as the third battalion landed from the barges which brought them up the river from Taku. They were, at first, reserves, but could not keep out of the battle. Colonel Liscum, as he saw his neighbors so heavily pressed, kept drawing up nearer the fighting line, and his men plunged in. Part of the regiment was confronted by a waist-deep marsh, but fought through it. When they pulled their guns to their hips to load, the breech filled with water and mud, and then their ammunition gave out. So, lying low, they signalled to the British their straitened condition, and the British mule-drivers were ordered to deliver, even in that place, ammunition to their cousins. This was accomplished, and the Ninth Infantry, with the American Marines, about 700 men in action, at length plunged in after the Japanese. It was afterward commonly remarked in camp that, when the Americans are ordered to stand in reserve, they interpret it to mean that they should go in with the storming force. It was, however, in this charge on the outskirts of the city, that Colonel Liscum (General of Volunteers) was killed. His men were under cover, such cover as the open plains and marshes afforded. The Chinese fire seemed to be going over the Americans. He arose with the shout, "That fire is not meant for us; now boys, let's at them!"—and soon a bullet pierced his breast. The Americans lost their colonel, and the Allies together lost about 800 killed and wounded. You can judge from this whether the Chinese fought or not, and it is interesting to know that their artillery was manned by Chinese cadets, who had been trained by German drill-masters, and who were forced to fight on the side of the Boxers.

The selection of Colonel Liscum and his command, as the first troops for China, was not an accident. On June 16th the war department had cabled General MacArthur, commander-in-chief in the Philippines, to select and send a "regular regiment of infantry to



AMERICAN FLAG ON THE BATTERED CITY WALL, TIENTSIN.
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Taku, China." The cable order continued, "If you are not sure of the tact and judgment of the commanding officer with regiment, select an officer especially qualified, a general officer if need be." MacArthur had no difficulty in selecting such an officer and on the next day cabled Washington, "Ninth infantry, Liscum, ordered Taku, on *Logan*." On June 23d, the war department cabled that it was of the "utmost importance Colonel Liscum" should sail as soon as possible, in spite of the typhoon then raging in the waters of Luzon, and on the twenty-eighth he sailed for China with 1271 men and 39 officers under his command. Thus Vermont had the honor of providing a son who, of all the available

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commanders, was chosen to lead the first American army ever dispatched for offensive operations upon the continent of Asia. While Liscum was on the sea the nation had become greatly aroused over the China situation and more troops were hastily embarked at Manila, San Francisco, and Seattle. On July 13, the department cabled Liscum to know if he could use "artillery and siege guns" and "more rapid-fire guns." To this the American people had answer through Admiral Remy, on that same day, that Liscum and one-tenth of his force had been put *hors de combat* before the walls of Tientsin. The British General A. R. F. Dorward, under whose command as a senior officer, Colonel Liscum had placed



THE CHINESE ARSENAL IN WALLED CITY, TIENTSIN, CAPTURED BY AMERICANS. TROOPS PASSING OUT OF ENTRANCE FOR GUARD MOUNT.

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himself wrote in an official dispatch on July 15th, "The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of their officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th instant, the result is soldiers of the highest class. We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Regiment in the loss of their gallant Colonel E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men." Captain Noyes, adjutant of the famous Ninth, reported that "The men responded wonderfully well, being inspired by Colonel Liscum's gallant personal exposure; he led his men forward, walking along the road himself, and never seeking shelter." Next day he was temporarily buried beside the waters of the Gulf of Pei-Chili and the ranking officers of the navies of Russia, Japan, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and America, stood at his grave and wept over the first notable leader to lose his life in the Peking Campaign.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

China's war against the world afforded an opportunity to compare the men, their freaks and foibles, of all the nations. Truly a rare opportunity for the study of comparative Tommy Atkins and John Tar; 15,018 enlisted men, commanded by 435 officers, were ordered to China under the American flag, but only



CHINESE ARTILLERY IN FORTIFIED POSITION, SHOWING COMPLETENESS OF TYPE.

about 5,000 reached China before the capture of Peking.

The mind of the civilian finds it difficult to penetrate the intricate preparations which are necessary for a military campaign, quite aside from the drilling and leading of troops.

The American government, according to the secretary of war, provided for the China campaign, 4,668 horses, 2,106 mules, 222 large wagons, 31 ambulances, 6,229 tons of oats, 7 distilling plants, 4,218,545 feet of lumber, 83,000 pounds of horse shoes, 120,000 pounds of mule shoes, 80,000 pairs of stockings, 19,984,620 pounds of American eatables, 235 miles of field telegraph line, 4,000,000 pounds of rifle ammunition, heliographs, telescopes, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, farmers and carpenter's outfits, not to mention thousands of trousers, hats, overcoats, Arctic overshoes, etc. It required for the ocean conveyance of men,

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equipment, and materials no less than "32 large ocean ships."

The French troops seemed disgruntled at everyone except the Russians. A more serviceable lot came on the ground later on, but the first French contingent had been for some time in hot Annam and were simply campaigned out. Their march was a shuffle, they were likely to wear their helmets cris cross of their heads, they were uniformed in baggy jeans. When a guard arose to salute an officer he came "to shoulder" with a sluggish don't-care motion. Poor fellows, you wished for their own sakes they might have gone on furlough.

The Japanese land transport was always within arm's reach. Another point must be made for the Japanese soldier: in this whole campaign I did not see one of them drunk. They never fall into the disheveled condition which marks so many of the troops. They seem to be always at "attention". But the Japanese war-faring man is more than a dandy. He fights like one impassioned; he has never heard of the word "fear". Witness, for example, his storming of the Taku forts—he was the first there, and his flag the first up, though the English started at the same time. In storming the Tientsin city wall, the Japanese were in the lead. They really took that city.

There were no more generous men in the expedition to Peking than the Japanese. When the men were halted in the heat of the day they would always rush off to find the wells. Many a time have I seen a parch-lipped Japanese insist on an English or American soldier drinking first from his cup. One day I rode up to a well and was about to dismount, when a Japanese handed up his cup, while another drew a bucket full for my horse, though many little fighting men about had not slacked their thirst. They insisted on the horse having it first. No wonder a Yankee said, "ain't them Japs fine fellers," and they were.

As a soldier, the Russian infantryman was not attractive. He is undersize, but very solid in build. His uniform, even to the cap, was white when he got into it, but in the campaign it had become a variety of colors. And, strange to believe, the Russian Tommy in China was as fair as a Saxon. Gruesome reports were circulated as to his deeds and misdeeds. He certainly was afraid of nothing. But it must be said that he had a knack of getting on poorly with his comrades, except the French. He was at a disadvantage in not being able to talk with his neighbors, and, consequently, there are many collisions. He seemed to think that, as his valor had saved the Tientsin railway, he therefore owned the railway. He, or his betters, renamed the Tongku terminal, and it was known as "Tonky." He had a strong tendency to tear up the American military telegraph line which was laid by our Signal Corps between Taku and Tientsin, and he spliced the Russian line with what he took from the American. He had an excessive propensity for killing un-



JAPANESE SERGEANT AND A SQUAD OF MARINES.
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protected, non-armed Chinese at long range, for it developed his markmanship. Just off the South forts at Taku there lies the charred wreck of a freight boat. Its story is a tragedy. Two hundred Chinese laborers, it is said by a gentleman who saw the affair, tried to escape from the Russian fleet at Taku where they were working on the ships. They succeeded in getting this barge nearly to land, when the Russians overtook them, and that was the last seen of the coolies. Even if the number were twenty rather than two hundred, it makes a gruesome picture.

The American is a republican, there is no monarchist about him. He obeys his orders, but he thinks them over afterwards, talks about them, and makes up his mind whether

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the officer in command is level-headed or not. "We fellers can spot a new colonel mighty quick," said a Ninth Infantry man. "There aint any of us what dotes on getting chewed up by this 'ere shrapnel," said another.

No such army wagons were found among the Allied Forces as came with the Americans. No such vehicles ever rolled over North China. Each one was drawn by four Kentucky mules, and, passing along the streets of Tientsin, they dwarfed the rickshaws, wheelbarrows,



IN THE BRITISH CAMP—EAST INDIA SENTRY.
Copyright 1903, by R. E. Lewis,

carts and ponies, which did service for other troops. They were splendid conveyances for campaigning in north China, but, in the southern interior, they would be as out of place as an elephant in a baby carriage. Such roads as there are in China are reduced to a slough of despond in the rainy season, and though this was the season for rain, yet there had been no torrents, and, contrary to the views of the "oldest inhabitant," those great vehicles proved to be the most satisfactory, as well as the most picturesque transport among the Allies.

I saw, one hot day in July, one of the indescribable scenes of the allied camp. The Sikh is a turbaned Hindu, and thousands of Hindus are in this campaign. There are also hundreds of Chinese troops, under British officers, fighting with the Allies. I saw a group of Sikhs off duty near their quarters. There came down the street a band of men from the Wei-Hai-Wei-Chino-British regiment, also off duty. The Sikhs, red-turbaned step-sons of Britain, had a supply of water-melons, and called out to their yellow brethren in arms. Every Sikh divided his melon in halves, and shared it with the Chinaman nearest him. Not a word could they understand of each others lingo. There were gesticulations, smiles, bowings and scrapings, and the brown and yellow comrades, as different as the antipodes, went their several ways. These Wei-Hai-Wei men are fighting under the British flag. They were so anxious to be sent to the front against the Chinese Imperial troops that many threatened to desert if they were not allowed to go. They have fought side by side with the best European troops, and have, of course, fought against their own countrymen, and their behavior is a testimony to what the regular Chinese armies will become if once thoroughly drilled and officered by Europeans or Japanese.

Another instance of comradeship in arms comes from the British cruiser *Algerine*, who fought so splendidly at Taku. An Austrian orderly was sent by his commandant on shore to forward dispatches. Night came on, and he could not get back to his ship which lay several miles out in the gulf. His orders were that, if he was out overnight, he must present, on his return, a signed statement as to where he had been. He was taken on the British cruiser, *Algerine*, anchored in the Pei Ho near the Taku forts. That night the bombardment of the forts took place, and the Austrian asked to go on a gun's crew with his English acquaintances of the hour. His request was granted and he fought splendidly, and when the forts surrendered, it was found that, of the five men at that gun, the Austrian alone was not disabled.

One of the paradoxes in the Tientsin campaign was that the survivors in Tientsin, and the hundreds of villages in the valley of the Pei Ho soon armed themselves with Japanese flags. Not a Celestial ventured out of doors without a flag on a stick over his shoulder or across his breast. Nine-tenths of these flags are Japanese. Dai Nippon impressed herself

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RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO PEKIN, RESTING UNDER THE LEA OF THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.

upon the mind of North China. Some Chinese who had not been able to find a piece of red cotton cloth to make the "sun" center of the Japanese flag took small squares of white cotton and wrote thereon the Chinese ideographs which mean: "Under the protection of Great Japan." Along the streets of the captured city, where the houses escaped fire and sword, the door posts were labelled in English by enterprising Chinamen, "This house is under the protection of the Western nations and of Japan." There was a large demand for American flags, but, being a complicated affair, the natives were not very successful in making them. On September 13, General Chaffee telegraphed to the war department for "5,000 more small flags" * * * "for Chinese houses to show our protection."

A POSTOFFICE ASSEMBLY.

BY SYLVIA H. BLISS.

"THE public does not appreciate our work."

The voice was shrill and important as became a postoffice lately raised from fourth to third class.

"That is so, it does not," said a slender fourth-class office near by, glad to express an opinion before the distinguished members of the fraternity present.

"People do not know that we possess souls," said the Philosophical Postoffice adjusting his eyeglass. "They see only a material institution, a building, or"—glancing with a slight smile at the group of lesser offices, "a corner of a building, the boxes, the mail bags, the postmaster and clerks—if he has clerks"—with another glance in the direction of the fourth-class group. "When they have seen the paraphernalia of the office they are content to look no further."

"They don't think there's any further to look," broke in a vigorous office from a bustling city. "If they get their mail and other folks get what they send 'em, that's all *they* care."

"Why should they care for anything more?" The voice was timid for the office was but newly created and had not before been present at a meeting of the fraternity.

The Philosophical Office adjusted his eyeglass. "Institutions, no less than the embodiments of personality denominated men, demand appreciation. They desire to be looked upon as something more than an aggregate of material appliances embodying a human idea

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and existing for the convenience of the public."

"I'm sure *I'm* content to be just that and nothing more," said the Independent Office. "I desire nothing better than to serve the people of the United States and foreign countries—there are factories in my city—whether they look upon me as a machine or a living soul."

"Perhaps you have not much soul yet," murmured the philosopher. Then aloud, "We who have really lived, we who know what responsibility is, we who know what a dead, useless thing a postoffice is without its soul, wish to magnify our calling before the world, and awaken it to an understanding of the supreme importance of the living principle of this institution, the Postal System."

"Hear!" "Hear!" broke from several offices.

"I never so felt the grandeur, the majesty of my calling, as when I was promoted to the dignity of a Presidential Office," said an individual whose face glowed with emotion awakened by the Philosopher's words and the subsequent cheers.

"I felt the sacredness of my office most deeply," said another, "when one night a maiden stole up the steps, and with quivering fingers dropped her first love letter in the box. I am only a country office, fourth class, but of all the world I knew her secret first, and she trusted me wholly."

There was silence for a season, and a wave of sympathy for the thousands whose words of tenderness were intrusted to their care, went round the group.

It was a cool night in early autumn and a few members of the Eastern United States Branch of the Fraternity of Post-offices were gathered for an informal conference. Because of its easy accessibility to most of those present this lonely spot had been chosen for the meeting—the western shore of a mountain lake whose waters responded with glint and tremor to the rays of the full moon now rising above a belt of pines on the opposite shore. The guests had departed from the little hotel on an eminence overlooking the beach—gone never to return, for on the eastern shore was building a new and larger house which next summer would receive the visitors at the lake.

The Host of the evening was an unimportant office, having employment but a few weeks in each year, yet rejoicing that at intervals he was necessary to humanity. But in the future—the coming office across the lake, bearing a strange name and reached by another stage line—what hope there for the old?

"You have reminded me of something of which I wished to speak," said the Philosopher to the office whose words had silenced them, "and that is the relative impersonality of the postoffices in the eyes of the people."

"Then you do admit a modicum of insight into our natures on the part of the public," said the Metropolitan Postoffice, who had arrived late and had not made his presence known.

"If I had known you were here I might have chosen my words more carefully," said the Philosopher, turning about to face the great office who was regarded with awe by most of those present. "But I am not inconsistent as you will see. Each of us is provided with an appendage which from our point of view is of only secondary importance, but of which the world makes great account. I refer to the Postmaster. In so far as this man is postmaster and not man of family and member of society, he is as purely a mechanical adjunct of the office as the canceling stamp, and apart from the spirit of the institution—apart from us, is as dead and inert. But his relation to the world complicates matters, and it is this secondary personality that is felt in varying degrees by the patrons of the office. To illustrate: In New York for instance this secondary personality is not at all prominent. There the postoffice is to the people, entirely devoid of personality. The author, the lover, the speculator, deposit their mail with no shame or fear, and receive their letters in the same spirit; the relation is purely mechanical so far as they can see. But in the small towns the case is different."

"How have you learned?" The eager question came from the Host.

"There is sometimes promotion," answered, somewhat hesitatingly, the Philosopher, noting the sad earnest face of the enquirer. "Necessarily the postmaster in the country places is a more prominent figure, is less in the background, and the people are conscious of him and of his judgment when they receive and deposit their letters."

"Yes, and of the postmaster's relations," broke in a sharp voice. "My postmaster's a

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." UPLAND FARMS IN MILL RIVER VALLEY. *Courtesy of Rutland R. R.*

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postmistress, and *she's* all right. If she sees a postal card with the message side up she turns it quick so she won't see what it says. But her mother! She helps tend office, and if she don't just know who writes to who, and how often, and almost what they say, I'm a blind office, that's all."

"Has she been sworn in?" asked the Conservative Office.

"Sworn in, yes; trust my postmistress for that."

"You are aware, I presume, that it is the duty of the postmaster to read the postal cards," said a business-like office.

"Read them, of course. But there's reading and *reading*. There's a glance that takes in all that's necessary, that sees the proprieties are not violated; and there's a glance that takes in all there is and more besides; that wonders why John Henderson's wife is going to town to-morrow, if it's to help Ellen buy her wedding outfit; and if Anna Maxon 'll bring her baby when she comes to see Jane Brown; and why the minister has ordered that heretical book from his book-seller."

"The first is a purely legitimate function of the office," said the Philosopher; "the other pertains to the secondary and wordly life of the postmaster. The only remedy I know is to imbue them more fully with the true spirit of the Postal Service."

The Conservative Office, who had been an attentive listener, stepped forward. "I do not think," he said, "that the evil of which you speak is widely prevalent, even in the lesser offices. The remedy is, as you say," bowing to the Philosophical Office, "a more complete control by the spirit of the institution of all the appurtenances of the office."

"Humph! wonder if you'd ever thought of that if somebody else hadn't said it first." This in an aside from an unseen office.

A graceful, attractive, almost feminine, figure drew quietly near the Philosopher. "I have observed and thought much along the line you have indicated," he said deferentially. "May I give an instance?"

"Certainly. This meeting is open to all." As he answered, the Philosopher glanced keenly at the sky.

The Attractive Office was a little chilled; he had hoped for a private conference with the great guest, and shrank from publicity. "I am not a public speaker," he said, unconsciously uttering the barest commonplace; "but we all of us have experiences that are of interest, and I think these meetings should be devoted to a full and free expression of our thoughts, that we may keep pace with each other in the development of our powers and insight. One of my constituents, of whom I am very fond, is a little girl seventeen years old, who hopes to be a poet. Her first poem—I shall never forget it—she brought one morning just before mail time, that it might not remain long in the office and the address be noted. Her writing was disguised and she put the envelope in the slit in the wall instead of coming inside, then stole rapidly away. She had told the editor not to return it if it was not acceptable, and to 'please not send a notice of declination,' thus closing as many avenues of detection by the postmaster as possible, and, I verily believe the dread of having him see a letter from the magazine more than counterbalanced the joy the hope of her poem's acceptance gave her. Well, in a few days came a notice of the reception of her manuscript, and the sensitive child suffered tortures. But, as a matter of fact, the grave, busy man did not even notice the card."

"And was her poem accepted?" from three eager listeners the query came.

"Yes, and the letter enclosed a check. My little friend's heart beat tumultuously, as she went out into the night, with the unopened letter in her hand. I would gladly have followed and witnessed her joy when the check came to view. She has great hopes and her case lies very near my heart, but I feel an interest in all my patrons. I joy in their joys, and sorrow in the sorrows I too often make known to them.

The Philosopher smiled appreciatively. "You have, indeed, gained great insight," he said. "I marvel that a fourth-class office should have so grown in soul."

A flush of pleasure mantled the fair face of the younger office; they had moved apart from the others and spoke in low tones.

"I will tell you," said the Attractive Office; "in my town live an author and a poet, beside my little girl. Each summer a Professor of Political Economy and an Instructor in Mathematics, also a prominent Clergyman visit the place. Naturally a quantity of mail of a superior quality passes through my boxes, and we grow by what we feed upon."

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"Yes, yes, you are right. I shall be glad to meet you again my friend."

"Thank you. And just one thing more," went on the Attractive Office, delighted and a little vain. "Is it not reasonable to suppose that we who have fewer constituents enter more fully into the lives of the people, gain a clearer insight into individual character, than is possible for such as you? Not that we approach you," he interjected rapidly seeing a slight smile on the face opposite, "in power of broad generalization or in appreciation of the greater aspects of life. But as regards the separate pulse-beats our messages cause—are we not more sensitive to these?"

The Philosopher came nearer; his face grew tender. "There is not a heart-throb of joy or sorrow I cause the people of my great city that I do not feel. With larger opportunity for service the capacity for sympathy grows, and I would not if it were possible disappoint one eager watcher for a letter, or cause one tear to flow through the reception of ill news."

"While you have been discussing metaphysics, I have been advising in regard to a function unnoticed by you—the postal money order," said the Metropolitan Office approaching the two.

"Ah yes, a purely material function," said the Philosopher.

"Yes. But I presume even you deign to exercise it now and then."

"I must admit that I do," was the reply, "but I would gladly dispense with it."

"You would not, I judge, favor the establishment of postal savings banks?"

The Philosopher shook his head.

"Nor the incorporation of the telegraph and telephone systems in the postal service?"

"I have been—yes I am opposed to these things."

"You are an enemy of progress. The United States is behind nearly the entire civilized world in these matters. Mr. Gladstone, the greatest statesman of modern times, was instrumental in establishing these adjuncts to the postal system in Great Britain, and they have proved a blessing to the nation. You oppose the good of the people and the government."

"I oppose the good of the people! I an enemy of progress!" the Philosopher cried. "I who have worked for years toward the perfection of the postal system? I who have endeavored to disseminate knowledge of the postal regulations among the people? I who from the first welcomed the ideas of Herr von Stephan, and did my utmost in the establishment of the Universal Postal Union? I who have rejoiced at each reduction of postage rates, and am now hoping for an international stamp? I who am promoting the extension of rural free delivery? I"—his head sank upon his breast and there was a pause.—"Forgive me," he resumed in a broken voice, "I am conservative perhaps. It has been my aim to preserve the individuality of the system as a medium for the transmission of mail, and my labor has been toward the perfection of its working in this direction rather than in the extension of its functions. My whole system of philosophy is based upon this conception and I have dreaded innovations. But let them come, let them come!"

The listeners were awed and silent at the spectacle of this leader of thought humiliated and sad. But already the bitterness was past. Already the great mind was adjusting itself to meet the changed conditions of the future.

Suddenly the shrill, important voice first heard in protest, rang out again.

"I hope for some definite action through which the public may be brought to a realization of our service."

"What course would you suggest?" asked the Conservative Office.

"A total suspension of operations for a week or two. That will bring people to their senses."

"You are right my friend," said a new voice. "The public should be educated. It has no conception of the intricacy, the complexity, the strength, the accuracy and safety of this institution. Nor of its usefulness. Let it suspend operations for but one week and this beneficent system will take its proper exalted position in the eyes of the world."

"I propose that we commence at once," cried the shrill, eager voice.

"Not now. Not yet," said a timid office, hurrying forward; he had spoken but once before, but now grew suddenly bold. "I've a letter that *must* be delivered. It's from a woman's son's wife. He's sick and they've sent for his mother. He will die. She must have the word so she can go to him. I must go." And the spirit vanished.

"I am not ready," said another. "There

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is much mail that cannot safely be detained; but most important of all, a letter to a girl from her lover. For days she has watched, and her heart is breaking. To-day she will come again. I must be there," and another figure fled swiftly.

"I have on hand an important business letter; thousands of dollars are involved. I can not delay, even to combat your proposition," and with a nod in the direction of the rebelling office, the Conservative vanished.

"Neither can I stop work even for a day. In my boxes are invitations to a child's birthday party and they must be given out to-day. Farewell." The Attactive Office gracefully waved his hand as he moved away.

One after another the offices departed, some with explanations of urgent business, others slyly and without a word, as if they feared detention.

Even the suggester of the revolutionary project bethought himself of a certain letter and parcel for a golden haired child whose blue eyes would fill with tears if no mail came from Papa, and he too silently went away.

"Their hearts exceed their heads in wisdom," said the Philosophical Office smiling. "Such faithfulness will win recognition at last."

"It is nearly morning; we must be on our way," said the Metropolitan Office. Then turning to the Host, "Good by. You have entertained us in a royal spot."

"Yes the beauty of the surroundings has inspired us all. I hope we may again meet here. Farewell." Then noting the Host's emotion as he strove to respond, the Philosopher continued, "You will have a lonely winter, but courage until the summer, then work again. Farewell."

Left alone, the Host turned from the shimmering lake and the first faint signs of dawn in the sky, and entered the narrow soon to be discarded room which had served for many years as his material habitation.

"What next?" the dying office questioned, feeling himself on the borderland of a great mystery. "Reabsorption in the vast Postal System of the world, and incaration in a new form? Continued sentient existence? Or annihilation?"

Thus, looking out upon the lake where the gray of night and the rose of morning were meeting and mingling, he faced the unknown future.



VERMONT MAPLE GROVE IN SUMMER.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Howe, Brattleboro.

MARY HOWE.

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IN MEMORIAM.

COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL,

Deceased October 3, 1906.

IN the death of Col. Robert Jackson Kimball Vermont has lost one of her most loyal sons and honored citizens. He was proud of his native State and devoted to its interests. He was universally esteemed and his death is a personal loss to all who knew him. Colonel Kimball was public spirited and generous and his benefactions were numerous. His most munificent gift is a handsome and elegantly appointed public library building presented to the town of Randolph, which stands on the spot where once stood the home of his childhood, and where it will remain for many generations a fitting monument to his memory. This building was erected at a cost of $17,000 and dedicated February 24th, 1903.

Robert Jackson Kimball was born in Randolph, February 16, 1836, the son of the late Hiram and Jerusha (Bradish) Kimball. Richard Kimball, his grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier and settled in Randolph in 1796, where the family homestead has since been maintained. He was educated in the common schools and the West Randolph academy. When thirteen years of age he was a newsboy on the then recently completed Vermont Central railroad; learned telegraphy, and became the operator at Randolph on the old Vermont and Boston Telegraph line. While stationed at Randolph, Colonel Kimball acquired a knowledge of the express business, and in 1855-56-57 was in the employ of the National Express company at Burlington. In 1862, he engaged in banking business in Toronto, and there, in the next year, married Martha L. Morse, who, with their three children, Clara Louise, Annie Laura, William Eugene survives him. In 1865, he was appointed United States consul at Toronto, Canada; and in the same year the banking house of R. J. Kimball & Co. was established in New York and still continues, under the management of the son, William Eugene Kimball, who had been his father's partner for several years and to whom the business was turned over in the beginning of the present year, when Colonel Kimball retired from active affairs.

Ever since his father's death in 1865, Colonel Kimball had maintained a home in Randolph, and in 1887 built his beautiful summer residence, Montague Place, on Prospect hill at the end of Randolph avenue. Here he spent every summer with his family, taking an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the village, which he sought to further in every way in his power.

Colonel Kimball was instrumental in forming the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters and had been its secretary and president. He had also been president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He had been a trustee of the University of Vermont where he established a free scholarship.

He served as aide-de-camp on Governor Dillingham's staff in 1888-9 and represented Randolph in the legislature of 1890-1, being a member of the committee on ways and means, of the committee on banks, and of the special joint committee on the World's Columbian exposition. By appointment of Governor Fuller, he represented Vermont at the Bankers' Congress in Chicago in 1893. During the Spanish-American war he contributed generously toward relieving the privations of the Vermont soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen and Chickamauga. He made a formal offer to Governor Grout to equip a company at Randolph for service at his own expense, but the State's quota was filled and the offer had to be declined.

In Brooklyn he had been trustee of the Emmanuel Baptist church, of which he was a member, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, director of the Brooklyn Art Association and of the Hamilton Club, trustee of the People's Trust Company and a member of other leading clubs and societies in Greater New York. He was president of the Iowa Central railway in the years 1899 and 1900.

The funeral service was held at his late Brooklyn residence on Clinton avenue, October 6, and was largely attended. The officiating clergyman was the pastor of the deceased.

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Rev. Mr. Humpstone of Emmanuel Baptist church, and the bearers were H. L. Johnson, C. M. Pratt, Theodore Leed, Theodore Obrig, and Deacon Greene of New York and William H. DuBois, of Randolph, all intimate friends of Colonel Kimball. The flowers were profuse and beautiful and music was rendered by a quartette that sang "Lead Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The body was placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood cemetery, until interment is made at Randolph in the Green Mountain State.



COL. ROBERT J. KIMBALL.

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VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Officers for 1903-4: President, Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Vice-President, Mrs. W. P. Stafford, St. Johnsbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Haines, Waterbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Auditor, Miss Eliza Isham, Barre; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. Delia Needham, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. O. Miner, Brattleboro.

Delegates to the Seventh Biennial to be held at St. Louis: Mrs O. C. Ashton, Somerville, Mass., Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Miss Helen W. Smith, White River Junction; Mrs. H. E. Folsom, Lyndonville; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, Rutland. Alternates, Mrs Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Brattleboro; Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Gertrude Laird, Royalton: Mrs. P. F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.

THE Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in St. Johnsbury, March 26, 1896. Invitations were issued by the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club. Thirteen delegates responded from different clubs and towns. An organization was effected, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Elisha May, St. Johnsbury; vice president, Mrs. P. K. Gleed, Morrisville; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury.

The object of the Federation is to bring together the Women's Clubs of the State, for mutual help, for social union, and for united action on measures conducive to the public welfare.

The Vermont Federation were accepted by the General Federation, December 2, 1896. Annual meetings have been held in Brandon, Brattleboro, Lyndonville, Rutland, Morrisville, Waterbury and St. Johnsbury.

There are at present 26 clubs with a total membership of over 1,000.

The eighth annual meeting was held in St. Johnsbury, October 7 and 8. Representatives were present from 22 clubs belonging to the Vermont Federation. The first session was opened with prayer by Mrs. R. L. S. Paton, of Brattleboro, and a piano duet "Italy" by Moskowski, was rendered by Mrs. P. F. Hazen and Miss Alice B. Warden. Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, president of the local club, very cordially welcomed the ladies present.

Miss Helen Williston Smith, State president, thanked Mrs. Fairbanks for her warm welcome in behalf of the club.

Reports were given by Mrs. Harriette M. Miner, recording secretary, of the last annual meeting at Waterbury, and of an executive board meeting at White River Junction, last March. The treasurer, Miss Mary E. Stone, read her report which showed a balance of $89.75 in the treasury. The State secretary of the General Federation brought greetings from that organization, and urged that all the clubs in the State become interested in the general work, as so much better results would then be obtained.

The second session opened with five minute reports from 22 of the clubs as follows: The Athena of Barre, organized 1898, now has a membership of 14, reported by Mrs. Mary Hoar. Over the Teacups Club, Barre, Mrs. A. Richardson said it might well be called the working woman's club as all its members were such home workers. It has 16 members and is a very active organization. The Philomathean Club, Barre, reported by Miss Eliza Isham, is limited to a membership of 25 and now numbers 23. It has been organized two years. Most of the Barre Clubs are united in a civic federation, which includes about 80 members and which does a great work, furnishing a district nurse whose salary it pays, and does a large charity work, for which there is abundant opportunity in many branches.

The Daughters of Vermont, Boston, was represented by Mrs. A. W. Blair, of Dorchester, who said they considered the Federation very kind to accept their club into full membership. They were at the beginning a purely social club, and while they do some work in the line of traveling libraries, and very little other outside work, she emphasized the social feature as one which did a great deal of good.

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The club at Enosburgh Falls was reported by Mrs. E. F. Greenwood as organized in 1896. This club has done extensive work in the line of village improvement, in its brief existence having raised $7,000 which has been expended for improvements, and they have also established a $230 sinking fund for their lecture course.

Mrs. Hubert W. Brooks favored the gathering with a solo, "The Song of the Rose," which was much enjoyed.

Mrs. Maria Darrow, from the Chester club, reported it as organized in 1896, joining the Federation in 1898, and it now has 21 active and three associate members.

A letter was read from Mrs. C. L. Vallee, from the Island Pond club, giving a favorable report, it being in its eighth year.

Mrs. C. H. Thompson reported the Brattleboro club with a membership of 116, which is quite an increase over last year.

Mrs. A. E. Alexander reported the Bellows Falls club as having a membership of 150.

The Lyndon Woman's club was represented by Mrs. H. W. Lyster. It has a membership of 50 and is purely a study club; with the exception of its library work, it having contributed during the past three years $600 toward a town library. Miss Alice Hutchinson reported the Shakespeare club as a literary club, it having grown from a membership at the beginning of 6 or 8 to 22.

Mrs. William Jackson of Middlebury, spoke for the Century club, organized in 1894, with a present membership of 37.

The Morrisville club passed its tenth anniversary the past year with an increased enrollment. Mrs. E. Blair's report was read by Mrs. A. R. Campbell and the club is doing a general work, with efforts in the direction of a village improvement society.

The Ladies' Reading Circle of Northfield, has only met with the Federation once before, and while Mrs. Edgerton reported them as an active club, she said they were all very busy women.

Mrs. C. W. Joiner of Royalton, reported their Woman's Club as in its seventh year with a membership of 20. It is interested in library and school work and village improvement.

The Progressive Club of Rutland, was at first limited to a membership of 25, but now has 50 members and they are very ambitious. Mrs. Moore said "We aim at a star and may hit something."

The Unity Club of Rutland was organized in 1890 as a study club of the Universalist church. It is a member of both the State and General Federation. Represented by Mrs. Needham.

The Hypatia Club of Waterbury, organized in 1898, joined the Federation in 1901; limited to a membership of 25, and has 10 honorary members.



MISS SUSAN E. CLARK, PRESIDENT.

The Philomathean of Waterbury has a membership of 42.

Miss Franc Barnes of White River Junction, represented the Woman's Club of that place, where the membership is limited, there being 25 members. A lecture course is successfully conducted by them.

The Windsor Friends in Council organized in 1901, joining the Federation in 1902; has 61 active and 10 associate members, Mrs. A. T. Hayden reported.

Mrs. P. F. Hazen gave a sketch of the work done by the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club since the last Federation meeting, reporting a present membership of 223.

The work reported as done by these clubs varies, the principal subjects of study being art, literature, music, history and travel, and

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the branches of work done are library and school work, and as has already been reported, village improvement.

These reports were followed by those from departments. Mrs. E. L. Stearns of Royalton, sent a report from the educational committee, which was read by Mrs. Gertrude Laird, in which she said some clubs are confined exclusively to study, and giving helps in many ways to both teachers and students.

An interesting letter was read from Mrs. L. M. Slocum of the committee on State institutions, who was not present.

Mrs. W. P. Stafford represented the committee on libraries, urging the continuance of library work in its many phases, giving suggestions for the work, and stating the fact that in many places it was not the books that were lacking, but the desire among young and old to read. The interest in children is what should be aroused and much may be done in that direction by placing libraries in the rural districts.

Mrs. A. F. Balch represented the committee on reciprocity bureau, saying that a list of papers which could be procured through this department had been sent to each club in the State and had resulted in good work, many papers having been called for, which had proved helpful. There are 30 papers, and 15 or 20 had received generous solicitation. Mrs. Balch offered two resolutions for consideration: That each federated club should send to the reciprocity bureau during the year one or two papers of special work. This resolution was passed. The second was that one afternoon during the year should be devoted by each club to reciprocity work in some form, this day to be called Reciprocity day. The Federation voted to recommend this suggestion to each club.

Mrs. A. B. Noyes reported the work of the household science committee, saying that in correspondence with the clubs she had found from the 16 that responded that 10 were doing nothing in this line and six were doing quite active work, White River Junction being the most interested in it.

"Brantview," the beautiful home of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, was opened for a reception on Wednesday evening, and the spacious rooms were filled with members of the home club, visiting delegates and guests and a few gentlemen guests. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, Miss Helen W. Smith, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd and Mrs. R. B. Eastman.

Thursday morning's session was opened by prayer by Mrs. Henry Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, following which Mrs. Ethel G. Stiles rendered a pleasing solo. The president then presented Mrs. Sallie Joy White of Boston, who was cordially received and who gave an especially interesting and practical talk on the "Business Side of Housekeeping."

There was a large attendance Thursday afternoon when the speakers were Miss Georgia A. Bacon, president of the Worcester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York. The first subject was "Civil Service Reform," and Miss Bacon gave a spirited address.

Miss Smith then presented Mrs. Florence Kelley, who is no stranger to the ladies of St. Johnsbury, and whom all were glad to hear again, on the subject of the "Consumer's League."

At the close of a business meeting following the afternoon session a vote of thanks was extended to Miss Helen W. Smith for her faithful work during the past two years.

Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, in behalf of the Bellows Falls club invited the Federation to meet at that place next year.

The North church was well filled Thursday evening to listen to the address by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd of Amherst, Mass., on "The Eclipse Expedition to Tripoli."

Mrs. Todd was introduced by the president, Miss Smith, and in her introduction congratulated the Federation on their growth and influence, complimented the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club on their progress in village improvement.

The following resolutions were then read by the president and adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs hereby desire to express to the St. Johnsbury Club their appreciation of the welcome received on their arrival on Tuesday evening in this beautiful town, and the unlimited hospitality which has been extended to them in the many beautiful homes, throughout the entire visit, for the delightful music provided, for the use of their hall for the Federation meeting, and especially for the reception at "Brantview," the home of Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, which afforded such an excellent opportunity for social intercourse.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

AND UNION VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

G. A. R. OFFICERS

Department Commander, Frank Kenfield, Morrisville; Senior-Vice Department Commander, J. B. Needham, Rutland; Junior-Vice Department Commander, H. W. Hutchins, Bellows Falls; Medical Director, J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland; Department Chaplain, John O. Spring, Bellows Falls.

Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Judge Advocate, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Department Inspector, Matthew Hussey, Rutland; Chief Mustering Officer, Harry B. Martin, Bradford.

VERMONT OFFICERS REUNION SOCIETY.

President, Grenville G. Benedict, Burlington. First Vice President, John A. Sheldon, Rutland. Second Vice President, J. A. Benedict, Poultney; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Executive Committee, Fred E. Smith, A. C. Brown and L. M. Hutchinson, Montpelier.

VERMONT CAVALRY REUNION SOCIETY.

Officers—President, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bennett, Chicago; Secretary, S. H. Wood, St. Albans; Treasurer, H. O. Wheeler, Burlington.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.



CAPT. FRANK KENFIELD, OF MORRISVILLE.

VERMONT OFFICERS REUNION SOCIETY.

THE 40th annual meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society was held in Rutland, October 8. The business meeting was presided over by President Kittredge Haskins, when the above list of officers were elected for the ensuing year. The anunal oration before the society was delivered in the opera house by Hon. David J. Foster, M. C. His theme was "Patriotism," and his object, to show its necessity at the present time as well as in the past. He began by speaking of the admiration which such an organization as the Vermont Officers' Society compelled, and referred to the soldiers' monuments scattered all over the state to commemorate the men who went to the war from those towns, and said he thought the State should erect a monument in front of the capitol to the Vermont soldiers.

Mr. Foster discussed the patriotism of Robert E. Lee, and said his patriotic duty was to his country and not to his State. He discussed the Negro problem, which he declared to be an issue of vital importance. The oration was an able one and proved to be of unusual interest to the audience.

The annual banquet took place at the "Bardwell." The dining hall was handsomely decorated in the national colors. At the north end of the room an attractive arrangement of flags surrounded the Vermont State coat of arms, surmounted by a golden eagle.

Col. Kittredge Haskins, the retiring president, after expressing his appreciation of the large attendance, introduced his successor, Col. G. G. Benedict. The toastmaster, in introducing the first speaker, Ex Gov. U. A. Woodbury, stated that he was the first Vermont officer to have a sleeve emptied. It occurred at the battle of Bull Run. Gov. Woodbury responded ably to the toast "Vermont," speaking of the Vermonter's love of peace but readiness to defend his State or country when exigencies demanded.

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Congressman D. J. Foster was the next speaker, his toast being "The Orator of the Day." In responding very briefly he told one of his usual good stories.

Capt. J. H. Goulding, of Wilmington, spoke on "Our Dead" in most appropriate and feeling words.

Cap. H. R. Dorr, of Rutland, followed Capt. Goulding by reading a poem, entitled: "The Iron Star."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur responded to the toast "The Women of 1861," speaking in high terms of their patriotism and courage.

Senator Redfield Proctor made the principal speech at the post-prandial exercises. He responded to the toast: "Our newly acquired possessions. May we so govern them as to secure their hearty good will and loyalty." He made some observations on the colonial policy of the United States and urged deliberateness in our future dealings with lands across the seas.

In regard to our recent acquisitions he said: "We shall make some mistakes for we are human, but I believe we shall so carry ourselves that the world will be better for our having assumed these colonial responsibilities. In conclusion he discussed what, in his opinion, should be the bonndaries of our territory and in conclusion said: If I could make the future geography of the American Union I might be a little uncertain about the northern boundary—whether to make it Canada or the Arctic ocean; preferably the latter in God's good time. Franklin said in 1783 it must come some time, and he was a wise man. But the other lines would be fixed—east by the Atlantic, west by the Pacific and south by the republic of Mexico and the gulf. And within these boundaries may the future government of our country remain, its executive, legislative and judiciary, and the voting population that makes that government."

Maj. John E. McMahon, U. S. A., responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy" and spoke interestingly of the new equipment and increased effectiveness of the regular army and of the improved method of handling the same by the staff system which has recently gone into effect.

Maj. H. E. Dyer, of Rutland, responded to the toast, "Our National Guard," and spoke very hopefully of the future of that organization.

Lieut. Bissell responded to the toast, "Gen. Stephen Thomas, the noblest Roman of them all. May he live in honor and happiness for many years to come."

During "The Red, White and Blue," played by the band, the banqueters stood. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, at this point read two poems, one on Admiral Farragut, the other on Admiral Dewey.

The Rutland City band, under the direction of Conductor J. H. Engels, furnished music during the evening.

VERMONT CAVALRY REUNION SOCIETY.

THE Vermont Cavalry Reunion Society held its annual meeting for 1903, at St. Albans, October 21. Of the 600 or more survivors of this famous fighting regiment now scattered over the country over 60 were present. The business meeting was held in Soldiers' Memorial Hall, President H. O. Wheeler presiding. The officers elected for the ensuing year are given elsewhere.

The reunion banquet took place in the evening, followed by a camp fire in Memorial Hall. The principal speech was made by Lieut.-Colonel John W. Bennett, of Chicago, who commanded the First Vermont Cavalry during the latter part of the Civil War. He related in detail the history of several important movements and battles in which the regiment participated and was closely listened to. He related some very important and interesting incidents and events connected with the history of the regiment. The next speaker was Colonel Edward B. Sawyer of Hyde Park, a former commander, who made a few remarks and closed by reading a memorial poem written by Chaplain J. E. Goodrich. Felix W. McGettrick Esq., of St. Albans, spoke for the sharpshooters and Captain Frank L. Greene of St. Albans responded for the Spanish-American War veterans. The arrangements for this successful meeting were in the hands of the secretary of the society, Major Seymour H. Wood of Company L.

An illustrated articles on the G. A. R. Department of Vermont, is in preparation and will appear in an early issue.

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THE VERMONT STATE GRANGE

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers—Master, C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Overseer, C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Steward, D. H. Morse, Randolph; Assistant Steward, M. B. Roberts, Rupert; Chaplain, vacant; Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville; Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph; Gate Keeper, A. F. Lawrence, St. Johnsbury; Ceres, Mrs. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Pomona, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Flora, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. B. Roberts, Rupert.

Executive Committee—D. H. Morse, Randolph; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; L. N. Cragin, Springfield; C. A. Bump, Salisbury; Master and Secretary, Ex officio.

General Deputy, D. H. Morse, Randolph. Deputies—M. M. Whitney, Bellows Falls; E. H. Hallett, St. Johnsbury Center; H. P. Cummings, Jr., Thetford; R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; L. O. Wilbur, South Londonderry; W. C. Mason, Rupert; G. H. Terrill, Morrisville; D. H. Morse, Randolph; Cassius Peck, Burlington; L. N. Allen, Cavendish; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; W. S. Allen, Jacksonville; Frank Martin, Williamstown; W. L. Dow, Hardwick; A. W. Willey, Brownington; Mrs. L. H. Morgan, South Woodstock; E. W. Johnson, Ludow; L. N. Benedict, Castleton.

BY HON. C. J. BELL.

THE Order of Patrons of Husbandry has been in existence for thirty-seven years. Its Declaration of Purposes is united by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture.

We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; and in all things, charity."

We strive to develop a better manhood and womanhood, to increase the comforts and attractions of our homes, and to foster co operation. We shall constantly endeavor to secure entire harmony, good will and brotherly love among ourselves.

We advocate good roads, better education, and business methods in farming.

We advance the cause of education, both for ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our Agricultural and Industrial Colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts that adorn the home be included in their course of study.

In this order not only the men and women are members, but, at fourteen years of age, the boys and girls may also join.

The State Grange is composed of the Master and wife as delegates from each of the Subordinate and Pomona Granges together with the officers of the State Grange. A meeting is held annually in any part of the State they may select.

Each subordinate Grange holds a meeting at least once a month, but usually every two weeks.

The Pomona or County Grange, composed of three or more subordinate granges, has monthly or quarterly meetings.

The first organization of a Subordinate Grange in Vermont was in 1871. Since that date others have been organized until we now have 90 with a membership of over 6,000. The following eight granges have been organized during the present year: No. 302, Shoreham of Shoreham, R. H. Holmes, Master; No. 303, Bridport of Bridport, Edward Nichols, Master; No. 304, Cornwall of Cornwall, D. P. D. Matthews, Master; No. 305, Wheelock of Wheelock, Geo. S. Marcy, Master; No. 306, McIndoes Falls of McIndoes Falls, R. M. Johnson, Master; No. 307, Ottaquechee of Ottaquechee, S. E. Morrill, Master; No. 308, Capital of Montpelier, Charles Newcomb, Master; No. 309, Bay Side of St. Albans, M. E. Bell, Master.

In the many hundred meetings held in Vermont during the year questions are discussed relating to all that pertains to rural life, social enjoyment and good citizenship of the farming population; thus not only elevating and educating ourselves in our needs and our pursuits but giving to the boys and girls a brighter and better idea of life upon the farm, the beauties of Nature, and the privileges of the tiller of the soil.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1903: President, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice presidents, Col. Albert Clarke, Mr. James M. Gleason, secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee (with the above) Arthur L. Robinson, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Esq., Eugene N. Foss, Elmer E. Silver, Wade Keyes, Esq., William Craig.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

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Publisher's Announcement

AND EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER FOR 1904.

THE VERMONTER for 1904 promises to be more valuable and attractive than in any year since its establishment in 1895. The many popular features of this State Magazine will be continued and several new departments added the coming year.

Vermonters in making up a list of magazines to subscribe for should include the only Illustrated State Magazine devoted exclusively to Vermont Interests and the doings of the native Sons and Daughters of the Green Mountain State at home or abroad. If you cannot take but one magazine, patronize your home publication. It costs no more than a metropolitan magazine—one dollar—and describes and illustrates Vermont and Vermonters. Before deciding adversely, you are requested to read some of the features offered our patrons for the New Year.

Three new and important departments were instituted with the November number, viz: G. A. R. Department of Vermont, The State Grange, Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.

A Directory of the officers of each organization will be published monthly. Ample space will be reserved in each department for communications, and reports of meetings and miscellaneous items.

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Vermont Stories and Poems; Vermont Biography; Vermont Men of To Day: Vermont's Fair Women; Vermonters Abroad; State Industries; Farming Interests: Town Histories; Current Events; Vermont's Scenic Attractions; Educational Department.

Among some special numbers and articles to be published in 1904 are these:

History of the Executive Department of the State Government.—A series of Illustrated Articles by the surviving former Governors of Vermont, who will contribute the history of their administrations.

Greater Vermont.—An exhaustive review of the growth and present condition of the Resources, Industries, and Material Interests of the State.

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THE VERMONTER is only $1 a year. Subscriptions may begin at any time. All postmasters, newsdealers and newspaper publishers are authorized agents. Charles S. Forbes, Publisher, St. Albans, Vt.

GREATER VERMONT.

THE January VERMONTER will be a Greater Vermont number. It will practically be a Year Book of valuable facts and official statistics concerning the development and growth of the industries and material interests of the State during the last 20 years, and comparative figures for 1902-3. There will be an introductory chapter by Hon. Joseph A. De Boer, and articles from the pens of Vermont men eminently qualified to write on the subjects of Manufacturing, Farming, Mineral Resources, Water Powers, Electric Powers, Railroads, Banking and other material interests of Vermont.

The subject of electrical development, which has resulted in the application of electricity for operating street railways and lighting cities and villages, will be exhaustively treated in a special article. This is but one of many sub-

jects covered in this number. The preparation of this industrial number has involved much research and labor for a period of more than six months, and its publication has been several times postponed in order to secure statistical information of various kinds for the current year. These figures have finally been obtained, and will be published for the first time in the Greater Vermont number of this magazine. This number will be of great value, and will be issued before Christmas, and mailed to every one who is on our subscription list at that time.

MISSIONARIES WANTED.

The 5,000 regular patrons of THE VERMONTER are wanted to do missionary work among the 500,000 sons and daughters of Vermont at home and abroad who do not take this magazine. If every old subscriber should secure a new one it would be but one per cent. of the half million living Vermonters. This addition to our subscription list would, however, be of great advantage to the publisher. It would allow THE VERMONTER to be improved and enlarged and rendered more valuable to every reader. The subscription blank on this page can be used for this purpose.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The loyalty of Vermonters, as well as their appreciation of this magazine, is pretty well attested by the fact that more than 95 per cent. of our old subscribers renew their subscriptions every year. The publisher hopes that every present subscriber will continue to take THE VERMONTER another year. You are cordially requested to renew your subscription for 1904.

TEN CENTS A COPY.

In order to increase the sale of THE VERMONTER at the book-stores and news-stands the price of this magazine has been reduced to ten cents per copy, beginning with the current number. The yearly subscription price will remain at one dollar.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the publisher will be able hereafter to issue this magazine at least ten days previous to the month it is dated.

The January number will consequently be issued about December 20. This arrangement will place THE VERMONTER in the hands of subscribers and transient buyers as early in the month as any metropolitan magazine. Subscriptions for 1904 should be sent in as early as possible so that the January number may be mailed as soon as published.

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'Twas the night before Xmas
When all through the house
Not a creature was stirring
Not even a mouse.

* * * *

Each stocking was hung
By the chimney with care
And five little heads
Longed to know "what was there."

* * * *

Then someone tip-toed
In the dead of the night
And peeked, and he saw
What you see on the right.

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What he saw:

Cross' Chocolate Creams,
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. DECEMBER, 1903. No. 5.

China at War with the World.

By ROBERT E. LEWIS, M. A.

[Mr. Lewis is Foreign Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., and author of the "Educational Conquest of the Far East." He is a native of Berkshire, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1892. Mr. Lewis was formerly Captain and Aid-de-Camp upon the Brigade Staff, V. N. G., and served under Admiral Remey, U. S. N. in China during the recent war.]—Editor.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

A delay of twenty days followed the assault and capture of Tientsin walled city, and then 19,000 of the army of the allies moved forward. There was never more variety in any assembly of men. Sikhs and Welshmen, Yankees and Japs, Russians and Frenchmen, Bengal Lancers and Wei-Hai Celestials, and many other representatives of military science, marched out in the face of a rain-sand storm to do battle for humanity. The cheers and battle cries of the stalwart Indians, as they came into line, again brought to mind the statement of an English officer, that the only thing the Indian troops must have is plenty of fighting. The Americans were not happy over the non-arrival of the horses of the Sixth cavalry, and the consequent detention of that most important command. Cavalry could keep the Chinese on the run, a leading consideration. The batteries of the 5th U. S. and the Royal Artillery, with their splendid horses, completed the unique spectacle. When before did the nations of the modern world campaign together as friends?

The English, American and Japanese troops took the west side of the Pei-Ho, and the Russian, German and French took the railway or east side. I went off with the 14th American Infantry, commanded by Colonel, now General Daggett, and at nightfall, the allies on the west bank bivouacked in the sorghum fields. Blankets were spread, but tents were not staked. The clouds held their own until about midnight, when they emptied themselves upon the fighting men, soaking blankets and clothing to the skin. The camp fires were liberally fed, and crowds of drenched men, with boots and leggings loaded with mud, thawed on the one side and shivered on the other. As I shuffled and sprawled about among the sorry looking groups, there was some mirth but much serious talk. "These Chenos aint the same sort o' chaps we run up against in the Philippines." "You bet they ain't; all we used to do with the Tagalogs was to advance on their trenches with a big shout, and, it's up to you, if they didn't leave their trenches and clip off as fast as legs could take them." "That's where your head is level, Mike; this ere's war, that wuz practice. These Chenos laid out about 800 of our fellers, white as a sheet, when we went up against the walled city." "What does me up, boys, is this: the folks at home, they don't think the Chenos can fight, and we'll get small credit for this fighting; but I'll bet any man a dollar that a big lot of us won't be going home to tell them all about it. Not much! The Chenos will run, but they put up a stiff game before they start." "When the rain waked me up I was lying in a pond of water." "My blanket's soaked; weighs nigh on to fifty pounds. You wont ketch me lugging it thirty miles tomorrow." "Where is K Company? Fall in, K Company, fall in, I say! Be quick about it!" and with commands oft repeated in the darkness the bedraggled groups finally formed in line, and were ready.

The stars began to prick through, the plain became alive with men in regimental formation. The hour was two thirty and it was dismal and greasy. At twenty-five minutes

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after three, the Japanese artillery opened fire on the enemy; the booming and sputtering increased as the dawn came, and we were surprised to see that the Japanese were using black powder. Their position was along the main highway to Peking, to the west of the river and the Hsi Ku Arsenal captured by Admiral Seymour. The British marines got three of their navy guns into position, one of which was labelled, "*Ladysmith to Peking*," and there was a terrific crashing when these instruments went into action. The fine Sikh battery came into position also alongside the fighting men went, into the jaws of ten guns or more. They went on, they went into the grove and the Chinese battery was theirs, the entrenched Pao Ting Fu road was theirs, but many horses were without riders. Before eight o'clock, I counted 101 Japanese wounded and dead in the field hospitals, and many had not been brought in. Later in the day, a Japanese surgeon said their loss was about 400. I saw numbers of these brave little fellows in white coming in on stretchers, and, though some of them were half dyed with blood, yet not one did I hear groan, or make



ON THE MARCH NORTH, THIRTY-SIX BOXERS WERE KILLED IN AND AROUND THIS HOUSE.

river, and across to the east the Slav was busy at the thunder-and-lightning business. I visited the two former batteries, and can testify that the Chinese batteries two miles in front of us had gunners with them, for their shells gauged our position exactly. And the Chinese used smokeless powder.

I visited the Japanese lines, and was in time to see the charge of their cavalry. Their artillery had located the main Chinese position at Pei Tsang, and after three hours of heavy pummelling, the Sunrise men determined to charge the battery under the grove to the front. The Welsh signalled to know if they should support them, but the Japanese replied that they were strong enough; the artillery fire ceased, the cavalry started, the guns limbered up, and across the corn-fields the little any sign of suffering. The field surgeons were strikingly attentive and gentle. The Chinese infantry had fought behind admirable trenches, well placed in successive positions; I saw about two hundred of their dead, and there were more. The Japanese followed up their advantage, the English, Americans and Russians came up successively, and the Russians crossed over to the west side of the Pei Ho, having found the east road flooded. The American battery got into action at a range of about 4,000 yards, and harassed the retreat of the Chinese. The men of our infantry commands were very much pleased when "old man Reilly" got his big guns to echoing.

Part of the Japanese pressed the advantages of the day, and the Americans, British, Russians and part of the Japanese bivouacked

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about two miles to the north of Hsi Ku Arsenal, and rest was welcomed by tired men. The line of march of the Americans was marked by the blue army blankets, which lined the way. The men were marched at a fast gait under a boiling sun, and, though the Company commanders tried to prevent such dangerous waste,—dangerous to the permanent health of the men,—yet hundreds of men were compelled to go to bed on hard ground, on the night of Sunday the 5th, without blankets.

This engagement was partly on the site of Admiral Seymour's exploit at the Hsi Ku Arsenal, where, when prevented from reaching Peking a few weeks before, with his small force, he had captured three million rounds of cartridges, thirty-seven Krupp field guns; and here his Russian contingent had entirely re-armed itself with Mannlickers. He did not entirely destroy this arsenal by fire, as was reported at the time. The Russians reoccupied the Arsenal before and during the Pei-Tsang fight.

It has not been an easy matter to trace out the size of the various commands in the Allied Army. Certain officers, for one reason or another have been strangely reticent as to the strength of their forces. But it is probable that the following tabulation is as nearly accurate as any published statement. It must be remembered that so many men were required for guarding our communications, and so many men were engaged in the junk transport service and in garrisoning Tientsin that the total number of rifles on the march did not represent the strength of the allies in China. Japanese 8,000, Russian 4,800, British 3,000, American 2,500, French 800, and small bands of Germans, Austrians and Italians; about 19,000 effective men in all marched on Peking.

We bivouacked on both sides of the Pei Ho, north of Pei-Tsang, near the pontoon bridge. Here the men got their first taste of the "khaki water" from the upper Pei Ho. It was not satisfying. Battery horses led down to drink sniffed at the solution, poked their noses into it, and turned away without drinking. Bathing seemed the only use to which the men could put the turbid stream. But the crowds who tested the river after this manner were lukewarm in its praise. It was an open question whether they were cleaner before or after taking. There were no hard or sandy banks, and a man got loaded with mud when crawling out.

The Russians had their quaint Greek service at dusk; the Americans sang Gospel hymns; and all but the Japanese went silently to sleep.

A STIFF HIKE.

"Say, old man, how far have we hiked today?" enquired one of our men who come from the Philippines. And long, forced hikes they were. There are no records of thirty or forty mile per day; such tales are left for cavalry marches. But in estimating this advance



TUNGCHOW COLLEGE, REBUILT IN 1903; DESTROYED COMPLETELY BY POWERS IN 1900.

on Peking, several things must be taken into consideration. We were going away from our base of supplies. We were accompanied by fifteen days' rations, and did not know where the balance was to come from if Peking was not reached. We were entering a land whose military strength one officer would ridicule, at which another would shrug his shoulders, and which a third would laud to the sky. Such was the mental uncertainty in the army as to the foe. It can scarcely sound as hot as it felt, when I say it was a Chinese summer. The officers said they had seen no heat in the Philippines so disastrous. Under these circumstances, a "hike" of eighteen miles, be-

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sides skirmishes with the Chinese and with the sun, was a big day's work. The average infantry march was twelve miles, which, under all the circumstances, was quite enough.

To the surprise of the oldest inhabitant (European), the wells along the line of march were numerous, and the water fairly good. In ordinary times, a foreigner in China eschews all but boiled water. But during our advance the wells were daily the centers of small engagements. Whenever the troops stopped to rest or to bivouack, the men rushed to the wells—there was no other first thought—and during the heat of noon, they were often with more than a thirsty mob, fighting for a drink, for the bucket, or for a chance to stand around the opening. The wells were deep, fifteen to twenty-five feet, and the cold water (about Yangtsun it was sulphuric) helped to put out of action many an over-sunned man. I remember such a one, whose six hours' hiking was followed by a cup of cold water and who was immediately thrown into spasms.

In his official report of one day's march and fighting General Chaffee said: "The day was intensely hot and our men suffered horribly for the want of water and from the heat; quite a number were prostrated and only arrived in camp after nightfall; two of the men so affected died on the field."

The men were drinking their fragrant coffee at 3:15 on the morning of the sixth of August, and they had completed their tramp through the sandy gowliang fields and were before the groves of Yang Tsun at 9:30. From the top of the white sand hill at Kan Kou, Generals Gasalee, Chaffee and Liniavietch set the battle in array. Twenty-five thousand of the allies went out against the semi-circular Chinese position, and the outcome was 100 Saxo-Americans put out of action, hundreds of men exhausted by the heat of the sun and the constant maneuvering, great steadiness on the part of Colonel Daggett and his splendid regiment, the cross fire of the Russian artillery, and the final rout of the Chinese armies.

On August 9th, there was a pretty cavalry engagement, near Ho Hsi Wo where a squadron of Chinese cavalry were observed, dismounted. The Japanese cavalry and Bengal Lancers worked in harmony. The Japanese drove them out of the village, while the Hindus waited in ambush. The Chinese rode pell-mell into the trap, and, as a result, of 200 they left 50 dead on the field. The English press censor was cautious as to the description of this smart engagement. The correspondent of the *London Times* wrote in his despatch that the Chinese "were cut to pieces." The censor cut the descriptive phrase, and put in "dispersed," which meant nothing, for daily we dispersed Chinese troops. When General Gaselee was receiving the report of this engagement, he asked if General Ma was killed. The commander of the Lancers replied that he saw his men "bowl over a fat old gentleman on a white horse," but that they did not stop to see if it was Ma.



FRENCH TROOPS SCALING THE WALLS OF THE IMPERIAL CITY, PEKING.

A few extracts from my "Scrappy Notes," written on the spot, may throw some light up-

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on the conditions which surrounded not one man but many.

August 9th. At noon the advance stopped twenty minutes to rest and eat. The day is torrid and the men are fighting around the wells to get at the water. I left this scene of desperate thirst and entering a little Buddhist temple, tied my horse to a tree, and tried to heat water for tea. But my brass tea pot refused to come to a boil over corn stalks and a mud-brick stove, so the tea failed. But cold water and hardtack made a passable meal. While taking a fifteen minute rest on the Temple steps, a group of Sikh soldiers entered, and, with much religious zeal, broke in pieces all the idols. Their Mohammedanism is strong against idols. Some American soldiers then came in, and remarked "So the Sikhs have done up these d—— gods too. Let the good work go on boys."

August 10th. At luncheon this noon I was unexpectedly given a chance to aid others. Mr. Stewart, correspondent of the *London Times*, an American named Hall from Bridgeport, who had been scouting to the east, and I came unexpectedly upon Lowry [Colonel Daggett's interpreter.] None of the others had any food. Our cart was miles in the rear. It was hot. I invited them to partake of the banquet which I prepared, but they were reluctant to enjoy an equal division. An improvised oven of mud bricks prepared the tea. Chopped straw and peas were given the horses. When I served our meal there was one cup of tea, one sardine and one cracker of hard tack for each of us. At night neither we nor the army could find the wagons with the food. I rode six miles to the rear but could neither find our cart or the army transport wagons. It rained, I sat down by a tree, everywhere was sand, sand. As the rain soaked in it cooled but did not feed. A soldier boy from Stamford, Conn., in the darkness, gave me part of a hard tack and a chew of raw bacon.



RUINS OF NATIVE HOUSES, PEKING, NEAR THE LEGATIONS, SHOWING EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT.

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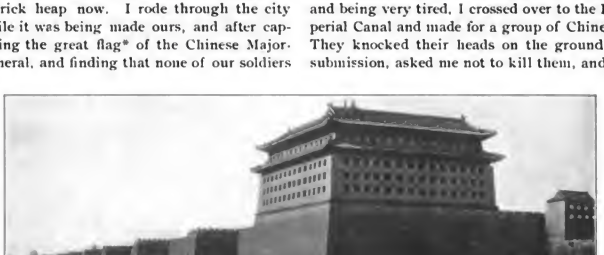
At ten o'clock the wagon train had not appeared. I found a tree with no horse tied to it, unsaddled, cut some green corn, and laid down to sleep. It rained and rained, but not until 4 a. m. did I feel *cold*. Then I would have given a good deal for a blanket.

August 11th. It was nearly noon when we found the carts. Major Quinton of the 14th infantry sang out to me that if I again needed anything to eat to be sure and come to him. He said he had a small tin of malted milk for breakfast, that it was good, and would have been better for two. The dear old major, I hope his generous heart will stand this campaign. He has a wife and three children at home. He was down with dysentery, was

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curled up in the open, and I promised to find out certain distances, directions and places for him.

August 12th. We have captured Tung Chou, where Dr. Shuffield's College and Dr. Goodrich's Theological Seminary have been ruined by the Boxers. Dr. Goodrich is a brother of Professor Goodrich of the University of Vermont. All their fine buildings are a brick heap now. I rode through the city while it was being made ours, and after capturing the great flag* of the Chinese Major-General, and finding that none of our soldiers had gone out of the North Gate as yet, I pressed over the barricade, through the gate, which stood a little ajar, and out into the country. Peking lay 16 miles off to the west, and I covered five of these miles along the path of the retreating enemy. I could not understand why our troops were not following the foe. On my way back to Tung Chou, after reconnoitering, it was *hot*, it go to be noon, and being very tired, I crossed over to the Imperial Canal and made for a group of Chinese. They knocked their heads on the ground in submission, asked me not to kill them, and to



TOWER BESIDE TUNG PIENMEN, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE TARTAR CITY. THE AMERICANS WERE DETAINED ATTACKING THIS TOWER AND WALL WHILE THE BRITISH MOVING TO THE SOUTH, PASSED ON AND WERE FIRST AT THE LEGATION.

*The Correspondent of the PITTSBURG INDEX wrote: "Mr. Lewis has been with the American troops in all their leading engagements in North China, acting as chaplain doing humanitarian work among the soldiers. The hard work and privations finally told on his health, and he is just recovering from a protracted illness.

"Mr. Lewis had many close calls but one of the most serious was connected with the capture of the Banner. One of the most important cities captured by the Allies on their march to Peking was Tung Chou. This city was afterwards used as a base of operations on Peking. Mr. Lewis was among the first to enter the city. His first idea was to rescue the American missionaries, and spurring his horse, he galloped down the street leading to the mission. Filled with his plan he did not notice that he was alone. Suddenly he found his way blocked by hundreds of Chinese troops, all armed with good Mauser rifles. They were guarding the Yamen. Mr. Lewis felt that his last hour had come, but he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. Setting spurs to his horse he galloped straight towards the standard bearer, firing right and left into the mob. The suddenness of his attack and his determined stand seemed to unnerve the soldiers. They hesitated for a moment and then became panic stricken and fell back. Mr. Lewis snatched the banner from the color bearer, wheeled his horse, and galloped back without having received a scratch. The banner was that of the Boxer general stationed at Tung Chou, and it is almost needless to say that Mr. Lewis prizes it highly."

dismount. They asserted that they were not Boxers, and told me of the retreat of the Chinese. I laid down under a big tree, having ridden for six hours. I was beside a lock of the canal. The stark naked water-gate keeper brought out a demijohn of white rice wine, made some hot tea and got water for myself and horse. He tasted the wine, tea, and water, to prove to me that he had not poisoned them. I requested the old man to put on his clothes. He drew on a pair of blue overalls, with the remark that it was "bad custom" to go without clothing, but the Boxers had everything else he had. I declined his refreshments and was allowed to rest under the tree, with the ripple and splash of the water sounding in my ears. I paid him 10 cents for his trouble, and wrote him a note asking

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others to treat him kindly. He was at first dumb, then knelt and began worshiping me, I would not permit him of course, but how few kindnesses this old man must have received in this dark world.

August 13th. We advanced to within four miles of the walls of Peking.

August 14th. The attack upon Peking.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKING.

The Chinese made a brilliant defence of Peking in spots. In places they fought desperately, setting at defiance the modern guns arrayed against their giant walls. In other parts of the city there was not a single soldier to defend the walls. The British took the Hsa Huo Gate without firing a shot. But there is a serious side to the story, a side that meant bullets and death.

The very fact that the Japanese had the advance during the entire march roused the fear or suspicion that they intended to enter Peking in advance of the other commands. Early in the misty morning of August 12th, I stood on top of a grave mound in advance of the Russians, south of Tung Chou. The Russian general Linivitch and aide came up behind me. The aide who spoke English asked "Where is Tung Chou?" "Just there, sir, through the mist." "Where are the soldiers?" "I think," said I, "that the Chinese have fled, and the Japanese have occupied the city." "The Japanese are in the city? That's very unfortunate," said he, turning to his companion. The Japanese being in the advance all the way along, and being human, as well as the largest of the commands, usually took whatever opposed them after Yang Tsun and reported afterwards to the other Generals. There was an uneasy feeling in most minds, that they might relieve Peking single-handed.

The generals determined at Tung Chou on the order of advance on Peking—a most satisfactory arrangement, by which each army contingent was to have a road to itself. Between Peking and Tung Chou, its former river depot, there is a broad canal with locks which do *not permit the passing of boats*. All boats unload at each lock. This canal runs west from Tung Chou, and strikes Peking at the junction of the Tartar city and the Chinese city walls. To the north of the canal are two parallel roads, which were assigned to the Japanese and Russians with the small French contingent. To the south of the canal are also two parallel roads running to Peking. The Americans took the one nearest the canal, and the British the southermost. Each of the leading nations, therefore, had a clear home-stretch, and each was eager to reach the goal. The advance from Tung Chou, for all the forces except the English, began on the thirteenth of August. The English rested till the fourteenth, and then marched the 16 miles straight into Peking, reaching the Legations first, by a circumstance which they, least of all, expected.



BELL TOWER, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.
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The Americans bivouacked at night on August 13th, within four miles of the capital of Heaven's Empire. At half-past one o'clock in the morning of August 14th, we were aroused by the sound of heavy firing; then the roll of the Maxims followed; then the basso of cannon. Who were handling the guns? A little later, the engagement seemed to spread to the north, and, after what seemed like a severe attack and possible repulse, the noise of battle subsided. We were of the opinion that the Chinese were making their last desperate attack on the Legations, and later on this was verified as the fact. But

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there was more; the Russians had attacked the city, along the east wall and had failed. At daylight, our cavalry was on the move, and then the whole force.

The Japanese attacked the Tartar city at the Chih Ho gate before dawn, the Russians crossed the canal into the American preserve, and went against the Tung Pien gate of the Chinese city; the Americans, under Colonel Daggett, impatient to get to work, and led by Titus now of West Point, scaled the wall



TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING.
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at the tower at the northeast corner of the Chinese city, and the American flag was first on the walls of Peking. This gallant action on the part of men from Companies E and H of the 14th Regiment has not been exceeded in this war. It was about eleven o'clock when the men went up the thirty foot wall, hand over hand. Clinging to protruding bricks, jambing their boots into holes between the slabs, crawling up long poles placed against the wall and up a rickety rope ladder. The height was gained under heavy rifle fire, and the stars flew out to the Peking breeze. But the city was not yet won. Parts of the 14th, the Marines, the 9th and the Battery, entered the Tung Pien gate and were then inside the Southern or "Chinese City" of Peking; the Russians were entering also. The confusion, the proximity of the much higher Tartar city wall, the rush of Chinese to defend the east wall, all united to make the situation very trying. The Americans might have gone straight on through the Chinese city, had they deflected to the left to escape the rifle fire from the Tartar wall, and have been first to relieve the Legations. They had a magnificent opportunity. Tung Fu Siang's boasted braves might have harassed but could not have prevented their advance. The galling Chinese fire, the attempt to reconnoitre the first wards of the town, and the effort to batter down the immense corner tower of the Tartar wall kept the Americans too long in this part of the lower city. Reilly's battery enlivened the town with first-class shrieking, but damaged the tower of masonry very little. The Russian artillery was so fiercely attacked by close range rifle fire that they halted half way through the Tung Pien Mun for three hours, the men seeking every available place for shelter, and many of their horses killed.

While these operations were in progress, the British had arrived via the southern road, Sir Claude MacDonald sent word to General Gaselee advising that he enter the Cheang Tsu Min, at the extreme south of the Chinese city. But, I am told, on the advice of Mr. Brown, a missionary who was serving on the Intelligence Bureau, the general decided to try the Hsa Huo Mun instead. The gate was opened to them without a shot, and, being



QUARTERS IN THE "YU WAR PALASA" OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT E. LEWIS.
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too far from the Tartar city to be influenced by the Mauser fire, as the Americans had been, the Lancers advanced straight through the southern city to the portion of the wall of the Tartar town held by the Legations—and the Legations were brought into touch with the world—their seige was raised. The Americans followed at three o'clock, an hour later than the British. They might have been first: as it was, they were second, while the Japanese were a long way behind.

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There was jubilation the night of the fourteenth of August. The most remarkable treachery in international history was being atoned for. It was late at night when our pack train bivouacked alongside the giant Tartar wall, in side the southern city and later still when the Japanese settled down in the east portion of the city. Reilly had pulled his artillery up through the Chien Men while the 14th Infantry marched with General Chaffee into the Legation area.

During the working out of these events, the Japanese were thundering away against the east-by-north portion of the Tartar town, and the Russian artillery was partly stuck in the Tung Pien Men. I had been helping some of our wounded where the two companies had scaled the wall, and, passing on, tried to enter the Tung Pien gate. The Chinese rifle fire from the Tartar city increased in impetuosity. The Russians, for three hours and more, were compelled to lie low, seeking shelter as best they could, there being no opportunity for getting their guns into action, This enforced inaction gave me a new idea of bullets. To sit for three hours and study the various sounds of flying lead is a unique experience. The sounds vary according to the variety of rifle and the distance the bullet has come. I tried to move on, but the nearest Russian sentry slowly raised his rifle and gave every indication of aiming at me—they did not want anyone to expose himself and thus draw more attention to their critical position. Some bullets snort like a wild horse ; others go past with a shrill whistle. Some sound as though they exploded. Some zip-zip along, while others crash. Some speak in a respectful tone ; others indulge in a hellish yelp. Some leave a blue trail, some seem to bore into the wall after you think they have stopped. It began to be dark, and, in spite of the Russians and the Chinese, I mounted and ran my Kentucky horse two miles and we ran for our lives. The fusillade that followed from the Tartar city afforded a new sound of bullets. These twittered. Not such a twitter as one hears when birds are nesting at even ; but a giant, frightened twitter, as of great birds crouching from a greater enemy. One listens to this twitter but for a moment ; it makes a sudden impression of treachery, and you plunge your spurs involuntarily. After getting a doctor for a wounded orderly, whom I found by the road, I found the last of the Americans wagon train entering the Hsa Huo gate after the British. They had not been able to follow the bulk of the Americans in through the Tung Pien Men.

Parts of the various commands spent the night inside the Tartar city where the legations are. It was dark when I returned from the legations to the Russian and American bivouacks alongside the Tartar wall. Every one felt a sense of relief at the successful outcome of the expedition, and, tired to the bone, men were sleeping under the open sky. Nature was unkind, however, for she lavished rain upon us. Two Russian officers without blankets came and crouched near, and we all went off to sleep again. In the night a strange



FIRST SECRETARY'S HOUSE, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING, SHOWING SAND BAG BARRICADES.

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figure came out of the dark towards us. He was bent, and yet not old. He seemed to have a grizzly beard. I thought someone was trying to steal my horse, and half arose. "Sir Claude says I'm crazy,—a lunatic," said the crouched figure, in a Swedish-English brogue. "If you'll befriend me, I'll tell you something." "Why, what can we do in this rain?" "Well I am Nestergaard, not a full American. I've only got out my first papers. But Mr. Conger had me jailed. Now, you know I wouldn't do any man any harm. But the siege turned my head. Then the Chinese captured me ; then the English, they put me in prison ; then, then, what did happen? If you will just protect me, I won't do any harm." This plaintive voice, this strange story, this weird place under the Tartar wall,—can you picture it? Tired and soaked, we fell asleep, and at

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dawn the lunatic had gone. Later on, we were told, at the British Legation, that his tale, and more, was true, but that they had thought him dead.

The morning of the 15th witnessed continued preparations for war. The Royal city, with yellow walls, within the Tartar town, was creating considerable disturbance. The Chinese troops kept the air merry with the various bullet tunes. And the Catholic Cathedral, or Peitang, which had held out against the Chinese during the entire siege, was not yet relieved. It is said that the arrangement was to relieve the Peitang on the 15th, and of its two thousand inmates several hundred had



CHINESE TROOPS STANDING AT "PRESENT FLAGS," IN HONOR OF MISSIONARIES, WHOM IN 1900 THEY DID THEIR UTMOST TO KILL.

fallen in its long defence. General Chaffee sent his men against the Royal gates. The French sent word to know if it would interfere with his operations if they trained their battery on the same objective, and the Japanese were hammering away at the north. General Chaffee was persistent and effective, carrying three successive gates. But this action cost the life of one of the ablest artillery men in the U. S. Army, Captain H. J. Reilly, "old man Reilly" as the boys affectionately styled this fine old officer, was killed by a Chinese bullet, and hundreds of men mourned him. A first-class fighting man, he was also the essence of courtesy. I recall with real pleasure a visit I had with him after the battle of Yang Tsun, where he had also distinguished himself.

But, when on the point of capturing the Imperial city, General Chaffee withdrew. Were international complications the cause? If the Americans took the Throne, would they not occupy it? or have a preponderating influence in settling the China question? General Chaffee did not withdraw of his own initiative. For two weeks thereafter, the various armed bodies watched the Palaces as hunting dogs watch a fox's burrowed home, and the Americans remained at the great entrance and guarded it.

The Tsungli Yamen was, of course, occupied, but the diplomatic papers referring to the various nations were sealed up in separate chests, and returned to their respective diplomatic representatives. Had this course not been followed, a truly delightful interior view might have been gained into the exhortatory tactics used by various Powers to lead, or to butt, old China into line with modern progress.

The great question, after the relief of the Legations, was, where are the Dowager and the Emperor, her nephew? Here was evidence of the expectation of the Chinese that they would hold in check the foreign advance. The Empress did not leave the city until the fifteenth, and then left in a ridiculous hurry. Her cortege and convoy were hastily gathered and mean, considering her state. She set her course for Hsi An Fu, the old capital in Shensi, a thousand miles to the west. She chose the great highway via Kalgan, the great wall, and a corner of Mongolia. If we had been allowed to look into the royal palanquin, on this flight, we should have seen a small, elderly woman, dressed as a private person, whose slight shoulders bear the load of empire heavily. Her alert features give every sign of depression and defeat; her hand trembles as it losses hold, for the hour, of the reins of government which stretch out over the backs of 400,000,000 of yellow humanity. But she hears the thunder of the foreign guns on the eastern and southern gates: no choice is left but flight out of the western.

The first part of this very interesting story of "China at War with the World" was published in the November number of THE VERMONTER. Any transient readers of the second part in the current number wishing to obtain the first part can do so until December 10.

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(A Thanksgiving Proclamation of 1861.)

STATE OF VERMONT.

BY FREDERICK HOLBROOK,

Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

UNTIL the coming of that blessed Kingdom when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them," human life, whether individual or collective, must be a conflict, and its achievements the result of toils, trials, fortitude and faith. The discipline of adversity, rather than the softer influences of prosperity, gives character and power to a people. As the most precious perfumes exhale their choicest fragrance when incensed or crushed, so a people, chastened by adversity, develop their finer and nobler qualities, acquire fortitude to bear with lofty cheer the trials by which themselves and their institutions are proved, and energy to surmount difficulties and triumph over evil. It was through dangers and difficulties that our fathers first made a lodgment on the shores of New England, and amid discouragements, privations and sorrows which would have overwhelmed the spirits and shaken the faith of other men, that they instituted and observed a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under far more favorable circumstances to us, the season of the year and a custom honored by time and sanctioned by religion, call for a day of Thanksgiving. In obedience thereto, and that we may give united expression to our gratitude, I do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF NOVEMBER, instant, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD; and I invite them to abstain from usual secular employments on that day, and assemble in their accustomed places of worship, to offer to Him the sacrifice of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving;—for the fruitfulness of the fields and the evidences of plenty which everywhere abound; for the prevalence of health; for the educational, charitable and religious institutions of the State; for the homes of peace and affection, and of substantial comfort, so generally enjoyed by the people; for equal and just laws; for the Government of the fathers, so wise, beneficent and kind, and though wickedly assailed, still standing firmly in the affections and patriotism and power of the people; for "the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and the hope of glory."

Especially let our Thanksgivings be expressed, that at the first note of alarm, the loyal American people of all professions, pursuits, parties and opinions, so spontaneously rallied in defence of our beautiful and beloved country, as to give assurance that, with the blessing of Providence, they will emerge from the struggle bringing their institutions with them, firmly established, and standing before the world a full demonstration of the power and stability of free government

Let the fervent prayer arise for wisdom and virtue to guide us in this momentous period, that we may acquit ourselves as becomes a people so favored by ancestry and God. And though in our thanksgivings at this time, there may be less of carol than of solemn sound, yet if thinking of father, husband, brother or son; now upon the tented field, or in the soldier's grave, let us remember that it is noble to battle or die for country: and if affection must drop a tear to the memory of the departed, let us also give thanks for their unselfish endeavors and heroic death in a grand and righteous cause.



Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, in Executive Chamber, at Montpelier, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

By His Excellency the Governor.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

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MRS. HATTIE BRAZOR PRATT, OF BRATTLEBORO, VT.
(Mme Stella Brazzi), as Juliet (Venus), in Tannhauser.

Photo by Alfred Ellis, London, England.

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MISS SADIE V. BATCHELDER, OF ST JOHNSBURY, VT.

Photo by A. E. Reed, St. Johnsbury

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Our Old Door Mat.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

YOU may believe it or not, but it has lain there for nearly a quarter of a century on the broad marble threshhold, sheltered in part from wind and weather in a snug recess of its own. That accounts for its having lasted so long even in these degenerate days, when all manner of household utensils and conveniences have to be renewed so often. It is only just to say, however, that this individual mat was made of good honest stuff to begin with. It had a fair start. It began the race with every advantage, if one may be allowed to use so preposterous a figure; preposterous indeed when we consider that it has probably never moved, in all these changeful years, twenty feet from the spot where it was laid down when it was taken fresh from its wrappings, a spick-and-span new mat. It had a good constitution, firm fibre strongly woven, and no ingrained weaknesses to contend with, no inherent vices "bred in the bone" and cropping out in most unexpected places, such as vex and harass poor humanity and make it grow old before its time. Yes, it was a good mat to start with; we must say that for it.

It was never particularly beautiful. It had no flush of rare color and no especial grace of form to commend it. A plain, oval door mat, of a yellowish brown, like the tassels of the corn when the sun has kissed it—that was all even in its best days, when it was young, and the house was young, and its master and mistress, too, for that matter. Now it is old and weather-beaten, and I saw to-day a jagged protuberance on one side, a portentious break that forebodes unutterable things.

We shall have to have a new door mat before a great while.

And yet, can any other mat ever be part and parcel of the family life as this old one has been? Why, just to think of the little feet that have gone in and out over it in all these years! Dear little feet that just touched it with the tips of their toes, and then went bounding away "over the wall" to the fairy land where there were such uncounted treasures! There was the long procession of flowers, beginning with the anemones and blue violets of the spring and ending with the golden rods and purple asters of the late autumn. There were stately brakes and delicate ferns; tangles of wild vines starred with scarlet berries; moss-covered stones and great green mounds where, who could tell? perhaps some mighty giant lay buried. There were cool shaded lichens and coral cupped mosses; deserted bird's nests, and all manner of lovely creeping things; funny little tree toads, and many a quaint chrysalis, or empty snail shell. There were odd resting places in unexpected nooks, each bearing the name of some member of the family. There was "mother's seat," a great gray boulder with a drooping canopy of maple boughs, and the blue sky overhanging all; and there was the "Green Rock," whose ownership was always a disputed point. And oh! the willows down by the creek, and the hemlocke, where the wild birds builded their nests, and humming birds flashed in and out of the darkness like living jewels!

Quieter feet went over the door mat, too, on their way to school or to church; feet that tingled with suppressed excitement, but yet carried themselves with a certain air of staid dignity, as befitted the occasion, when they were going down to grandpa's to Thanksgiving; sturdy rubber boots that were going a-fishing in mountain trout brooks, or a-wading in Kelley's pond in search of the yellow water lilies; thick, warm boots, against which the skates clashed with a merry ring as they hung from the red-mittened hands of the small owners; light, noiseless feet that crept stealthily over it in the gray dawn lest they should disturb papa and mama, and then sped swiftly to the barn to fling the sad lie on "Our Fanny," and dash over the fresh country roads for miles and miles in the cool, dewy morning.

Ah! no other door mat in this house can ever grow so familiar with the tread of glancing, childish feet.

Once, years ago, when the land was all ablaze with banners, when the red, white and blue fluttered from half the housetops, when our dear old Father Abraham had made another call for troops, and the "three hundred thousand more," in stern response were making ready for the fight, when even children felt the magnetism of the hour, and were

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eager to do and dare—at this time, I say, I heard one day a ring at the door bell. Peering through the half-closed shutters, I saw a little drooping figure standing on the door mat. It was very limp and disconsolate looking, with a face suspiciously grave, a queer hitch to its shoulder, one small foot hanging helpless, and a cane with a curved handle under the right arm to serve as a crutch. Taking in the situation at a glance, I opened the door.

The little fignre gave the military salute with its forefinger, and limped painfully in.

"Walk in, walk in, sir," I said. "You are a soldier, I perceive. What might be your name, sir?"

"I am Major Wobison," was the dignified response. "I am Major Wobison, ma'am, and I was killed and wounded at the battle of Bull's Run!"

"You don't say so!" I cried, a good deal overcome by this somewhat unexpected, not to say startling statement. "I am truly sorry to hear of your misfortune, Major Robinson. But, come into the parlor and tell me all about it."

In the child limped, and for a whole month he went round the house limping, in the full belief, to all appearance, that he was "Major Wobison, killed and wounded at the battle of Bull's Run."

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound," and I suspect even the door mat laughed at such soldiering as that. But it was a sadder, soberer matter, when, by and by, a real bronzed and bearded soldier came home from the wars, with a real minnie ball in his leg, and a real crutch under his arm. We did not laugh then; but only cried, "How long, O God, how long!" even while we thanked Him under our breath that our beloved was only wounded—not lying cold and stark among the slain at Malvern Hill.

And now to think that "Major Wobison" is a grown man, notwithstanding his early demise and the wonnds that followed after, and that all the rest of the childish feet have gone to other homes and are trampling on other door mats!

But it is not the house children only with whom the mat has had dealings. No friend has entered our dwelling whose feet have not pressed it. What a long and shadowy procession steals by me silently as I sit here in the twilight! A handsome, dark-eyed matron, still erect and stately under the weight of her eighty odd years. A beautiful, old man, with a wondrously radiant face and a glory of silver hair by which it must be that we shall know him even among the heavenly host. A fair young mother with her first born on her breast, and no foreshadowing of her early grave saddening her soul-lit eyes. A stately pair, who had heard not then the moaning of the sea under which they were to sleep; fair women and brave men, young girls with all their happy dreams, and youths rejoicing in their strength, these and others file slowly past me, coming and going like shadows on the grass.

Some whom the world delights to honor the old door mat has upheld proudly, feeling that the very dust from off their shoes was as a holy chrism—kings who wear invisible crowns and rule over kingdoms bounded by no sea—priests who minister at universal altars, and seers who behold the things that are invisible. No spot whereon their feet have trodden can ever be common or unclean; no cup whereof they have drank but shall be sacred forever more.

A bridal train has gone out over the old door mat, and over it another has come in. It has seen greetings and partings, love makings, confidences, smiles and tears, joyous Christmas gatherings, and summer festivals.

But there was one phase of human existence of which this faithful friend and servitor knew nothing for many and many a year. The Angel of Death—white-winged or dark-winged as one chooses to regard it—did not hover over it, nor was it crushed by the slow tread of those who carried the silent ones to their last resting-place.

It was in those days that a lyric was written, part of which is given here:

THE GUEST.

O thou Guest so long delayed,
Surely, when the house was made,
In its chambers wide and free,
There was set a place for thee.
Surely, in some room was spread
For thy sake a snowy bed,
Decked with linen white and fine,
Meet, O Guest, for use of thine,

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Yet thou hast not kept the tryst.
Other guests our lips have kissed:
Other guests have tarried long,
Wooed by sunshine and by song;
For the year was bright with May,
All the birds kept holiday,
All the skies were clear and blue,
When this house of ours was new.

* * * * * *

But we know that soon or late
Thou wilt enter at the gate,
Cross the threshold, pass the door,
Glide at will from floor to floor.
When thou comest by this sign
Shall we know thee, Guest divine;
Though alone thy coming be,
Some one shall go forth with thee!

In God's good time the Guest crossed the threshold, as, however long delayed, at length it crosses all. Is it not well to recall in this connection the words spoken so many centuries ago by that grand old pagan, Marcus Aurelius? —"That which is inevitable cannot be a calamity."

Yet, in the seclusion to which our old door mat must soon be consigned, may all its dreams be happy dreams, and all its reminiscences be of life's glad summer time!

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

WHAT can you select for a Christmas gift for a friend or relative that will give more pleasure, or be more appropriate and welcome, than a year's subscription to THE VERMONTER? Many subscriptions are made every holiday season for this purpose. To a former resident of Vermont living elsewhere, the monthly visit of this home magazine is a pleasant reminder of the giver, and revives memories of the old home. Where subscriptions are made for Christmas gifts, receipts are made out showing the name of the donor and also that of the recipient, and mailed to both. The subscription may begin with the Christmas number, or when desired.

Either the Christmas or the New Year's number will be mailed so as to reach its destination on December 25, when so requested by a subscriber.



POSE BY DOROTHY WEEKS, OF ST ALBANS.
Photo by Chandler.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Stockings in the kitchen hung up in a row;
Santa Claus has filled them—yes, from top to toe;
Purple, gold and crimson, paint the fallen snow,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Earnest little whispers from the cozy bed;
Busy little footsteps pattering overhead;
Down the stairs they wander to sweet music wed,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Dolls and drums and trumpets, what a sight to see!
Whips and tops and tea-sets,—one for you and me;
Blooming in the corner, such a Christmas tree,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning!

Bells up in the steeple; hark! they sweetly tell
How the blessed Saviour loves the children well;
And they sing the glories that long since befell,—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

Wee, soft, fairy footsteps outside in the hall,
Then the words of baby musically fall;
"Going to kiss my papa, first of them all!"—
On Christmas Day, so early in the morning.

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MRS. F. F. BRADISH, OF BURLINGTON, VT.

Photo by Miss Doty, Burlington.

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THE VERMONT STATE GRANGE

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers—Master, C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Overseer, C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Steward, D. H. Morse, Randolph; Assistant Steward, M. B. Roberts, Rupert; Chaplain, vacant; Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville; Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph; Gate Keeper, A. F. Lawrence, St. Johnsbury; Ceres, Mrs. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick; Pomona, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Morrisville; Flora, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. B. Roberts, Rupert.

Executive Committee—D. H. Morse, Randolph; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; L. N. Cragin, Springfield; C. A. Bump, Salisbury; Master and Secretary, Ex officio.

General Deputy, D. H. Morse, Randolph. Deputies—M. M. Whitney, Bellows Falls; E. H. Hallett, St. Johnsbury Center; H. P. Cummings, Jr., Thetford; R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; L. O. Wilbur, South Londonderry; W. C. Mason, Rupert; G. H. Terrill, Morrisville; D. H. Morse, Randolph; Cassius Peck, Burlington; L. N. Allen, Cavendish; H. W. Sargent, Brattleboro; W. S. Allen, Jacksonville; Frank Martin, Williamstown; W. L. Dow, Hardwick; A. W. Willey, Brownington; Mrs. L. H. Morgan, South Woodstock; E. W. Johnson, Ludow; L. N. Benedict, Castleton.

NATIONAL GRANGE CONVENTION.

THE thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, was held in Rochester, N. Y., November 10-13. Delegates were present from nearly every State. Vermont was represented by Hon. C. J. Bell, Master of the State Grange. Mayor A. J. Rodenbeck delivered the address of welcome at the opening, which was responded to by the National Master, Hon. Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind. Gov. N. J. Bachelder, of Concord, N. H., who is also lecturer of the National Grange, discussed "The Grange and the Nation." Judge George A. Benton, of Rochester, gave a most interesting address on fraternal societies. Hon. E. B. Norris, Master of the New York State Grange, made a brief address.

National Master Aaron Jones in his annual address referred to the fact that it is ten years since the National Grange met in New York State. He stated that the growth of the order had been more rapid in the past year than ever before in its history. He urged the extension of nature teachings in the public schools. "Agriculture," he said, "has not enjoyed an equal degree of prosperity with manufacturers and other industrial and commercial enterprises in the United States. Farmers are losing their relative position in the wealth and production of the nation. It is the duty of this order and of every farmer to investigate and discover the causes that have contributed to this condition and aid in their remedy or removal wherever found."

The National Master recommended legislation for the further extension of free rural delivery, postal savings banks, the election of United States senators directly by the people, a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to regulate corporations and combinations, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, enactment of pure food laws and a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The importance of the highway improvement was especially dwelt upon.

The resolutions declare in favor of a parcels post and ask for national legislation to prohibit the export of dried fruit that had been sulphured, and also asking for stringent legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of impure wines in the United States, so detrimental to the interests of the country.

A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMME FOR A POMONA GRANGE.

10 A. M.—Open in the fifth degree. Short business session.

10.30 A. M.—The unwritten work as it is. Dinner.

1 P. M.—Open in fourth degree. Music. Welcome address. Response. Music or recitation. "Duties of the Assistant Steward of the Grange." Discussion. Music or recitation. "General Essentials in Conducting a Successful Grange." Discussion. Music or recitation. "Observance of Special Grange Days." Discussion. Music.

4.30 P. M.—Conferring fifth degree.

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WINTER SCENES IN VERMONT.



A CHRISTMAS TRIP TO THE OLD HOME.



THE FROZEN RIVER.



A DEER IN THE FOREST.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT SCHOOL MASTER CLUB.

Officers—President, H. Dressell, Jr., Springfield; Vice-President, S. E. Spencer, Bakersfield; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Bradford, Bristol; Executive Committee, C. H. Morrill, Randolph, W. P. Abbott, Proctor, H. K. Whitehill, Brattleboro.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, N. J. Whitehill, White River Junction; Vice President, F. E. Pritchard, Randolph; Secretary, E. G. Ham, Montpelier; Treasurer, W. D. Parsons, Bellows Falls; Executive Committee, W. A. Beebe, Morrisville, W. P. Abbott, Proctor, C. H. Dempsey, St. Johnsbury; Legislative Committee, O. D. Mathewson, Barre; H. K. Whitaker, Brattleboro; B. E. Merriam, Bellows Falls.

COUNTY EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, Middlebury; Bennington County, Charles L. Simmons, Bennington; Caledonia County, W. H. Taylor, Hardwick; Chittenden County, John E. Allen, Westford; Essex County, Miss Helen M. Blake, Island Pond; Franklin County, Henry E. Rustedt, Richford; Grand Isle County, Miss Mary Montgomery, Isle La Motte; Lamoille County, William A. Beebe, Morrisville; Orange County, Fred E. Pritchard, Randolph; Orleans County, Harry J. Stannard, Barton; Rutland County, Winthrop P. Abbott Proctor; Washington County, Orias D. Mathewson, Barre; WindhamCounty, William A. Harthorne, Townsend; Windsor County, Herman Dressel, Jr., Chester.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The 54th annual convention of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, held in St. Johnsbury, October 29–31, was the largest and most successful gathering in its history. More than 500 teachers, representing every section of the State, were present during the sessions of the convention. The program of exercises was of a high order and diversified in its character.

The convention opened on the afternoon of October 29, and closed at noon on October 31. The visiting teachers were welcomed to St. Johnsbury by Judge Walter P. Smith. President H. J. Stannard responded to the greeting on behalf of the Association. President Stannard followed with his annual address. He said the Vermont teachers did not have the benefit of skilled supervision, but they should all work to this end. The purpose of our schools should be to train a child to provide for himself and to provide for his family. Our schools should be carried on not so much for the individual as for the mass of the people he will meet in later life The child must be taught the rights of others. In closing he urged that the association adopt a new declaration of principles and to change the by-laws so that the association could work throughout the year and not two or three days only.

The principal address of the opening session was by Hon. Mason S. Stone, formerly supervisor of education in the Philippines. His subject was "Educational Work in the Philippines." He told many interesting facts of the condition of educational matters there in former years, how the salaries were small, the books used in the schools were very crude and incomplete, the school-houses were very few, and in some of them there were no seats and the pupils were obliged to sit on the floor. In 1901, the American teachers that went there were confronted with 80 different tribes, mostly ignorant people, with no common ideas or common language. The teachers became devoted to their work, but found an immoral, ungodly people who had been seriously neglected. These teachers became a boon and blessing as they took up the cause of civilization and have done a great work.

Music Hall was crowded at the evening session to hear Pres. William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and it was one of the most

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notable addresses ever given in St. Johnsbury. After music by Young's Orchestra, the Mahogany Quartette sang and were heartily encored. President Stannard then introduced President Hyde, who spoke on "The Personality of the Teacher." It was an address full of intelligent and practical advice concerning the ordering of his life, which every person in the profession must consider to be entirely successful.

At the close of President Hyde's address the St. Johnsbury teachers gave a reception to the visitors in the Fairbanks Museum.



N. J WHITEHILL, PRESIDENT OF THE VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The session Friday morning was held in the North church. The address of the morning was by Prof. H. H. Horne, of Dartmouth College, upon "the Art of Questioning." He said there were three kinds of questions, preliminary, examinational and instructive. He then presented 14 ideals of a question.

Friday afternoon, an address was made by Hon. W. E. Ranger, state superintendent of education. His subject was "Educational Progress in Vermont." He first called attention to some progress made in the State in the past. He said that Vermont was fortunate in its State system as compared with many other States. We have some of the best laws, but we need at times a better administration of them.

Educational progress goes on through the experience of the people. There should be greater equality in school privileges. We must have better teachers and higher salaries. There is also need of skilled supervision. This association should stand for educational leadership. It should stand for a definite democracy.

In the evening a fine concert was given in Music Hall by the pupils of the Academy and public schools.

The business meeting of ths Association was held on the morning of the 30th. The officers elected will be found in the list at the head of this department.

Hon. W. E. Ranger, Montpelier; O. D. Mathewson, Barre, and C. H. Morrill, Ran-

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dolph, were constituted a committee to revise the constitution.

The first address of Saturday morning was "An Ideal School," by Lieut. Preston W. Search, of Worcester, Mass., who made a strong plea for more art and literature in the school curriculum.

The last speeker of the convention was Superintendent Nash, Holyoke, Mass., whose subject was "Literature and its Relation to Our School Life," another eloquent plea for more and better literature.

Aside from formal addresses six conferences were held to discuss work in Latin, music, number, science, geography and nature, with large numbers present and lively interest manifested at each.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club was held during the convention. There were some 75 members present.

After the banquet Toastmaster C. H. Morrill rapped to order, and there were informal addresses by Rev. Dr. S. G. Barnes, on "The Educational Value of a Dinner," and "The Schools from the Director's Standpoint," by Arthur F. Stone.

The officers elected are given elsewhere.



IN THE FOREST.



IN THE HOME.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

Officers for 1903-4: President, Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Vice President, Mrs. W. P. Stafford, St. Johnsbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Haines, Waterbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Auditor, Miss Eliza Isham, Barre; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. Delia Needham, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. O. Miner, Brattleboro.

Delegates to the Seventh Biennial to be held at St. Louis: Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Somerville, Mass., Miss Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Miss Helen W. Smith, White River Junction; Mrs. H. E. Folsom, Lyndonville; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, Rutland. Alternates, Mrs Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St Johnsbury; Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Brattleboro; Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Gertrude Laird, Royalton; Mrs. P. F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.

DIRECTORY OF CLUBS.

BARRE.

ATHENA CLUB—President, Mrs. Myrtie C. Bugbee; Secretary, Mrs. Nora C. Gordon; Director, Mrs. Mary K. Hoar.

CLOVER CLUB—Mrs. Inez Tayntor; Secretary, Mrs. Hester A. Richardson; Director, Mrs. Jennie T. Dix.

OVER the TEACUPS CLUB—President, Mrs. Kathrine McDonald; Sectetary, Mrs. Alice F. Richardson; Director, Mrs. Marcella Sheplee.

PHILOMATHEAN CLUB—President, Mrs. O D Mathewson; Mrs. A. A. Sargent; Director, Miss Eunice Smith,

BELLOWS FALLS.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. Francis G. Flint; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. W. Sawyer; Director, Miss Anna E. Alexander.

BENNINGTON.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—President, Mrs. C. R. Seymour; Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ross; Director, Miss H. S. Welling.

BOSTON.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT—President, Mrs. Wm. A. Barton; Secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; Director, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde.

BRATTLEBORO.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Miss Susan E. Clark; Secretary, Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne; Director, Mrs. Charles H. Thompson.

CHESTER.

REVIEW CLUB—President, Mrs. Hattie B. Richardson; Secretary, Miss Abby M. Sargent; Director, Miss Emma C. Sargent.

ENOSBURG FALLS.

CLOVER CLUB—President, Mrs. J. M. Jeffords; Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Tyler; Director, Mrs. E. F. Greenwood.

ISLAND POND.

LADIES' LITERARY CLUB—President, Mrs. E. M. Bartlett; Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Vallee; Director, Miss Mary Randall.

LYNDONVILLE.

LYNDON WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. Elva Dodge; Secretary, Mrs. Charlotte Kinney; Director, Mrs. Alice Wilson.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—President, Mrs. Everett W. Hutchins; Secretary, Miss Alice C. Hutchinson; Director, Mrs. William B. Wilmut.

MIDDLEBURY.

CENTURY CLUB—President. Mrs. Edward A. Burt; Secretary, Mrs. Anson K. Carr; Director, Mrs. Henry M. Seely.

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—President, Mrs. Ada Southworth; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen E. Harrington; Director, Mrs. Alice E. Gray.

MORRISVILLE.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. A. R. Campbell; Secretary, Miss Anna Mower; Director, Mrs. U. B. Blair.

NORTHFIELD.

LADIES' READING CIRCLE—President, Mrs. W. S. Hazen; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Stebbins; Director, Miss Martha Johnstone.

ROYALTON.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Miss G. M. Denison; Secretary, R. B. Galusha, Director, Mrs. D. C. Stearns.

RUTLAND.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—President, Mrs. R. F. Southard; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie Heath; Director, Mrs. John Duffield.

THE PROGRESSIVES—President, Mrs. J. B. Needham; Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Hinsman; Director, Mrs. T. A Davis.

UNITY CLUB—President, Mrs. M. F. Eastman; Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Richmond; Director, Mrs. O. H. Coolidge.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks; Secretary, Mrs. Nellie F. Bundy; Director, Mrs. Walter P. Smith.

WATERBURY.

HYPATIA CLUB—President, Miss Mary Drew; Secretary, Miss Carrie Wells; Director, Mrs. Mary Whitehill.

PHILOMATHIAN—President, Mrs. Eva B. Leyford; Secretary, Mrs. Jane Trowbridge; Director, Mrs. Ella. M. Warren.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

WOMAN'S LITERARY CLUB—President, Miss Helen Williston Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Carl C. Collins; Director, Mrs. W. H. Laird.

WINDSOR.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—President. Mrs. Effie P. Varney; Secretary, Mrs. Sarah A. Bryant; Director, Mrs. Lettie Hayden.

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GROUP OF EARLY PORTRAITS OF VERMONT CHILDREN.



ELIZABETH H. CUTLER, Montpelier.
DOROTHY TEMPLE, Rutland.
PAUL H. GATES, Franklin.

RAYMOND H. SHAW, Rutland.
MIRIAM E. BARTLETT, Bristol.
DOROTHY WEEKS, St. Albans.

FLORENCE E. OSGOOD, Bellows Falls.
LUTHER R. GRAVES, Bennington.
CARROLL G. PAGE, Hyde Park.

ALEXANDER R. GUNN, 3d, St. Albans.
FRANCES DUNN, Rutland.
ASA B. NELSON, Montgomery.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1903: President, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice presidents, Col. Albert Clarke, Mr. James M. Gleason, secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq.; chaplain, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D.; executive committee (with the above) Arthur L. Robinson, Charles K. Darling, Joseph F. Scott, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Esq., Eugene N. Foss, Elmer E. Silver, Wade Keyes, Esq., William Craig.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. O. Proctor; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Vance; executive committee, Miss Mabel E. Houghton, Mrs. Anna S. Nichols, Mrs. O. C. Ashton.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers of the Association: President, Judge Willard R. Cray, Minneapolis; first vice-president, Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; third vice-president, Judge Francis M. Crosby, Hastings; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee.—Chairman, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis; Frank G. McMillan, Minneapolis; C. J. Rockwood, Minneapolis; P. D. Boutell, Minneapolis; Frank R. Chase, Minneapolis; Charles H. Smith, Minneapolis; Walter R. Brown, Minneapolis.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Major E. B. Campbell; 1st vice-president, C. E Fairman; 2d vice-president, H. B. Moulton; 3d vice-president, Capt. G. E. Graves; recording secretary, E. W. Morgan; corresponding secretary, H. N. Taplin; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry White; board of directors, N. D. Adams, N. L. Collamer, H. C. Sholes.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Elijah R Kennedy, Hiram R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

President, Dr. DeWitt C. Greene; vice-president, Dr. H. D. Ingraham; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Ellicott Square; Treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; executive committee, Charles C. Farnham, chairman; Henry W. Hill, Harlan P. Bullard, Harry T. Buttolph, Joseph E. Ball, James W. Clement and Nelson O. Tiffany.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

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G. A. R. Officers

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Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-General, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Judge Advocate, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier; Department Inspector, Matthew Hussey, Rutland; Chief Mustering Officer, Harry B. Martin, Bradford.

MUSTERED OUT.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM D. MUNSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Munson, a Union veteran officer of the Civil War, died at his home in Colchester, Vermont, October 28, 1903, aged 70.

William Day Munson was born in Colchester, February 7, 1833, being the eldest son of William Brownell Munson and Angelina Day. He received his early education in the public schools of his village, and afterward entered Norwich University, from which he was graduated. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a company in the villages of Winooski and Colchester, and was elected captain. The company was mustered into the service of the Union as Co. D of the 13th Regiment of Vermont Infantry, October 10, 1862. Captain Munson was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 5, 1863, and and was mustered out July 23, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, five companies of the 13th, under Lieut.-Col. William D. Munson, were stationed to guard a battery in the front line on the west face of Cemetery Hill, and this position they held until night. The year following his return from the war he was elected town clerk of Colchester, and this office he held for one term. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Chittenden county, and served for four years. In 1870 he purchased the Bay House at Malletts Bay, and continued as a landlord four years. Following the death of his wife, Jennie Henderson Munson, which occurred in 1878, Mr. Munson and son, W. H Munson, went South, where they spent seven years in teaching music in South Carolina and Georgia. He afterward returned to his old home in Colchester, purchased a farm, and had since made his home there.

In politics he was a Republican, and took a prominent part in political affairs in his county.

Colonel Munson was one of the best known men in the community, and was popular throughout the county. He was a member of Post Sherman, G. A. R., of Essex Junction; Webster Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M., of Winooski, and of Burlington Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of Burlington. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Charles Wright; a son, William H. Munson, and a brother, Henry C. Munson, all of Colchester.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. KENNEDY.

Captain Thomas B. Kennedy, a well-known citizen of St. Albans and an officer in the War for the Union, died November 9, 1903, aged 63.

Thomas B. Kennedy was born in Sheldon in 1840. He enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. K, 6th Regiment, and was appointed sergeant in 1862; second lieutenant, March 18, 1863; first lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1864, and captain, Sept. 19, 1864. He was honorably discharged April 25, 1865, for wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. In politics Captain Kennedy was a firm Democrat, and was elected sheriff of Franklin county in 1884 and 1886, serving four years. He leaves, beside his wife, eight children: Misses Louise M., Charlotte M., Florence E., Thomas W., Edward A., and Harold G. Kennedy, of this city, James E. Kennedy, of Montpelier, and Charles A. Kennedy, of Newport, R. I.

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JANUARY, 1904.

GREATER VERMONT NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

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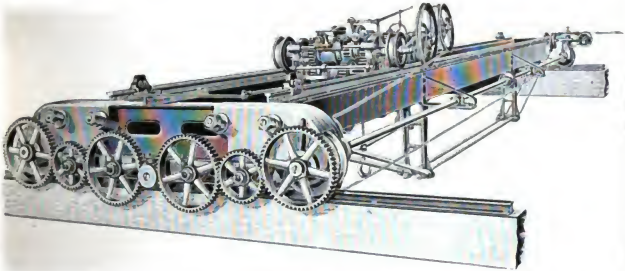
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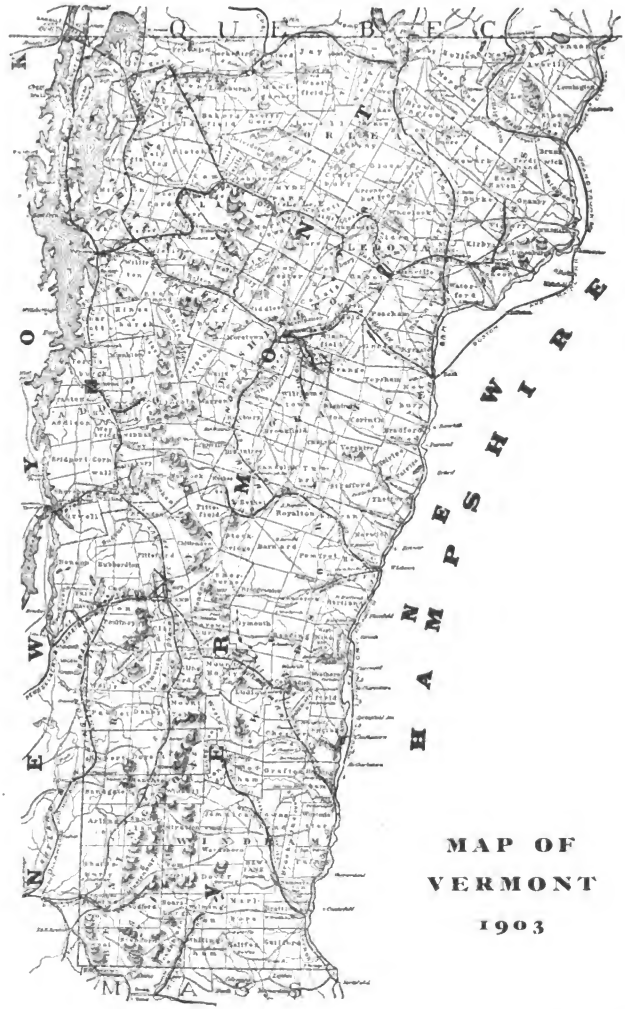
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VOL. IX. JANUARY, 1904. No. 6.

INTRODUCTION.

BY HON. JOSEPH A. DEBOER.

THE press of the State has been giving considerable discussion to what has been called a New Vermont or a Greater Vermont. The first title has been sometimes used in the idea that it somehow had reference to the legislation of 1902, by which half a century of prohibition was supplanted by a license law. I have never understood that men who used either of the foregoing expressions in its true intent designed to limit their meaning to that inferior idea. It was used to express rather their conviction of a change in tendency and in increasing industrial, commercial and financial work throughout the State, of modification in old time political opinion, of actual and prospective increase in population, and of a true impulse in the direction of a broader development of our opportunities and duties, which they believe exist, and to which they are glad to give their best co-operation and support. They do not expect to legislate values into existence or to jack up the grand-list by statute or suddenly to vastly change the opportunities for thrift and profit by a new State policy on the liquor question or on any other question. They do believe that wise laws, and particularly the enforcement of wise laws, will help these matters along, and they believe, also, that there does exist to-day in Vermont the impulse of a new strength and a more active desire for new work, directly traceable to the people. Their purpose is to take hold of that fact, to fix it in the minds of all and to seek the substitution of that idea of practical work in Vermont by Vermonters for what some years back they feel has been rather the reverse.

It is true to-day, for example, that a great many voters regard State affairs of more direct concern to their welfare than mere outside matters, and they are coming to demand, accordingly, while Federal issues shall not be disregarded, that State issues, State needs, State economies and State accounting shall neither be lightly viewed nor totally ignored.

Many men also think seriously over the fact, especially where local experience has emphasized it, that the State has added and is now receiving a considerable number of foreigners to its lists. These new-comers are beginning to till its farms, handle its slate, carve its marbles, cut its granite, help run its shops, and, more than that, are beginning to influence our modes and kinds of thought. They declare that these men are here to work and to stay, to make values and homes here, to raise their families here, and that they are not merely saving Vermont from the odium of an adverse census, but, in fact, are most valuable and worthy citizens, making large contributions to

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its wealth and being in no small degree responsible for its progress. They strongly favor, on merit, and urge, as good public policy, the recognition of these new elements into the life of the State and one other fact of equal importance, that our native-born youths to-day enjoy and are influenced by a different environment from that of yore. Therefore they think that Vermont is undergoing a change in impulses and in sentiment, as it ought to do and as it must do to keep up with and somewhat ahead of the average work in its sister States. Those who have used the expressions of a New or a Greater Vermont believe and admit this fact, and they also are inclined to urge it as good public doctrine and policy for the State to act upon, to get the benefit of and to use in its material development, rather than to stop it or give it friction by neglect. They declare for an earnest and active work, *locally distributed as far as possible*, and hold that it is lean wisdom to stay set, with nothing doing, when the rest of the country is clearly reaching after the benefits of expansion and public improvements everywhere. A man may retire from business if he sees fit, but there is no standing still for a State, and least of all for such a State as this, whose history, whose composition and whose opportunities alike commend it to prosperity and growth. Self-government is not and was not designed to be the dead rot of a machine-made directory, but the living force of applied conclusions, reached by full, frank and free debate and enforced by an honest and independent vote. Vermont self-government has been very honorable, because exceedingly conservative, and there does not exist now any desire to exchange quantity for quality in this respect. It is solely that men to-day feel the need of a somewhat greater action, if our people everywhere are to hold a position of equality, if not of relative advantage, in the competitive exchange of services and values in their times. Not one of them would detract a single word from the great praise and respect which is deservedly due to the men and achievements of Old Vermont. They hold those men and their times in the most abiding and loyal esteem; but, then, too, they think it no crime to declare the reverse of some ancient propositions and, in their stead, say that Vermont is as good a State to live in as to leave, to make money in as another, if the work is put up, and to develop, if we rightly use the wealth at our doors, and that it is and should be kept as a State of opportunity, in which the idea should be cultivated of developing its own resources, of sustaining its own people, of really backing up its own public servants, of giving youth, and particularly our own educated youth, a chance to work, of securing good local administration everywhere and of tending most of the time, to use a homely phrase, to our own shop. This is not meant to imply the slightest disinterest in public questions outside of this State, but it is meant to imply and to declare that we will probably contribute most to the common country by first making Vermont agriculturally more fruitful, educationally more progressive, industrially more constructive, commercially more active and competitive and *just as fair in the distribution of working results among all the people as it can possibly be done*. While such work cannot be done all at once, it can be honored in the observance, it can be made the rule of debate, and of belief and efforts to that end can be initiated, as has been already done in many of the larger cities and towns, in every town of the State.

The people have the power. There is already a good momentum, and it is sustained by the ablest papers in the State. What the thinking men of the State want are better roads, a right use of public charters, intelligent supervision of corporations, a wisely spent tax, the best attainable public schools, the increase and protection of our forests, better attention to the local government of our towns and more attention in their proper time to affairs of State than to less relevant issues. They want largely attended and honest primaries, pure elections, opportunities on merit, prompt and effective execution of laws, and investments of money within the State. It is upon the existence of more of this kind of thought, opinion and desire and of ambition to seek prosperity, thrift and honor, rather in ourselves than wholly in the past, that the idea and term of a New or a Greater Vermont is founded. In this sense it is a good working idea, wholly true and practicable and bound to achieve results of value, if accepted and acted on, especially by the young men of the State, in all of its villages, cities and towns. It will in due time mean better farms, better roads, better schools, better business, better shops, better work, better local self-government, more benefits to

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go around, a better chance for all and a growing prosperity for the State. This idea and this purpose surely, even if not to-day everywhere sustained by the facts, are in general upheld by the census, by increased bank deposits, by a growing grand list, by a more active and more independent interest in public affairs and by more active work in the offices of the State. As an idea it may be called optimistic or sentimental, or both, but it has the weight of a fact and, as a working proposition, it is mightily more friendly to the best interests of our people's future than inaction or destructive criticism.

I say this from some acquaintance with the history of Vermont, believing that it has made progress all of the time, and that to-day it is stronger, wealthier and better as a State in which to live and work and enjoy the benefits of republican institutions than ever before. It has changed in some aspects of its social and family life, but not for the worse. Its position in the country at large is relatively as good. At no time have its sons at home and its graduates abroad been more numerously identified with the country's military, civil, commercial, colonial and diplomatic work. Never have its natural resources undergone more active conversion. At no time in half a century has the public conscience been more active or more open on questions of State and Federal policies than now, except, of course, the period of the Civil War, when all Vermont, without regard to parties, rose to heroic heights in the discharge of its duty as a State. Hence to-day men are found advocating measures which for years were kept strenuously suppressed. The idea is dominant once more that reforms and progress come from the people and not from within party organization and that slender voting margins between parties may mean greater margins of public service, and, finally, that public trusts are best discharged by the best men without so drastic a regard for party supervision as used to be the rule. The idea stands for clean towns, good streets, plenty of light, pure water supply, decent sewers, fire protection, proper sanitation, well-kept homes, attractive public buildings, the best attainable schools,—everything, in short, *that will do most men the most good on the pure merit of these questions.* Men interested in talking this idea are merely seeking to do work on a living basis. They are for arbitrating troubles instead of hatching them. They are trying to be honest in their logic and its use and simply urge that in our times we shall strive for what the forefathers sought in theirs, to find out what is right and best for the greatest number and do that with the utmost speed ourselves rather than in the slow hope that it will do itself.

There is much of this new impulse at work in Vermont, as will be indicated in the special articles to which these words are only insufficient preface. It is not that the advocates of a New, or Greater, or Better, or More Prosperous, or More Active, Vermont, or by whatever term one may choose to call it, think less of its past that they urge responsibilities upon the present, but that they believe in honoring that past best by its extension and by handing it down to future generations, not impaired, but improved by the greater opportunities which we to-day enjoy. There is no such thing as standing still with honor in this contest of economies and material progress, either here where we live or in New England at large.

Consequently, it has become necessary to pay more attention to the conservative and scientific financing of our towns and to admit that the small office and the work of the man in it (as distinguished from our offices for honor) usually more nearly touches the citizen in his daily life. Fill it carefully and educate new material up to the point of filling it. Attend to the work of the town meetings and to every article in the warning. It is simply public business and should be done properly and thoughtfully. The voters themselves are the legislators there. Send your best men to the legislature, your hard-headed men of good sense and good judgment, hard workers after their arrival there as well as before their elections. It is not good self-government for the people to be pushed too often from their seats. Taxes should be made as light as possible and bear equally, but a well-spent tax is a good thing and buys more public advantages and services than money usually does. If a tax stands between good and wise administration of municipal or state affairs, raise the tax but do so equitably, spend it carefully and then exact a true accounting for the results. Good public institutions are good things but it takes taxes and genuine supervision to make them so.

Geographical distinctions in State matters

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are myths. If a mountain stands between you and the man you want, cross the mountain. Good measures require good men. As measures know neither age nor point of compass, so men should be chosen for their uses to the State in the furtherance of such measures and for the discharge of public work. Private corporations look for the best men and do not often ask about their politics or their residence. This is pure, ordinary, public, sixteen-ounce business, practically self-evident to all.

It is also true of clinging close to good public servants, as Vermont has always so honorably and so profitably done, and especially in the case of the judiciary. It is doubtless wise (and adherents of the "new" idea also believe in this doctrine) not to make changes in the statutes too often, well written general laws, with special legislation reduced to a minimum, being the serviceable public course. When a new idea comes to the front and is made law, it is equally good public and political economy, as an affair of pure administration, to give the new law a fair chance to prove its merit or demerit, time being always an essential element in the proof, and, by the same token, there is no more virtue in continual strife over a State policy which does not affect the constitution than there is in want of harmony in any business organization.

It is very gratifying to note the fine examples of industry and growth which now exist in St. Johnsbury, Burlington, Barre, Newport, Proctor, Rutland, St. Albans, Northfield, Brattleboro, Bennington, Hardwick, Bellows Falls, White River Junction, Hyde Park, Winooski, Montpelier and in many other cities and towns of Vermont. Particularly pleasing is the fact, also, of increase in the students and equipment of our schools and colleges and the prospects and expanding purposes of the University of Vermont. When, indeed, to everything which the State is, we add the splendor of itself and of its history and then begin to think of its future in terms of its men, women and children and of the wealth of opportunities at their doors, I am proud and glad that it came to me to be counted one among the many thousands of men who believe in and are now working in and for a Greater Vermont in the sense in which I have tried to define it. In the sense of honor, Vermont's future may not, perhaps, be greater than its past but honor consists in acting well our own parts within our own times, holding practical results in view, so that everywhere in the State good work, thrift, comfort, health, happiness and contentment, may be the ruling factors in our own lives and in those of our children.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

By Prof. George H. Perkins,
State Geologist.

For more than a hundred years Vermont has received a revenue from its mineral resources. From a small beginning the products of her marble, granite and slate quarries have increased to such an extent that to-day she leads every State in the Union except Pennsylvania in the amount and value of stone annually produced.

The total value of the principal products of Vermont quarries in 1880 was $1,757,283; in 1890 it was $3,593,449 and in 1900 it was $4,516,102. Thus it will be seen that the value of the stone product doubled in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and that it was $1,000,000 greater in 1900 than in 1890. In the two years from 1900 to 1902 the increase in the value of these products exceeded $1,100,000, equal to the total gain in the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

During the present year probably not less than $7,000,000 worth of stone has been quarried and sold. The amount invested in this industry is at least $12,000,000; the number of men employed being fully 10,000. There is also a considerable quantity of other stone quarried in Vermont, including limestone used in making lime—soapstone, and limestone and sandstone for building purposes.

The stone industry has been very prosperous during the year now drawing to a close. Quite a number of new marble, granite and slate quarries have been opened and developed, and new shops and mills, or additions to old ones, have been built in 1903. Extensive granite deposits have been developed in Barre, Hardwick and Bethel during the past 12 months. Several new and extensive quarries of marble have been opened in Rutland county. There

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has also been increased activity in the slate industry in the Rutland county slate belt and at Northfield. It is estimated that the production of marble, granite and slate during the present year has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent (according to various estimates made) over the output in 1902. This fact makes 1903 the banner year in this industry.

Vermont marble, granite and slate are sold not only in America, but are sent to the most distant parts of the world, so that there is probably not a civilized country in which Vermont stone can not be found.

MARBLE.

From the earliest days in the settlement of the country Vermont has been pre-eminent for the quantity, quality and beauty of the marble produced from the ledges of the State, and the fame of our marble is now greater than ever. Vermont supplies more marble than do all other States combined. The value of all marble sold in the United States annually amounts to, in round numbers, five millions of dollars. Of this amount Vermont supplies three millions, but much of the marble of other states is of inferior quality and can be sold only for building stone, while only a small part of the Vermont marble is sold for this purpose. Most of it is fine enough for interior, ornamental and statuary work and of these finer grades this State furnishes over two-thirds.

Nearly all the light colored marble of the State is located in Addison, Bennington and especially Rutland counties. The Brandon quarries on the north and those at Dorset on the south are at the limits. Besides light marbles there are the valuable beds of variegated red and white marbles of Franklin and Chittenden counties.

As stated above, these marbles are mostly light colored, that is white variedly shaded with black, or less commonly brown, reddish, greenish or bluish bands, lines and blotches. The varieties are very numerous and many of them very elegant. Besides the veined marble, pure white, some of it fine enough to be used in the best statuary, is found.

Several sorts of limestone are used as marble and when sawn and polished make a jet black or gray stone. Most of this is obtained on Isle La Motte.

The limestone quarried at Swanton is usually used for making lime, and it is also sawed and polished to some extent, when it makes a very pretty dove colored marble.

A very valuable addition to the marbles named are the so-called Champlain and Roxbury marbles.

In the scientific sense these are not true marbles, but they are none the less fine, on that account, and are more elegant and costly than any of our ornamental stones. The Champlain marbles are hard, beautifully variegated in reds, browns, greens, olives and whites, no two slabs being exactly alike and none like any other stone ever seen. Still harder and more superb is the green, black and white verde antique of Roxbury. During the past year, 1903, marble of various kinds has been extensively quarried in Swanton, Burlington, Brandon, Pittsford, Proctor, West Rutland, Rutland, Dorset and Roxbury.

Vermont has, as would be expected, the largest marble companies in the world. The Vermont Marble Company far exceeds in capital invested, number of men employed and value of output, any known marble firm. They alone annually produce about one-half of all the marble sold in the United States, and fully two-thirds of the finer grades used in interior and monumental work, including every variety found in the State.

Besides this great company there are the Rutland-Florence, recently organized, the Columbian, the True Blue, all at or near Rutland.

North, at Brandon, with mills at Middlebury, is the Brandon-Italian, and south is the old Freedly quarry and mills at Dorset Mountain and the recently established Norcross-West Company at Dorset. These firms have each capital invested from $150.000 to $1,000,000.

GRANITE.

The State holds the first rank in the value of rough granite sold for monumental work, and the value of rough building granite stock sold from her quarries has for some years nearly, if not quite, equalled that produced in Massachusetts or Maine.

Granite has not been quarried in any large way in Vermont except during the last decade. Twenty years ago the total product did not exceed $80,000, while last year it was over $1,500,000 and is rapidly increasing.

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Moreover, there is practically no limit to the amount of granite which Vermont can produce. Thus far only a very small part of the workable granite area has been touched. It is not probable that granite of better quality than the best Vermont granite now on the market will be found here or anywhere.

The principal granite quarries now in operation are at Barre, Hardwick, Woodbury, Dummerston, Bethel, Groton, Ryegate and Derby. There are also good granite deposits at Williamstown, Kirby, Calais, Topsham and other places and there are great areas of fine granite in Vermont yet wholly untouched. Different varieties of granite are obtained in different localities, and indeed often in the same quarry.

All known shades of gray granite are found in the State, but nowhere has red granite been found. Much of the Vermont granite is fine grained, compact, strong and very even in color and texture.

There is probably no locality any where in the world where so large quarrying or stone cutting operations are carried on within an equal area as in Barre. It is not only the principal granite center of the United States, but I think of the world, and it is rapidly becoming greater. During the present year the steady increase of the last few years has been more than fully maintained.

Just how many quarries, large and small, are now in operation in and about Barre it does not seem possible to ascertain without direct personal investigation, but it is probable from the facts at hand that not far from a hundred are now worked or have been recently. Most of the granite sold, however, comes from less than half this number of quarries. There are in or near Barre a number of large and well equipped "sheds" in which granite is cut, polished and carved.

At Windsor, on the north side of Mt. Ascutney, there is a quarry of a very hard, dark green syenite, called in trade Windsor Green granite, which is a valuable stone for columns or other interior work, as it takes a fine and durable polish and is rich in appearance.

There are at present about a dozen quarries in operation in Woodbury and numerous finishing works in Woodbury and Hardwick, especially the latter place where most of the stone quarried in Woodbury is dressed. The granite business in this region, though of recent development has grown very rapidly, and the works of the Woodbury Granite Company at Hardwick are probably the largest and best equipped in the State.

During the present year several new quarries have been opened at Bethel in a very light granite, quite different from any other quarries in the State. It is a hard and beautiful stone and will almost certainly be in great demand as it becomes known.

SLATE.

No other State except Pennsylvania produces as much Slate as Vermont. During some years the State has produced twice as much slate in value as all the rest of the Union outside of Pennsylvania. Slate has been quarried in Vermont for more than 100 years. Many of the oldest headstones and hearths are of this material. The total area of the slate belt is about 260 square miles, and is mostly located in Rutland county west of the great marble region. There are also extensive deposits of slate in Washington county. The great slate belt of Western Vermont is nearly 30 miles long from north to south and from 5 to 10 miles in width. It begins on the north at West Castleton and extends southwards on each side of Lake Bomoseen through the towns of Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. Within the Vermont slate belt there are about 150 quarries, including those abandoned permanently or temporarily.

These quarries produce several varieties of slate—unfading green, sea green, purple, variegated and dark gray. The larger part of the quarries produce only roofing slate, but a few, as that at Cedar Point, and one or two at Scotch Hill, produce what is known as mill stock, that is large, thick slabs which are cut for billiard tables, mantels, tiling etc. Fair Haven, Poultney and Granville, N. Y., are the chief business centers of the Western Vermont slate belt. Here are located extensive and finely equipped mills for finishing the product quarried. Marbleized slate is produced only at Fair Haven. No black slate is produced in Western Vermont, Washington county producing all that is quarried in the State. At Northfield several quarries are now in active operation The slate is a fine, unfading black, of excellent quality and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

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OTHER VARIETIES OF STONE.

In many localities, especially in the Champlain valley, good building stone is quarried. This is mostly limestone, but there are several large quarries of sandstone.

There are in the State many large deposits of good limestone, from which fine and strong lime might be burned, but the manufacture is carried on only in a few places. Lime is at present burned at Swanton, Highgate, Leicester and Weathersfield. The value of the product in 1902 was $219,643.

There are outcroppings of soapstone in Windsor county, and at one time considerable of the stone was quarried and sold. There is but little quarried at present.

Deposits of talc are found at Stockbridge and Moretown. Beds of maganese, mica, ochre and kaolin have been worked in different sections of the State in past years.

Deposits of asbestos are found in Lowell, Eden and other towns in Lamoille and Orleans counties. During the last two or three years mining rights were acquired in the section named by five companies. Extensive mills were erected and a considerable quantity of asbestos mined, but the industry has been practically abandoned on account of the inferior quality of the product mined.

There are extensive deposits of copper in Orange county. The Elizabeth mine at Strafford has been worked for more than 100 years. The other mines are the Vershire mine at Copperfield, and the Eureka and Union mines in Corinth. The first of these is owned by the Tyson Brothers. Only the Elizabeth mine has been worked to any extent the past year.

The old Ely Goddard mine at Copperfield, owned by George Westinghouse, is not at present in operation.

There is gold in Vermont, but it is widely distributed and in so small quantities that the cost of collecting it is far greater than the value of gold obtained. Active gold mining is now carried on only in Bridgewater and Readsboro. It is most commonly found in the sand of streams, although gold-bearing rock is found at Plymouth and Bridgewater.

There are numerous deposits of iron ore in various localities, but none has been mined of late years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER hereby extends its thanks to the 500 or more persons who have contributed facts or figures contained in the current number of this magazine. The record of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State has been made possible by their individual aid.

The introduction to Greater Vermont by Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer should receive the careful consideration and serious thought of every Vermonter. The article bristles with good ideas and practical suggestions which, if carried out would prove beneficial and advantageous to the State and its people.

The special articles which appear in this number are from the pens of representative Vermonters eminently qualified to write on the subjects treated by them. These articles separately tell in a concise and interesting manner the story of Vermont's expansion and constitute a most valuable history of progress.

The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the advertising pages of THE VERMONTER. The advertisements contain much interesting text and a number of attractive illustrations. They represent the leading and most successful industrial interests in the State.

Probably every Vermonter is in favor of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State. A practical way to demonstrate this idea is to help expand the circulation of THE VERMONTER by sending a dollar for a year's subscription.

The regular features and departments of THE VERMONTER have been omitted in the January number to make room for the History of Greater Vermont. They will be found again in the February number. Articles intended for the G.A.R., Grange and Women's Club's departments should be sent in before January 10.

A supplement will be issued with the February number containing numerous illustrations of industrial works, quarries, water powers, etc., intended for this issue, but omitted to make room for the text of valuable articles.

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STATE FINANCES.

By Hon. John L. Bacon,
State Treasurer.

THE State of Vermont is practically free from debt. This is literally true so far as any floating or unfunded liability is concerned; and its only bonded indebtedness is the issue in aid of the State Agricultural College amounting to $135,500, which matures in 1910.

The condition of the State treasury on December 1, 1903 was as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Registered Loan, due 1910,		$135,500.00
Due to towns:		
U. S. Surplus Fund,		2,701.85
Balance State School Tax of 1903,		475.82
Balance State Highway Tax of 1903,		4,857.20
Liquor License Fees,	$52,770.02	
Fines under License Act,	3,445.00	
Total,	$56,215.02	
Less Costs paid,	7,219.57	48,995.45
Total Liabilities,		$192,530.32
Surplus over all liabilities,		14,858.27
Cash on hand and in banks,		$207,388.59

The balance of receipts under the License Act (No. 90, Acts of 1902) reported as a liability, is held to defray the expenses incurred by the State in the administration of the law, after which any balance remaining is to be added to the State Highway Tax for apportionment to the towns on the basis of road mileage.

The principal source of the State's revenue is now the Corporation Tax Law, originally enacted in 1882, and amended in 1902. Under its operation, the receipts in recent years show large increases, and the legislature of 1902 found conditions such as to justify them in levying no direct tax. During the year ending June 30, 1903, the receipts from taxes were:

Corporation taxes,	$539,073.96	
License taxes (on capital stock: by corporations)	18,047.83	
Collateral inheritance taxes,	29,440.15	
Total taxes, (except State),		$586,561.94

The special taxes directly assessed on the grand list comprise the highway, of 5 per cent., and the school, of 8 per cent., which are annually re-apportioned to the several towns, for permanent roads (in proportion to highway mileage), and for school purposes (according to number of legal schools maintained, respectively. The highway tax for 1903 amounted to $90,329.53; the school tax to $144,527.41.

The total payments for State expenses from the treasury during year were,			$866,679.75
Deducting from which the Miscellaneous Receipts, viz.:			
From State institutions,	$52,009.71		
From County Clerks and Judges of Probate,	75,348.17		
From miscellaneous sources,	36,861.90	$164,219.78	
Leaves the Net Expenses,			$702,459.97
Subtracting Total taxes, (except State),			586,561.94
The balance to be otherwise provided for was			$115,898.03

Which excess of expenses over receipts, however, was more than met by the receipt of $125,000 from the United States Government on account of the State's claim for interest paid by it on funds borrowed for Civil War purposes.

The total Civil War expeditures by the States appear to have been about $4,600,000, of which the United States made reimbursement for the enrollment and equipment of troops to the extent of about $1,000,000. $1,650,000 of the remainder was obtained by the issue of bonds, while the balance of about $2,000,000 was raised by direct taxes during the war. Although bonds continued to be issued from 1861 until early in 1865, their redemption was begun in 1866, and by the end of 1871 all but $320,000 had been paid, those then outstanding being gradually disposed of until wholly retired in 1879. This record of patriotism and good financiering in the provision of funds for the defrayal of the extraordinary expenses brought on by the war, and of remarkably rapid retirement of the debt created, is one of which Vermonters may justly be proud.

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TRANSPORTATION.

THE steam railroad is the pioneer of industrial development and trade expansion. The railways of Vermont have been the primary factors in developing the natural resources and building up the industries of the State. The management of the different railroads have offered ample transportation facilities for local and through traffic and provided necessary spur tracks for the convenience of their patrons. To-day Vermont has a railway service and equipment equal to her sister states. The physical condition of all the more important railways is first class, the main line of the principal systems having been relaid with heavy new steel rails and provided with new steel bridges during the past few years. It is doubtful if there are anywhere in the country any better single track railways than those in Vermont.

The total railroad mileage of Vermont is, in round numbers, 1,050 miles of single track, of which more than 800 miles is comprised in three great systems—Central Vermont, Rutland and Boston and Maine. These trunk lines traverse the State from north to south, and each run several finely equipped through passenger trains daily between New York, Boston and Montreal. These roads also do a heavy local and through freight business.

Among the other railways may be mentioned the Canadian Pacific, reaching Newport where it delivers its trains to the Boston & Maine; the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, crossing the State from Swanton to Lunenburg, where it connects with the Maine Central, forming a direct line through the White Mountains to Portland; the Montpelier & Wells River; the Delaware & Hudson, penetrating Rutland county from Albany, N. Y., and the Grand Trunk crossing Essex county on its line from Montreal to Portland; also the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington, Woodstock, White River Valley, Barre, Clarendon and Pittsford, Hardwick and Woodbury and Upper Coos.

Three railways in the State were built and are exclusively operated for the transportation of stone. Two of these roads—the Barre and the Hardwick and Woodbury are interesting illustrations of engineering skill. They run respectively from Barre and Hardwick to the summit of mountains, up very steep grades to granite quarries, and bring down huge blocks of rough stock to be cut in mills or sheds at the terminals, or shipped unfinished to points beyond. The Clarendon and Pittsford railway runs from the marble quarries in Proctor and vicinity to the mills of the Vermont Marble Company in Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland, connecting at each place with a trunk line of railway.

The bonded indebtedness and the amount of capital stock on railway property in Vermont aggregates $44,091,519. The railways of Vermont have enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity during the last twenty years and their gross earnings show a substantial increase during each decade since 1880.

The railways have been prosperous in common with other industrial interests in the State. This is especially true in the decade from 1893 to 1903. During this period the railway mileage was increased 66 miles, making it 1,054 at the present time. The principal extension was the construction of the Rutland-Canadian road, from Burlington across the islands of Lake Champlain, to the Canadian border in the town of Alburgh, and to Rouses Point, N. Y.; with a main line of 43 miles; the building of the White River Valley railway, from Bethel to Rochester, with a mileage of 19 miles, and the Canada Atlantic extension in the town of Alburgh, of 3 miles of main line.

The traffic of the railways has gradually increased each year since 1893, and this increase has been very marked since 1900. The gross earnings of the railways in the State in 1903, were larger than ever before in any 12 months

From the reports made to the Vermont Railroad Commissioners in 1893 and 1903, year ending June 30, the following figures have been compiled covering the business done on the railways wholly within the State. The gross earnings in 1893 were $7,100,000, and in 1903 they were $10,320,000, in round numbers. This shows a gain of $3,220,000 for 1903 over 1893. The number of tons of freight carried on these railways in 1893 approximated 7,000,000 tons; in 1903 it was 8,628,000 tons in round numbers, an increase of 1,628,000 tons. The number of passengers carried was more than 500,000 greater in 1903 than in 1893.

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Lake Champlain affords a water route for traffic between ports in Grand Isle, Franklin, Chittenden and Addison counties and New York ports by steamers, sailing vessels and canal boats, the latter furnishing a freight transit line through the Champlain canal between the lake and the Hudson river and the Erie canal during the season of navigation.

The Champlain Transportation Company is the only line operating steamers for passenger and freight traffic on the lake. This company own four steamers, two of which are large and magnificient steel hull boats. The "Vermont" and "Chateaugay" are recent addions to the fleet of the C. T. Co., and cost upwards of $250,000. These new steamers are notable contributions to Greater Vermont.

It is impossibly to adequately present within the limits of a single number of a magazine the complete story of Greater Vermont. An attempt has been made to briefly survey the industrial field and business world, and to show in a general way that Vermont has progressed in common with her sister States. In subsequent numbers it is proposed to write up at length and illustrate the industries and resources of Greater Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE manufacturing industries of Vermont have enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity during the past 20 years. The increase in the number of industrial establishments and also in the amount and value of products have been greater during the decade from 1890 to 1900 than in any previous one. Since 1900, however, the expansion year by year of the manufacturing industry has been more marked than even before that time. The year 1903 surpassed all previous years in the output of the mills and factories in Vermont. The Census of 1900 contains reports from 4,071 manufacturing establishments in the State, against 3,031 in 1890, a gain of over 1,000. The capital invested in 1900 was $48,547,964, or $16,000,000 more than in 1890. The value of the products in 1900 is returned at $56,646,715, against $38,340,66 in 1890, or almost $20,000,000 more than 10 years ago; to produce which involved an outlay of $1,620,876 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $12,237,684 for wages; $3,482,448 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc.

Some of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Vermont are the Lane Manufacturing Company, makers of saw mills and traveling cranes; the Jones and Lamson Company, builders of turret machinery; the Vermont Farm Machine Co., makers of farm and dairy machines and machinery; the Estey Organ Co., manufacturers of reed organs and pianos and the E. and T. Fairbanks Co., makers of scales of every description.

The textile industries in Vermont number 45. These figures include 29 woolen mills, 10 hosiery and knit goods mills, and six cotton mills. These mills represent an investment of $5,490,000, and in one year produced goods to the value of $4,750,000. They employ over 3,000 hands, to whom were paid $1,125,000 in one year. There are in round numbers 650 saw mills in the State. The capital invested in the lumber industry approximates $1,000,000. The number of wage earners engaged in lumbering and in the manufacture of timber products exceed 5,000. The annual value of all lumber and timber products exceeds $8,000,000, including the products of sash, door and blind factories.

The 27 establishments reported in 1900 as engaged in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp had a capital of $4,853,806, and gave employment to 1,216 wage-earners, with total wages of $571,018. The products were valued at $3,384,773.

The manufacture of flouring and grist mill products in a total of 211 establishments, with a capital of $1,289,497, gave employment to 190 wage-earners in 1900, and paid in wages $81,363. The value of the products amounted to $3,222,347.

There are 61 foundries and machine shops in the State, having a total capital of $2,750,000. This industry employs an average of 1,300 wage-earners to whom it pays $626,000 annually. The annual value of the products is $2,185,000.

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MOTIVE POWERS.

VERMONT contains within its borders more rivers and a greater number of waterfalls than are to be found in the same extent of territory elsewhere in the United States. A glance at the geographical map of the State in the current number shows that the streams aggregate thousands of miles in length from their sources among the green hills to their mouths in the fertile valleys. These rivers have innumerable waterfalls which constitute the primary motive power for extensive industrial purposes. The principal rivers whose waters are utilized to turn the wheels of industry in Vermont are the Connecticut, Otter Creek, Lamoille, Winooski, Missisquoi, Black, (Windsor county), Black, (Orleans county) Deerfield, West, Quechee, White, Ompompanoosac, Wells, Passumpsic, Nulhegan, Battenkill, Hoosac, Poultney, Clyde, Pawlet, Barton, New Haven, Walloomsac, Waits, Saxton's, Williams, Mad, Dog and Moose. It is difficult to estimate the available mean horse power capacity of the hundreds of waterfalls used and unused within the State on account of the great difference in the volume of water flowing in the streams in dry and wet seasons. The United States census reports furnish the only complete figures ever gathered concerning the water powers in Vermont, and these statistics cover only the amount of horse power actually used by each industry reporting.

In 1880 the total amount of motive power used for manufacturing purposes was 63,114 horse power. In 1890 it was 98,554 and in 1900, 138,095. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 35,240 and from 1890 to 1900, 39,541. The figures for 1900 included 87,615 horse power from water wheels, 45,142 from stationary steam engines, 729 horse power from electric motors and the balance from gas and gasolene engines. These figures fall far short of representing the primary motive power at present utilized for industrial purposes which probably exceeds 170,000 horse power, including 100,000 furnished by water powers.

There has been a decided evolution in the source and character of the motive power used for manufacturing purposes during the last twenty years. Previous to that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the main source of the primary motive power for industrial works was water wheels. Steam in the years prior to 1880 was utilized to a considerable extent as an auxiliary power. The decade from 1880 to 1890, while it witnessed a marked increase in the development of water power, also saw a decided advance in the utilization of steam engines and boilers for primary or auxiliary power.

Since 1890 there has been a remarkable development of water, steam and electric power in Vermont. The electric dynamo and motor has produced a revolution in modern activities and life. In no other industrial line has such marked progress been made as in the utilization of water and steam power for generating electricity for various uses. The building of electric plants has revolutionized conditions of life and advanced the spirit of enterprise many years in a comparatively brief period. It has stimulated prosperity far beyond what was possible under the old time water power service.

ELECTRIC PLANTS.

The age of gas and the age of electricity for illuminating purposes are distinct eras in the memory of the present generation. The electric light has penetrated all sections of the State and supplanted largely the semi-darkness which prevailed in many communities using kerosene and gas for lighting streets. THE VERMONTER has gathered statistics which show a wonderful development in electric lighting service in Vermont. To-day there are not less than 72 villages and cities in Vermont provided with electric lights for public and private use. There are eight municipal electric plants owned by incorporated villages and 42 plants owned by corporations or individuals. The following table shows the name of the owners, the villages or cities lighted, the horse power capacity and the number and kind of lights installed for street lighting and commercial purposes.

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NAME OR TITLE	VILLAGES OR CITIES LIGHTED	Horse power of Primary Motive Power	No. of Street Lights	No. Lights in Houses, Stores, etc.
Under Municipal Ownership.				
Village of Barton.	Barton Barton Landing	675	275 I 30 I	4,000 I 600 I
Village of Enosburg Falls.	Enosburg Falls	125	126 I	1,343 I
Village of Hardwick.	Hardwick	223	160 I	5,000 I
Village of Lyndonville.	Lyndonville, Lyndon and Lyndon Center	650	40 A	6,000 I
Village of Morrisville.	Morrisville and Cady's Falls	250	24 A	4,200 I
Village of Northfield.	Northfield	135-125 s	238 I	3 500 I
Village of Swanton.	Swanton and Highgate	500	24 A	4 000 I
Village of Wells River.	Wells River.	150	45 I	3,000 I
Corporative or Individual Ownership.				
Bethel Electric Light Co.	Bethel	250	35 I	1,800 I
Bennington Electric Light Co.	Bennington and Benning-Center	125	66 A	45 A 8 300 I
Bradford Electric Light Co.	Bradford	100	80 I	1,200 I
Bristol Electric Light Co.	Bristol	240	20 I	2,200 I
Brattleboro Gas Co.	Brattleboro and West Brattleboro	500-600 s	42 A 90 I	5.000 I
Burlington Light & Power Co.	Burlington, Winooski	2,600	200 A 20 A	16,000 I 2,000 I
Chelsea Electric Light & Power Co.	Chelsea	125-75s	50 I	800 I
Consolidated Light & Power Co.	Montpelier Barre Waterbury	2000-1500s	93 A 91 A 136 I	8 500 I 6,600 I 975 I
Fowler C. O.	North Troy	230	15 I	608 I
Fair Haven Electric Co.	Fair Haven & Poultney	1,200	40 A	5,000 I
Fall Mountain Electric Light & Power Co.	Bellows Falls	512-525 s	56 A	15,000 I
Hyde Park Electric Light & Power Co.	Hyde Park	100	35 I	100 I
Island Pond Electric Co.	Island Pond and Derby Line	1,000		10,000 I
Johnson Electric Light Co.	Johnson	150	108 I	1.500 I
Ludlow Electric Co.	Ludlow	165	110 I	1.400 I
Manchester Light & Power Co.	Manchestor, Manchester Depot and Factory Point	50-175 s	90 I	3,000 I
Middlebury Electric Light Co.	Middlebury	250	26 A	3.000 I
Molly's Falls Electric Light & Power Co.	Marsfield Plainfield Cabot	200	16 I 26 I 16 I	400 I 450 I 300 I
Mascoma Electric Light & Gas Co.	White River Junction and Hartford	*	133 I	3.000
Neshobe Electric Co.	Brandon	375	24 A	3.700 I
Newport Electric Light Co.	Newport & West Derby	300	20 A	5,000 I
Nelson, Hall & Co.	Montgomery and Montgomery Center	100	40 I	500 I
Parker H. B. & Son.	North Troy	60		60 I
Peoples' Electric Light & Power Co.	Essex Junction	150	150 I	2,000 I
Pioneer Electric Light Co.	Barnet McIndoes Falls	100		500 I 200 I
Robinson and Allen.	South Londonderry	45	20 I	325 I
Robb, C. H.	East Berkshire	100		300 I
Richmond Light & Power Co.	Richmond	125	57 I	600 I
Rochester Electric Light & Power Co.	Rochester	65		1,100 I
Rutland City Electric Co.	Rutland & West Rutland	1,000	150 A	185 A 12,000 I
Swett, Comins & Co.	Richford	150-200 s	12 A	2.000 I
St. Albans Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Albans	350 s	73 A	5,000 I
St. Johnsbury Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Johnsbury & St. Johnsbury Center	175	130 A	12,000 I
Springfield Electric Co.	Springfield	500	50 A	3 000 I
Vermont Marble Co.	Proctor	500	17 A	1 500 I
Vergennes Electric Co.	Vergennes	230	30 A	2,500 I
Viles, J. S.	Montpelier Barre Middlesex	2,000-500 s		7,000 I 8,000 50 I
White River Electric Co.	Randolph	400	225 I 5 A	3,000 I
Windsor Electric Light Co.	Windsor	260-250 s	24 A	2 000 I
Woodstock Electric Co.	Woodstock	200-200 s	100 I	3.000 I
Wilmington Electric Light Co.	Wilmington	85	40 I	

*Power house at Lebanon, N. H. s indicates primary or auxiliary steam power. A indicates Arc lights. I indicates incandescent lights.

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ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

THE expansion of electric railways in Vermont has been marvellous since the trolley system was first installed for the operation of street railways in 1893. In no other direction in the industrial world has there been so remarkable a development in a single decade as in the growth and extension of electric railways in this State from 1893 to 1903. The construction of these transportation lines marks a new era and solves the problem of rapid transit in town and country alike. The operation of these electric railways has greatly stimulated trade in the business centers favored with such facilities. These roads represent a large investment of capital, much of it furnished from sources outside of the State, and they also give employment to many men.

Ten years ago, or to be exact, previous to 1893, there was not a mile of street-railway in the State operated by electric power. The year 1893 opened with two street railways in Vermont, and these were operated by animal power. These horse-railways were the Burlington and Winooski, and the Rutland Street, with 13 miles of track and an equipment of 19 passenger cars. The capital stock of these two roads aggregated $325,000, and their bonded debt amounted to $206,000; a total obligation of $531,000.

In 1893, both the Winooski and Rutland Street railways adopted the trolley system and began operating their lines by electric power. During the next 5 years four new electric railways were built with a mileage of 28 miles. The five years following, 1898 to 1903, witnessed the construction of 4 new electric roads with a mileage of 38 miles; also the extension of an old road representing an increased mileage of 14 miles.

The close of the year 1903 finds ten electric railways completed and in operation in the State. These roads have a total mileage of main line track of 100 miles in round numbers, with an equipment of 137 cars. They represent an investment aggregating $4,450,000 in stock and bonds. The total number of passengers carried in 1902 was 5,308,971.

A comparison of these two statements show an addition in 10 years of 8 railways with 80 miles of track and 110 cars. It further shows an increased investment of over $3,900,000.

The following table contains the statistics in detail regarding the electric railways in Vermont.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Name of Company.	Location of Road.	Mileage.	Date Opened.	No. of Cars
Barre and Montpelier Trac. Co.,	Montpelier to Barre,	9.2	1898	14
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	Bellows Falls to Saxton's River,	6.5	1900	10
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	Bennington to N. Y. Boundary,	8.	1898	20
Brattleboro Street Ry.,	Brattleboro,	4.43	1895	10
Burlington Traction Co.,	Burlington to Winooski,	10.76	1893*	20
Military Post Street Ry.,	Winooski to Essex Junction,	4.64	1895	7
Mt. Mansfield Electric Ry.,	Waterbury to Stowe	10.5	1897	6
Rutland Street Ry.,	Rutland to Fair Haven,	25.	1894*	26
St. Albans Street Ry.,	St. Albans to Swanton and St. Albans Bay.	13 5	1901	12
Springfield Electric Ry.,	Springfield to N. H. Boundary.	5.25	1897	12

* Electricity supplanted animal power.

Name of Company.	Bonded Indebtedness. Total.	Total. Capital Stock.	Passengers Carried One Year.
Barre and Montpelier.	100,000	120,000	756,471
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	75,000	100,000	141,196
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	182,000	200,000	747,448
Brattleboro.	125,000	55,500	364,987
Burlington Traction.	125,000	200,000	1.414,535
Military Post.	75.000	85,000	314,143
Mount Mansfield.	200,000	300,000	107,680
Rutland.	750,000	1.200,000	1 059,408
St. Albans.	193,000	200,000	307,783
Springfield.	100,000	64,600	95,320

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SAVINGS BANKS & TRUST COMPANIES

Figures from Reports of the State Inspector of Finance.

NO better barometer of prosperity can be presented than the balance sheets of the Savings Banks and Trust Companies. These institutions are the depositories of wage earners and individuals of moderate means. The volume of banking business done by these financial corporations during the last two decades is most remarkable, and indicates an unprecedented degree of prosperity in Vermont during the past twenty years.

There are twenty-two Savings Banks and twenty Trust Companies doing business in the State. Between 1883 and 1903 there were seventeen new Savings Banks and Trust Companies organized. The total deposits during this period increased from $14,050,647 to $44,628,148. The gain from 1893 to 1903 was $17,365,219.

For the year ended June 30, 1903, there was a gain in deposits of $2,640,651, over the preceding year. The total number of depositors in 1883 was 46,318: in 1893, 89,115 and in 1903, 134,323; an increase of 88,005 in 20 years, and of 45,208 in 10 years.

The interest and dividends paid for the year ended June 30, 1883 was $457,011; for 1893, $819,507; and for 1903, $1,323,339. This shows an increase of $362,496 paid in 1893 over that in 1883 and of $503,832 in 1903 over that in 1893. The total surplus and accumulated profits was $523,519 in 1883, $1,490,703 in 1893 and $2,549,439 in 1903; or $967,284 in 1893 in excess of the same items in 1883, and $1,058,736 more in 1903 than in 1893. The total resources of all the Savings Banks and Trust Companies in 1883 was $15,107,461; in 1893, $29,835,544 and in 1903, $48,377,839.

This shows a gain in the ten years from 1883 to 1893 of $14,718,083, and in the ten years from 1893 to 1903, of $18,542,295. The gain in resources for the last decade was greater by $3,823,487 than for that preceding.

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES IN 1883, 1893 AND 1903.

DESCRIPTION.	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Mortgages on real estate in Vermont.	$2.921.155 25	$5,356,498.63	$8,887.395.99
Mortgages on real estate elsewhere,	3 950.143.44	9 943 110.83	17,930.069.17
Loans on personal security.	2,460,475.47	2,908 062.97	3,418 350.33
Loans on deposit book collateral.			160 515 50
Loans with bank stock collateral.	262,358.46	234,777.59	312 914.35
Loans with mortgage collateral.			903 392.60
Loans with other collateral.	408 159 44	726,459.10	490 187.41
Loans to towns cities, etc.,	248.842.52	374 517 12	1,180 028.13
United States bonds.	426,678.50	111 900.00	199,307.36
Municipal bonds.	2.510,782.14	7,936,611.02	10,826,266.01
Real estate for banking purposes.	190.679.55	189 405.82	319 452.71
Real estate by foreclosure,		208 330.34	482 455.31
Bank stock,	431.485.00	389.009 00	449.685.00
Miscellaneous assests.	502 660.03	94.753.49	90,354 28
Deposits in Banks,	642,904,82	905 957.02	2,190.267.71
Cash on hand,	151.136.82	456 151.50	537.197.41
Total,	$15 107.461.44	$29.835.544.43	$48.377.839.27

COMPARATIVE MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Total number of depositors.	46.318	89.115	134 323
Total amount of deposits.	$14.050,647.08	$27 262 929.69	$44 628 148,77
Number of depositors residing in Vermont		79 253	118.080
Amount of deposits of residents of Vermont.	$11 438.368.79	$23.149 307.21	$37.360 903.18
Number of non-resident depositors.		9.862	16 243
Amount of deposits of non residents.	$ 2.612 278 29	$ 4,113 622.48	$ 7,238,314.29
State taxes paid during the year,	58 647.22	172 323.49	287,090 61
Expenses exclusive of taxes during the year,	127,313.69	123 045.65	214,112.54
Dividends paid stockholders of trust companies during the year.	35.767.82	43 300.00	54,125.00
Dividends paid depositors during the year,	421.243.74	776.207.44	1,323 339.45
Average amount of deposits to each depositor.	300.33	305 93	332.24

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NATIONAL BANKS.

By Hon. Frank L. Fish.
National Bank Examiner.

THE industrial prosperity of the country is accurately reflected by the amount of business done by the National banks. The extension of the National banking system throughout the United States has been marvellous during the two decades ending with 1903, and the reports made to the comptroller of the currency covering this period show that the volume of business done by the banks in Vermont has been relatively as large as in the rest of the country.

The statements elsewhere given of the condition of the National banks in this State in September, 1883, 1893 and 1903, tell the story of the remarkable and steady increase of the individual deposits and the growth in the resources of these financial institutions in the past 20 years.

An examination of the first and last schedules covering a period of twenty years shows that while the loans have increased less than a million dollars, the individual deposits have mounted up from less than six millions to over twelve millions of dollars. At the same time, the United States deposits have increased from about thirty-two thousand to almost a million dollars. Bonds for circulation have diminished to the amount of two millions and a half, and bonds for deposits have increased to correspond with the increase in United States deposits; while United States bonds on hand have decreased over forty thousand dollars. The item of stocks and bonds has increased nearly four millions, and the amount due from reserve agents over a million and a half. The cash on hand has increased over half a million. The decrease in capital stock has been a million and a half while the surplus, including the undivided profits, has increased over four hundred thousand. There is no corresponding item in the report of 1883 for the balance of over half a million due to Trust companies in the report of 1903. This item was probably included in the individual deposits of the earlier report and if the same were treated in the same manner, in the report of 1903, an increase of over six and one-half millions would be shown.

Against the item of notes rediscounted of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in 1883, the report of 1903 shows but thirty-five thousand. The impressive features of the first and last reports are that while the loans have remained almost stationary, the stocks and bonds have increased more than five times, the cash, including balances due from reserve agents, considerably more than doubled; the total earnings increased nearly half a million, and deposits increased by more than one-half. The reduction in capital stock by no means indicates a loss, as in most instances it has been paid back to the stockholders. The decrease in circulation while due in part to the reduction of capital stock is more largely due to the fact that the banks at the time of the report of 1903 had not deemed it expedient or profitable to take out their circulation in full. On the whole the report of 1903 shows a gratifying increase in business over the report of 1883.

Capital invested in National banks in Vermont has usually brought good returns in dividends, and deposits have with few exceptions been safely guarded in these institutions. Banking houses have been much improved in the two decades—1883—1903—and modern vaults and safes have taken the place of older and less secure protection. Burglary alarm systems and burglary insurance have further added to the safety of the banks' assets. While an occasional dishonest hand from within may wreck a National bank, and now and then one from without may get some of its treasures, it will, notwithstanding, continue to be as safe a depository for funds as any human institution.

It is noticable that growth has been most marked during the last decade. Rates of interest have been high, deposits good, and losses few. If this period is to be an index of what the future has in store, the Vermont National banks have entered upon an era of marked prosperity.

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STATISTICS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

RESOURCES.	1883. 47 banks.	1893. 48 banks	1903. 48 banks.
Loans and discounts,	$12,054,045.45	$13,354,330.59	$12,790 890.16
Bonds for circulation,	7,278,000.00	3,445,000.00	4,712,500 00
Bonds for deposits,	50,000.00	50,000.00	981,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand,	53,500.00	133,600.00	8,600.00
Other stock and bonds,	888,295.96	1,078,403.32	4,636,898,43
Due from reserve agents,	997.305.83	1,358,580.32	2,437.413.70
Due from national banks,	164,343.98	174,266.01	145,799.75
Due from State banks,	16,538.12	28,127.06	35,662,14
Banking house, etc ,		220,088.31	309,300.17
Real estate, etc.,	283.872.31	47,405.82	122,647.81
Premiums paid,	57,657.00	124,909.80	108.127.23
Cash items,	82,164.79	102,001.47	96,296.33
Bills of other banks	143,884.00	113,267.00	195,970.00
Fractional currency,	4,096.93	6,755.47	8,571.64
Specie,	215,939.11	643.991.41	687.851.95
Legal tender notes.	182,021.00	436,767.00	272.277.00
5% fund with Treasury.		131,412.50	207,975.00
Due from U S. Treasury.	308,270.00	1,175.00	5,627.00
Internal Revenue stamps,			494.73
Total.	$22,779,934.48	$21,350,080.87	$27,764 403.04
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock,	$7,986,000.00	$6,985,000 00	$6,460,000.00
Surplus fund	1,795,884.88	1,819,750.00	1,628,581.45
Undivided profits, less expenses,	557,390.69	849,201.31	1,133,698.76
National bank circulation,	6,512,779.00	3,030,100.00	4,636,594.00
State bank circulation,	3,500.00		
Due to national banks,	168,393.93	307,627.50	41,392.09
Due to State banks,	12,505.82	158,593.67	187.64
Due to Trust Companies, etc.,			559,459.28
Dividends unpaid,	14,203.69	9,284.10	15,167.93
Individual deposits,	5,455,000.58	7,956,147.50	12,121,581.71
U. S. deposits,	32,438.29	42,184.17	974,071.09
Dept.'s U. S. dis. officers,	4,292.23	7,018.34	3,140.98
Notes re-discounted,	225,242.55	68,924.08	35,000.00
Bills payable,	12,211.82	116,250.00	118,000.00
Other liabilities,			928.11
Bonds borrowed,			36,600.00
Total.	$22,779,934.48	$21,350,080 87	$27,764 403.04

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

BY FRANK L. GREENE.

VERMONT ranks 35th in the list of 50 States and Territories in respect of aggregate circulation of all classes of newspapers and periodicals. She ranks 38th in respect of aggregate circulation of daily newspapers, and 37th in respect of aggregate circulation of weekly newspapers. On the face of it this does not appear to be a very high relative rank, but when we consider that Vermont is a sparsely settled rural State and stands 40th in this same list of 50 in point of population, it is at once apparent that her ratio of newspaper readers is considerably in excess of some of her sister states who rank higher in population. So thoroughly, indeed, is the field covered by her presses that the total circulation per issue is 188,646 copies of all papers and periodicals, which means one copy to each 1.82 of her inhabitants. The aggregate number of copies issued in 1880

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was 5,681,464, in 1890 was 9,189,500, and in 1900 was 15,281,431. In 1880 the wage earners engaged in the publication business numbered 371 and their total wages was $92,959; in 1890 there were 307 wages earners who were paid $134,386; and in 1900 there were 436 wages earners who were paid $176,748. These latter figures show with especial emphasis what important strides the publication business has made in this State in the past ten years, and they also reveal the fact that the tendency of wages has been steadily higher, a further evidence of the rising standard of qualifications of the men and women employed.

The average circulation of daily newspapers increased from 1,050 in 1880 to 2,967 in 1900, and the average circulation of weeklies increased from 1,492 in 1880 to 2,030 in 1900.

There are to-day 77 weekly newspapers in Vermont, 10 dailies 2 of which are morning and 8 are evening newspapers, 4 monthly magazines, and 4 miscellaneous.

The number of printing establishments in this State, according to the last census, was 61, of which 37 were conducted by individual proprietors, 8 by firms, 14 by corporations and 2 were classified as miscellaneous. The capital invested was $500,098; divided: land, $25,987; buildings, $52,208; machinery, $283,029; cash and sundries, $139,474.

Any attempt to demonstrate the growth and importance of the publication business of Vermont in recent years by the mere recital of census figures must fail of complete realization of its purpose because figures alone, while presenting some tangible idea of the development of the industry so far as bare statistics go, cannot adequately convey a sense of that higher and more consequential character of the State's newspapers and periodicals as news chronicles and moulders of public opinion. In this latter respect, the publication business of Vermont has taken wondrous strides. It is safe to say that the progressive civilization of no State in the Union is more conspicuously reflected in the character of its newspapers and periodicals than is Vermont's. It is a well-understood fact at the headquarters of the leading advertising agencies, which are admittedly the best judges of newspaper standards throughout the country, that the Vermont press, taken full and by, is far and away superior to the average in rural states. It is to be remembered that there are no crowded centers of population in Vermont in which pretentious newspapers can flourish. The local field of any one of them is limited at the start, and all the circulation that can be obtained outside of that home field must be built up here and there through a sparsely peopled territory difficult of access on the day of publication by reason of distance and infrequent mails. Notwithstanding all this, there is brought to bear in the preparation of these newspapers and periodicals a combination of editorial and mechanical skill that is worthy of a wider and more profitable field and the only explanation of the successful maintenance of such creditable productions under such adverse circumstances is to be found in the fact that the intelligent readers of this commonwealth will not put up with inferior publications and are proud of and loyally support those progressive journals that constantly seek to cater to their elevated taste.

There has been a noticable change for the better in the character of these periodicals as moulders of public opinion, also, within recent years. The old-time perfunctory or noncommital editorial comment that is so characteristic of a rural press has passed away and the Vermont newspapers of to-day are frank and courageous in their expressions of editorial opinion. For the most part they have abandoned the old-fashioned conception of their public duty as strictly political partisan organs, bound in duty to say amen to party leaders and automatically echo and re-echo the platitudes of National political platforms. They are directing their energies to the analysis and discussion of current State issues, throwing the search-light upon long unheeded State customs, laws, and governmental institutions, threshing over the *pros* and *cons* of important Vermont interests that come straight home to the doorsteps of their readers, and are in consequence giving a healthful stimulus to public thought and speculation about these matters that is gradually exerting an incalculable influence upon the liberalizing and progressive achievement of the best citizenship of the State. The intelligently directed publicity possible to a courageous and independent press is fast developing as a tremendous and hitherto comparatively unknown factor in the moulding of public sentiment in the "New Vermont."

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MATERIAL SCHOOL PROGRESS.

By Hon. Walter E. Ranger,
State Superintendent of Education.

THE material signs of educational progress in Vermont during the past ten years are hardly less notable than the evidences of progressive educational opinion, interest and effort. The facts given tell their own story. It may be said in connection with the statements of statistics that follow that, on account of incomplete reports given for certain towns, the amounts are too low rather than too high.

According to returns made to the State Department of Education, there was expended during the ten years of 1892-1901, for new school buildings, the sum of $870,405, and for repairs the sum of $474,917, making a total expenditure for buildings of $1,345,322. The smallest amount was $81,407 for the year of 1897, and the largest amount was $200,825 for the year of 1900.

During the past ten years $117,771 have been spent for new furniture, and $356,564 for appliances and supplies. In 1894 the system of free text-books and supplies was adopted, increasing the public cost of schools and making a noteworthy step in educational progress. For text-books the following sums have been expended: in 1896, $136,786; in 1897, $45,614; in 1898, $32,809; in 1899, $23,045; in 1900, $27,897; in 1901, $45,606; in 1902, $43,896.

There has been a gradual and moderate increase in the amount expended for teachers' salaries. This shows an upward movement during recent years in the pay of the average teacher, inasmuch as the number of teachers employed has changed but little in ten years. The following sums have been expended for teachers' salaries: in 1891, $439,741; in 1892, $549,980; in 1893, $561,807; in 1895, $575,788; in 1896, $584,883; in 1897, $606,345; in 1898, $606,585; in 1899, $623,034; in 1900, $633,789; in 1901, $646,377; in 1902, $652,302.

Nearly $10,000,000 has been expended in the past ten years for the public schools of the State. The record shows a trend of increase, the school expense for 1891 being $574,033 and for 1901, $1,106,099. The amounts expended yearly are as follows: in 1893, $758,352; in 1894, $783,805; in 1895, $918,768; in 1896, $1,067,405; in 1897, $909,110; in 1898, $933,287; in 1899, $974,709; in 1900, $1,074,222; in 1901, $1,106,099; in 1902, $1,093,942. The large increase for 1896 was due to a necessarily large expenditure for free text-books.

During the past ten years many high schools have found new homes in fine buildings. Burlington has erected a splendid building for the exclusive use of its high school at a cost of $135,000. Other towns have furnished excellent quarters for their high schools in new structures erected for all the public schools of a village. Although few high schools are permanently endowed, $45,696 have been added to such endowments in the past ten years. Of the 85 high schools existing to-day 54 report 21,281 volumes in their libraries, of which 7,473 have been added in the past 10 years.

Thirteen of our seventeen academies report for the past ten years the expenditure of $64,000 in new buildings and $4,700 in new equipment. In this time their endowments have been increased to $650,300, by the addition of $323,500. To their libraries have been added 3,740 volumes, raising their total number of volumes to 14,505.

The past ten years has brought to our colleges a large increase in material equipment. The University of Vermont has built Williams Science Hall at a cost of $230,000, Converse Hall costing $125,000, and a new gymnasium at an expense of $25,000, aggregating an expenditure of $380,000 for new buildings. The University's endowment has been increased to $487,750 by the addition of $149,750. More than $50,000 has been expended in new equipment for laboratories; Billings Library has received 21,584 new volumes and now contains 66,500.

Middlebury College has erected within the past ten years two fine and costly buildings, Warner Science Hall and Starr Library Building. The writer regrets the lack of definite information relating to other elements of well-known progress at Middlebury, but the two buildings erected are typical of her recent material advance.

Norwich University has shared in the material prosperity that has come to her sister institutions during the past ten years, though less notable than her essential progress and honor. Dewey Hall has been erected at a cost of $26,000. An endowment of $9,000 has been added, and her equipment has been materially improved.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By Prof. S. W. Landon,
Chairman of the Vermont Library Commission.

THE long and well established idea that the public library is one of the most wholesome and efficient educating and refining agencies of a community has, during the last twenty years, been greatly intensified in Vermont. Marked advance has been made along all lines in this direction. Not only have the number and size of the libraries materially increased, but their quality, equipment and method of administration have been vastly improved. Tasteful and convenient buildings have been erected and in many cases provision has been made for well supplied reading rooms.

More and more the library is becoming an intellectual and educational center of the town and, best of all, its advantages are becoming constantly more easily available to the people, and its influence more extended.

The library law of 1894, giving State aid of $100 to each new free library established, and in accordance with which the State Library Commission was appointed and organized, gave a great impetus to library interests. Under the provisions of this law ninety-seven free public libraries have been established, and in pursuance of an act of the legislature of 1900, a great need has been met, under the direction of the Library Commission, by traveling libraries. These have been especially beneficial to the smaller and poorer towns.

One of the most encouraging and helpful phases of the advance in library matters is the increasingly generous gifts that are constantly being made for library equipment and maintenance of libraries. These gifts come both from resident and non-resident sons and daughters of Vermont and they are adding materially to the prosperity of the State. The following statistics give a brief survey of the field:

Number of public libraries in 1880, 29.
" " " " " 1890, 45.
" " " " " 1903, 154.

The increase between 1880 and 1890 was 16, and between 1890 and 1903 it was 109. It will be seen that while the number of libraries nearly doubled in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, it increased more than three fold in the period from 1890 to 1903. These figures are very significant and tell their own story.

The total endowments and gifts for establishing or maintaining public libraries in Vermont have been in round numbers as follows, since 1870: from 1870 to 1898, $227,000; from 1898 to 1902, $282,000; aggregating more than half a million dollars.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

THE intelligence of the people of any section of the country and the degree of prosperity enjoyed by them is pretty well indicated by the amount of business done through the United States post-offices. The gross receipts of the 35 presidential offices in Vermont, in 1892, was $265,189.10; of the 46 offices in 1902, $413,937.83; and of the 47 offices in 1903, $447,735.83, a gain of $148,748.37 in 1902 over 1892, and an increase of $33,798.00 in 1903 over 1902. The gross receipts of the fourth class offices in 1892 was $171,635.37, and in 1902, $195,968.96, a gain of $24 333.59. The gross receipts of both presidential and fourth class offices in 1892 was, $436,824.47; and in 1902, $609,906.79; showing an excess in total receipts in 1902 of $173,082.32, over 1892. The total value of domestic money orders issued by the post-offices in Vermont in 1892, aggregated $539,011.47. In 1902 they amounted to $1,627,525.19; being in amount $1,088,513.72 greater last year than ten years ago, an increase of more than 200 per cent. In 1903 the amount of domestic money orders issued was $1,948,424.28, or $320,899.09 more than in 1902.

The domestic money orders paid at Vermont offices in 1892 amounted to $405,175.37, and in 1902 they aggregated $1,063,524.85, an increase of $658,339.48 in ten years; in 1903 they aggregated $1,182,432.08, a gain of $118,907.23 for the year ending June 30, last.

The Rural Free Delivery system has been rapidly and widely extended in Vermont since it was first established by the United States government. Vermont has more routes than any other State in the Union in proportion to its size and population. This system of free delivery of the mail to rural patrons of the

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postal service is of inestimable benefit and advantage to the farmers of Vermont, and it has proven to be very popular with the people. There are at present 190 Rural Free Delivery routes in the State, originating at 109 post-offices. The maintenance of the system in Vermont for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, cost $55,471.53. The carriers in the service are faithful and efficient men and well earn their compensation.

The first two Rural Free Delivery routes to be established in Vermont were those in the town of Grand Isle, which went into effect in the fall of 1896, when a few routes were being established as experiments. Senator Proctor and Judge Powers believed that the town of Grand Isle was especially favorable for the experiment. The routes were successful from the start and have proved very popular, and are to-day among the most successful routes in the State.

The number of routes and the postoffices where they originate are as follows :

One from Alburg, 2 from Arlington, 1 from Barre, 1 from Barnet, 1 from Barton, 1 from Bellows Falls, 3 from Bennington, 1 from Bethel, 1 from Bradford, 5 from Brandon, 5 from Brattleboro, 3 from Bridport, 4 from Bristol, 1 from Brookfield, 3 from Burlington, 3 from Cambridge, 2 from Cavendish, 2 from Charlotte, 1 from Chelsea, 3 from Chester, 1 from Chester Depot, 1 from Dorset, 3 from East Fairfield, 1 from East Georgia, 1 from East Hardwick, 1 from East Wallingford, 1 from East Shoreham, 5 from Enosburg Falls, 1 from Essex, 1 from Fairfield, 3 from Fairfax, 2 from Fair Haven, 1 from Felchville, 1 from Ferrisburg, 1 from Franklin, 2 from Grand Isle, 1 from Greensboro Bend, 2 from Hardwick, 1 from Highgate Center, 2 from Hyde Park, 1 from Hinesburg, 1 from Huntington, 2 from Jeffersonville, 2 from Jericho, 3 from Johnson, 2 from Ludlow, 1 from Lyndonville, 1 from Manchester Depot, 6 from Middlebury, 1 from Middletown Springs, 1 from Middlesex, 3 from Milton, 4 from Montpelier, 1 from Moretown, 4 from Morrisville, 1 from New Haven, 2 from Newport Center, 2 from North Bennington, 1 from North Clarendon, 1 from North Craftsbury, 2 from North Ferrisburg, 1 from North Hero, 1 from North Troy, 2 from Orwell, 1 from Passumpsic, 1 from Pittsford, 1 from Pownal, 1 from Poultney, 2 from Proctorsville, 1 from Putney, 2 from Randolph, 2 from Richford, 1 from Richmond, 2 from Rutland, 4 from St. Albans, 3 from St. Johnsbury, 2 from Shelburne, 1 from Sheldon, 1 from Shoreham, 2 from South Hero, 3 from South Royalton, 1 from South Shaftsbury, 2 from Springfield, 2 from Starksboro, 3 from Stowe, 3 from Swanton 3 from Tunbridge, 1 from Underhill, 5 from Vergennes, 1 from Waitsfield, 1 from Wallingford, 2 from Waterbury, 2 from West Salisbury, 1 from West Glover, 1 from Westminster, 1 from Whiting, 1 from Wilmington, 1 from Windsor, 1 from Wolcott, 1 from Woodstock, 2 from West Rutland, 1 from West Concord, 1 from Pawlet, 1 from Danby, 1 from Benson, 1 from Williston, 1 from East Enosburg, 1 from East Highgate. One hundred thirty-one of these routes are in the first congressional district and fifty-nine in the second.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has tabulated the work done by the carriers on all the routes in the country for the six months ending June 30th last. From this tabulation it appears that Route No. 2 from St. Albans was the banner route of the State for that period. The carrier handled during the six months 51,175 pieces of mail. Next comes Route No. 1 from Burlington, whose carrier handled 47,504.

The growth of the Postoffice business throughout the country during the past six years is almost incredible. In the fiscal year of 1897, the gross receipts of the Postoffice Department amounted to $82,665,462.73. The United States Treasury had to contribute $12,133,392.88, as the total expenditures of the Department amounted to $94,077,242.38. In other words the Government had to pay about one-eighth of the entire expense of the Post-office Department.

In 1903, the total expenditures of the Department amounted to $138,784,487.97. The gross receipts amounted to $134,224,443.24. So in spite of the fact that the sum of twelve million dollars was appropriated for Rural Free Delivery service, the deficit was only $3,753,955.50, or about one-thirty-fifth of the entire expenditures. This remarkable showing plainly indicates that by a wise modification of the existing postal rates and an economical administration of the Department, the Government will be able to extend the Free Delivery service in all parts of the country and at the same time make the Department self supporting.

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THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

By Hon. C. J. Bell,
Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

VERMONT contains a greater land and water area than any New England State, except Maine. The total land area of the State is 9,135 square miles and the total water area is 430 square miles. The territory comprises 5,846,400 acres, of which 4,724,440 acres is in farms. Of the land included in farms 2,126,624 acres are improved and 2,597,816 unimproved.

The number of farms is 33,104, valued at $108,451,427, divided as follows: Land improvements and buildings, $83,071,620; implements and machinery, $7,538,490; live-stock, $17,841,317.

The number of farms, their valuation and acreage, and the amount of value of the products of agriculture have varied considerably each decade since 1850. These changes have resulted from general conditions prevailing throughout the country. The crops harvested each year have also varied in quantity and quality according to climatic or atmospheric conditions during the seasons. According to the last Government reports, the per capita value of agricultural products in Vermont was $98, which is exceeded only by eleven States in the Union. Vermont stands at the head of the New England States in the number of cows, other cattle and swine kept upon her farms; also in the annual quantity of hay, corn, wheat and barley raised from her soil. In the production of butter she also leads every other New England State. The yield per acre of certain farm products according to Government reports for specific years is greater in Vermont than in any other State. Vermont produces annually more maple sugar than any State, and in some seasons the crop has been nearly four-fifths of the yield in all the rest of the United States. In the year referred to the State produced 14,218,921 pounds of sugar against 18,734,006 pounds elsewhere in the country. The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following figures on the amount of live stock on Vermont farms and the quantity of products raised thereon last year: Number of horses, 86,517; cows, 282,546; other cattle, 225,893; sheep, 273,876; swine, 88,624. Bushels of oats, 3,111,200; potatoes, 2,550,502; corn, 1,258,252; barley, 384,734; buckwheat, 258,900; rye, 32,837; wheat, 32,430; pounds of wool, 1,080,000; tobacco, 343,000; tons of hay, 1,177,135.

Other statistics of agriculture are furnished only by the U. S. Census. Therefore it is necessary to take the returns made in 1900 for the following products: Milk, 142,042,223 gallons; cheese, 406,659 pounds; number of chickens, 806,451; number of eggs, 6,271,880 dozen.

The most marked gains in items of farm property from 1890 to 1902 are shown in the number of cows, which increased from 231,410 to 282,546, and other cattle from 142,620 to 225,893. These gains are in the nature of permanent additions to revenue producing farm property.

The Census reports of 1890 and 1900 show that between these periods there was an appreciable improvement in agricultural conditions and values, and there are reasons for asserting that this great industry has still further improved and advanced since 1900. From 1890 to 1900 the number of farms increased 531; the acreage, 328,794 acres; the value of farms, $2,644,130; the value of improvements, $2,804,930; the value of live-stock, $1,196,997; the value of farm products, $13,205,912, and the total value of farm property $6,646,057. The value of farm products actually increased, however, but $9,203,985, as the sum of $4,001,927 represents the value of farm improvements and additions to live-stock, which was included in the Census returns of 1900. The 33,104 farms are operated by 28,284 owners and 4,820 tenants. The total expenditure for the year for labor on farms, including board, was $3,133,140.

One of the most striking features in the history of farming is the transfer of the dairying industry to the factory. Cows and milk continue to be farm property and products, but the labor of converting the milk into marketable form is mostly done at creameries and cheese factories, placing the products of these establishments in the realm of manufactures. In 1900 there were 255 such establishments in Vermont, of which 180 made butter only, 61 cheese only, and 14 cream and condensed milk, or two or more products.

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Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories more than doubled in number from 1890 to 1900. In the latter year there were 184 skimming stations and 382 separators in use in creameries and branches. The production of commercial casein and other by-products from the skim milk of creameries is a new branch of the dairy interest which has been recently established and is prospering. In all the New England States in 1900 there were 493 factories producing butter, cheese and condensed milk, of which Vermont had 255, or more than one-half. The total value of these products in the New England States was $11,182,883, of which amount Vermont is credited with $5,656,265, or more than 50 per cent. The total amount of milk bought or received from patrons in 1900 by the Vermont creameries and factories for butter only was 382,646,771 pounds, costing $3,262,211.

There were also gathered 22,868,877 pounds of cream costing $888,955. The amount of butter made was 22,453,381 pounds, valued at $4,712,291.

For cheese 44,691,588 pounds of milk were used, valued at $378,071. For making condensed milk 4,940,744 pounds of milk were used, valued at $47,967. The manufacture of casein in 1900 amounted to 399,200 pounds, valued at $22,298.

The figures of the census of 1890 and 1900 covering the butter, cheese and condensed milk factories form interesting reading. These establishments increased in number during this period from 123 to 255; the capital invested grew from $367,892 to $1,222,892; the number of hands employed increased from 263 to 522; the wages paid from $77,603 to $236,377; the cost of materials from $1,387,445 to $4,885,289 and the value of products from $1,662,641 to $5,656,265. This is a gain of over 250 per cent in 10 years in the value of the manufactured products of the dairy industry in Vermont. Of course a very large portion of the butter product in 1890 was made on farms and in dairies, and consequently was included in the census returns covering farm products. Since the census was taken in 1900 the butter product of the creameries in the State has materially increased year by year. The statistics gathered for 1902 show that Vermont creameries manufactured fully 25,000,000 pounds of butter. The product of the cheese factories in 1902 was, in round numbers, 3,900,000 pounds.

The following table shows the number and acreage of farms, and value of farm property, June 1, 1900, classified by principal source of income, with percentages:

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of Farms.	Total Number of Acres in Farms.	Total Value of Farm Property.
The State.....	33,101	4,724,440	$108,451,427
Hay and grain.....	2,519	291,369	6,528,640
Vegetables.....	679	34,944	1,067,100
Fruit.....	204	13,365	368,690
Live stock.....	7,323	987,167	22,490,010
Dairy produce.....	16,700	2,538,948	63,251,427
Tobacco.....	38	5,554	139,340
Sugar.....	45	3,691	75,730
Flowers and plants..	28	308	164,400
Nursery products....	5	565	32,925
Miscellaneous	5,563	848,581	13,953,165

In addition to the acreage devoted to cereals there are nearly 18,000 acres of grain cut green for hay and 39,500 acres corn forage or ensilage.

While the hay and forage crop leads, with a value of $10,544,825 in 1899, but few think that the forest product is second, with a value of $2,108,518; then potatoes, valued at $1,333,730; followed by corn, valued at $1,180,505; next come oats, $941,711; then maple sugar and syrup, $598,953, which frequently reaches nearer $1,000,000 in value; followed by fruit, $450,429; then miscellaneous vegetables, $370,000, making a total of $18,170,279, receipts from the soil.

The average value per acre of some crops is as follows: Flowers and plants, $1,541.45; nursery products, $670.61; small fruits, $204.62; onions, $192.32; miscellaneous vegetables, $70.68; potatoes, $47.04; cereals, $15.28, and orchard fruits, $10.53.

Rutland county harvests the largest tonage of wild grasses, being 1,337 tons; leading also with a yield of 387,457 bushels of potatoes; Orleans county the most millet, being 1,228 tons and of Alfalfa or Lucern 21 tons; Essex county claims the largest percentage of clover, amounting to 1,028 tons. In tame and cultivated grasses Franklin county leads with 109,009 tons; while Windsor county is feeding 1,889 tons of corn stalks, nearly one-third of the corn stalks fed in the State.

There are only 17 States that grow greater tonage of hay or forage crops, each of them having many times our acreage.

We use the sun and rain to grow most of our crops, only 298,710 square feet of land under glass being used.

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GOOD ROADS.

By Hon. J. O. Sanford,
State Highway Commissioner.

VERMONT was among the first of the States to make radical changes for better administration of State and town road affairs, and for permanent improvement of public roads. In 1892 a law was enacted that required each town to elect a Road Commissioner who shall have the care and management of the roads in his town, and expend all public money for roads. At the same time the State adopted a system of State aid to towns for permanent work on the main roads. The State aid fund is created by a direct tax, and added to this is the revenue that comes to the State for license fees under the new liquor law. This road fund is apportioned to the towns on a basis of road mileage.

The road mileage of the State is 14,910 miles, and the available fund for permanent road work in 1903 was $92,435.69. This sum was apportioned to 288 towns, cities and villages, proportioned to the number of miles of road in each. This money has been expended in construction work on the worst places on the main roads. The specifications require: 1st, thorough drainage; 2d, stone foundation where artificial foundation is needed; 3d, surfacing with good road material; 4th, compacting and finishing into a smooth and shapely road; and 5th, culverts substantially built of stone or tile. The State as a whole is well supplied with good road material. Many miles of old stone walls, unsightly and useless for other purposes, are used in foundation work. Rock of good quality for road work is waiting for the crusher in all sections. Good gravel is generally available, and as necessity demands new sources for road material are being found.

For road maintenance, the towns assess a road tax which is collected in money. This tax for 1903 amounted to $369,472.76. A small portion of this money goes for permanent work in connection with the State work. The greater portion is expended by the town commissioners in the care and repairs of the roads.

The boon of State aid for highway improvements gave the people courage and is a great incentive to effort in improving not only the roads, but our public schools and all public institutions, and the farms as well. It would be difficult to estimate the benefits that have accrued to the State by reason of this movement.

The roads are greatly improved. There was slow progress made at first, owing to inclination to continue old methods, and there was lack of knowledge and experience in road work of permanent character. Formerly the roads generally were of uneven surface, and a succession of mud holes. Now mud holes on our main roads are few, and the roads generally in good condition. All our roads are gradually improving, and without fear of contradiction I make the statement that the country roads in Vermont are in better condition than that class of roads in other States that have been building roads at State expense.

Other States granting State aid for roads expend large sums in costly roads in proximity to cities or localities that are thickly populated. In Vermont our system extends into every town, and the poor town with a small grand list and large road mileage receives greater proportional benefit than the larger places. The State money is all expended on the worst sections on the main roads in every town. As these roads are improved in a permanent manner it costs the town less to maintain them, and more can be done on the other roads.

Of course there are towns that have poor roads, and while we have good school laws, some towns have poor schools. And so it is with everything. There are cases of poor town management, and all degrees of efficiency in the men chosen for Road Commissioners. But as towns are not entitled to receive their apportionment until they have faithfully expended the amount to the satisfaction of the State Highway Commissioner in permanent road work according to specifications furnished by him, there is an inducement and motive for towns to make diligent efforts to avail of the benefits of the law.

The increasing summer travel in Vermont is an incentive to road improvement. Summer boarders now come to nearly every town

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in the State. This brings good influences to bear upon the people, which is shown in better roads and improved farms and home surroundings, and cleaner roadsides. There is value in road side beauty. The natural attractions and beauty of the road side cost nothing, and the country people are showing regard for it. May the time soon come when our road sides will be clean from the conspicuous advertisements of cheap trash and plunder, patent medicines and all unholy things.

The change that has been made from narrow to wide tired wagons has been very helpful in improving the roads. Since it is known that a load is more easily moved with a wide tired wagon on a good road, and also that a narrow tired wagon is a road destroyer, while the wide tire is a road builder in compacting and keeping a hard, smooth surface, there seems to be no reason why wide tired wagons for heavy work should not be exclusively used.

The highway law is well devised for conditions existing in Vermont and promises to accomplish good results.

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FEBRUARY NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

Vermont Industries Illustrated
PART ONE—GRANITE.

A Colonial Story
By G. H. HARRIS.

The Vermont Forestry Association
By SECRETARY ERNEST HITCHCOCK.

A Talented Vermont Actress
SUZANNE SHELDON, with two portraits.

The Consumer's League
By ESTHER TABER.

In Memoriam
Biographical Sketches and Portraits of
STEPHEN THOMAS, IRA R. ALLEN, HENRY W. STEVENS,

A Memorial Poem
ROBERT JACKSON KIMBALL, by JOHN H. FLAGG.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. FEBRUARY, 1904. No. 7.

A Colonial Story.

BY GEORGE H. HARRIS.

DURING the earlier part of the 17th century the Colonists suffered intensely, throughout the different settlements of New England from the ravages and depredations of the Indians. A reign of terror was carried on for quite a number of years under the leadership of King Phillip, a noted warrior, which was unsurpassed for fiendish outrages and brutality. Entire settlements were destoyed, houses and barns burned down, crops were ruined and occasionally innocent women and children were murdered by wandering bands of hostile savages. Existence in such a state of affairs in New England at this time was deplorable. The Colonists were discouraged at times and frequently asked themselves the question, is life worth living under the bondage that they were subjected to. They were not only menaced by the savages within their border, but were also bound down to abject slavery by the excessive taxation, ursurpation and absolute tyranny, which the representatives of the King of Great Britian had imposed upon them. Under the trying circumstances, in which the "Colonists" were placed at this time, it was not to be wondered that they were "*sore distressed*" and "*sick at heart*". Discouragements seemed to meet them continually, so that they hardly knew which way to turn or what course to pursue to avoid the multiplied and varied entanglements that met them on every side. So complex and complicated were their troubles that they were borne down with grief and despair. They had struggled long to maintain their "cause" and had labored earnestly and prayed fervently that they might establish a civil form of government where they could enjoy their own religion and worship God according to their own conscience. They sought Divine guidance at the different "councils" and also at the religious meetings. The prayers of all the members of the colony were incessant and protracted, interceding for Divine deliverance. One day a kindly disposed "Massasoit" who had upon some previous occasion, been befriended by the "colonists" walked into the settlement of the "Massachusetts Bay Colony." The Indian told the colonists of a country that they knew not of, a rough and rugged section, yet beautiful and grand. The pine, balsam, spruce, hemlock, cedar and the rock maple trees grew in immense forests along the sides and crests of the mountains, which made them ever green, and the mountains were known as the "Green Mountains". The maple trees were of gigantic proportions, and grew in large groves. This land was located near the head of the ("Long River".) the Connecticut River. It was exceedingly fertile and wild game was in abundance. The small streams and brooks which flowed down the sides of the mountains were filled with speckled trout. The Indian also informed the colonists that in the spring time when the warm April sun had thawed out the frozen earth and had thus liberated the sap of the rock maple, which had buried itself during the long cold winter months beneath the frosts in the roots of the tree. The sap would then work its way upward, imparting a new life to every limb and branch of the tree. While the sap was "running" through the pores of the maple, the Indians would then tap the tree near its base, a wooden spigot made of elder wood, the pith having been previously taken out, was inserted in the hole. The sap would pass through the spigot and drop into a birchbark pail that sat upon the ground directly under the spigot; as each pail became filled with sap it was gathered from the trees and carried to a stone arch where it was boiled down to a "ropy" consistency. When it was

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in this state it was known as maple syrup. They continued to boil the syrup until it began to grain or crystalize, it was then called maple sugar, and the "sugaring off" process then took place, when it was finally put into large wooden buckets and stored up for winter use.

All the manufacturing of maple sugar was done out of doors in the sugar orchard. Even in these primitive days the red men of the woods had a way of manufacturing a grade of maple sugar that was nearly white instead of an amber color as it is at the present time in its original color and free from adulterations. They would have it not only almost white, but also in a pulverized form, a style of putting up maple sugar that is never been adopted by the maker at the present time.

The knowledge of the art of making maple sugar from the rock maple, as well as the superior advantages of the country which the Indian had described to the colonists inspired them with new hopes and aspirations. They considered the information as a special dispensation of Providence, a beneficent act on the part of the "Massasoit" which would tend to improve their impoverished condition. The resources of the colonists were extremely limited at this time, all of their seed which they had saved for spring planting had been destroyed, and they were unable to replace it for many months. The condition of affairs was so deplorable that they were forced to seek a change of location. A company of scouts were organized, who were to go forth into this hitherto, unknown wilderness of the Green Mountains, and explore this locality that had never been trod by white man. The band of men, who volunteered to do this work were the truest and bravest that could be selected from the "Colony." They set out on their perilous journey, with the prayers and blessings of those who remained at the colony. As scouts and pioneers, they plunged into a pathless wilderness and blazed the trees that stood by the way. Onward they pursued their course, through storm and tempest, thorn and thicket, over rocks and ledges, besieged with difficulties and dangers. Their native skill and tact was often taxed to the uttermost limit to overcome the innumerable obstacles which they encountered. The journey through the dense woods was long and tedious, so that nearly three months had passed away before any of the explorers had returned to the "Colony." The report which they gave to the colonists was exceedingly favorable. Having made a thorough and complete investigation they ascertained that all the Indian had told them of the wonderful advantages of this locality was true in every particular. Upon the strength of this report emigration commenced at once.

The first settler to commence clearing the land inaugurated his work in 1723 upon the eastern slope of the "Green Mountains." The trail established by the scouts was in a northerly direction through the valley of the Connecticut and in close proximity to the river. This was considered the most desirable route, as it lay in a direct course, and also the river would serve as a guide, besides supplying the travellers with salmon, bass, pickerel and other kinds of fish that they might desire to catch. It became known by all the emigrants and the "Colonists" as the Connecticut River Valley route. This name has been handed down through successive generations for the past two hundred years and is now retained by a popular railway system which makes its way through this picturesque valley. The route was also used in the days of the old stage coaches as the most direct line between the Green Mountains and Boston, Mass.

The pioneers were compelled to originate plans and devise means for a livelihood adapted to the surroundings in which they were located. They frequently taxed their ingenuity to the extreme limit in manufacturing useful appliances adapted to general use and indispensible to domestic affairs in seeking a home among the mountains however humble or rudely constructed it may have been. The settlers endeavored to have permanent relations with that upon which they depended for supplies. Everything that has vitality requires a home. Every tree, shrub, plant, the lowest animal or the most lordly ruler has its country, and in that country a favorite location, or permanent abiding place, with whose resources its vitality has established relations. Having no precedents to rely upon, they were compelled to circumvent dangers, study the natural conditions of the soil and also to arrange in detail the labors of the farm which they knew but little of. These men who were accustomed to an outdoor life became in a short time craftsmen of the woods, readily adapting themselves to existing circumstances.

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They found no trouble in trapping wild game or in hunting and fishing. They were compelled to do this in order that they might meet the actual requirements of life. Deacon Isaac Jones was one of the first emigrants to stake out his claim for a "homestead right" in the section of the Green Mountains. Jones possessed all the necessary qualifications of a pioneer. He stood six foot four on his bare feet and weighed upwards of two hundred and fifty pounds. He was generally considered the strongest and most active man of the "colony." While the deacon always entertained a very positive opinion in regard to the capability of his old flint lock gun and the accuracy of his aim, still he relied implicitly upon the power of the Divine Ruler to assist him in getting out of the numerous difficulties that he was constantly coming in contact with. It was customary with nearly all of the emigrants to leave their families at the "colony" while the settler would go up to the mountains and commence his labors by making a "clearin" in the dense woods. At the same time he would build a log house for a home and erect also suitable buildings for the stock. After the land had been cleared of its timber, the underbrush burned and the rocks removed, it then began to present a home-like appearance. The settlers always visited the colony twice a year, or as often as they could conveniently spare the time for the trip. The deacon was a hard worker and was capable of accomplishing a great deal in a very short time, so that at the close of the first season he had completed the log structure he designed for his family and had also built a suitable enclosure for the domestic animals. He had also cleared a little tract of land and gotten it ready for cultivating.

It became necessary as the deacon thought that he should make a quantity of soft soap for household purposes before he went down to the "colony" for his family. Hard soap at this time was not an article of commerce, so that all the various articles which were necessary for use in the household that could no be obtained otherwise had to be manufactured at home. Jones went to work and constructed a leach vat. This was filled with wood ashes, water would be poured upon the ashes which would percolate through them and thus separate from them the alkali. As it passed down through into the receiver at the bottom of the vat, the water thus charged with alkali was called lye. The lye was boiled in a large kettle with soap grease. All the fat which had been taken from the wild animals was saved for soap grease. Both the lye and the grease were boiled together until they became soap. All the preliminaries had been arranged for manufacturing soap except the kettle. This the deacon did not possess. He had learned that a neighbor who lived over near Shrewsbury mountain owned a caldron kettle. The Higgins place was about eight miles through the woods from his own "clearin." In order to get this kettle he had to travel the distance a foot and bring it home with him as best he could. He remained over night with his neighbor and the following morning after breakfast and morning prayers, the deacon quietly picked up the kettle, placing it on his head with the bottom side uppermost, the long iron prongs, fastened upon the bottom, known as the legs of the kettle, stood erect high in the air. The only chance the deacon had to see the way was to look down upon the ground. Quite frequently the kettle would get tangled up with some over-hanging limb of tree or caught by the tall underbrush. All day long the deacon labored at his task which was not an easy one by any means. To carry an iron kettle which would weigh one hundred and fifty pounds through a dense forest upon one's head means an immense amount of physical exertion and only possible with men of unusual strength.

A little after sundown, as twilight began to appear, the deacon began to congratulate himself that he was so near his journeys end, only about a quarter of a mile yet remained. At this time when everything seemed so favorable the deacon was suddenly crushed to earth by some unseen power above him. The kettle was also weighted down and remained in its original position. This great avalanche that had been precipitated upon Jones and also the kettle, was entirely unexpected an unusual and peculiar predicament that had not been recorded among the long lists of casualties which he had experienced. There had been no strange noise which would indicate that some meteor had come upon him to cause his downfall or that some large limb of a tree had blown upon him. All the deacon could do for a while was to sit beneath the kettle and

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wonder. His legs reached out a long distance from the kettle and ran parallel with the moon beams that softly glided through the woods. After taking in the situation and carefully studying his surroundings, he concluded that if he was in the immediate presence of a wild beast, and if the animal was hungry enough to devour him that he would commence first at the exposed parts of his body and the operation would be communicated to the other extremity beneath the kettle. Carefully working his hand around from place to place on the outside of the kettle, it came in contact with the fore leg of an animal. As it remained motionless the deacon concluded that the beast was dead. By putting forth all the strength he had, the superincumbent weight above him was removed to one side so that he could crawl out from his place of confinement.

When the deacon had emerged from his close quarters he discovered that a great catamount had leaped from some limb of a tree down upon the kettle as it was moving along. In the darkness of the woods the beast had mistaken the kettle for some living being. One leg of the kettle had penetrated the animals skull killing him instantly. Quickly taking out his knife, the deacon skinned the catamount and also secured the brains. These were placed upon the kettle, and again taking up his burden the deacon resumed his journey homewards none the worse for his brief confinement.

The meat that clung to the skin of the beast was carefully removed. The brains were beaten to a jelly or almost to a liquid form. They were rubbed into the hide as a dressing which made the skin soft and pliable and it also preserved the hair. A decoction of oak bark was used upon the hide which served the purpose of tanning. The hide was salted and laid away with the other hides that had been treated in the same manner. A "Tradin Post" had been established at Hartford where all the hides and pelts which the settlers secured were bartered for "supplies" and the necessaries of life. After the deacon had completed his task of manufacturing a yearly supply of soap and had also returned the kettle to the Higgins "clearin," he then commenced making preparations for his trip to the "colony" and also to the "post."

Arrangements had been made the previous summer that as soon as he had finished his spring work that he would return and get his family and take them back with him.

During the fall and winter months he had taken an unusually large number of hides, consisting mainly of bear, coon, fox, deer, mink and also a catamount. During April he had made his soap, maple sugar and also sown a few acres of land that he had previously prepared The large load of products which he had secured insured him a liberal supply of stores from the "post."

About the same time that Jones was ready to leave with his load of products, the constable called him out to work upon the roads. All the settlers were called out at the same time, no exceptions being made only in cases of sickness or absence. Neither was there any specified time fixed for repairing the roads, they all went at it whenever the officer thought it necessary. All the farms which the settlers located were upon the mountains or upon the height of the land. These farms had to be reached by a regularly constructed "highway" and it seemed as if these roads were making their way "heavenward" as they climbed up the highest crests of the mountains. These old farms are now set aside as being too remote from the larger towns and cities and are known to day as the "abandoned farms" of New England. Long years before they had been deserted they had succeeded in performing an honorable mission by providing the means for sustenance and shelter for a noble band of men and women. Without recourse to the theoretical intelligence of agricultural colleges or the literary ideas of horticultural societies, they went to work in a practical way and demonstrated by the "fruits of their labor" that "farming does pay." This question with the ancestors was not debatable. Farming did pay with them and they left a rich heritage to their descendants. If Deacon Jones had any spare moments for recreation he made use of the time by working on a vehicle which was designed to carry his products down to Hartford and also to bring back his family. It was an oddly constructed affair, strictly original in its design and general make-up. The wheels were made by sawing off blocks from a round log about six inches in thickness. The round blocks or wheels were hickory or maple and thoroughly seasoned so that they would not warp. A large hole was cut in the

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center of the block for the axle. The box was made of long limbs of trees bound tightly together with willow withes. The inside of the wagon box was cushioned with wild grass. A number of unsaleable skins were utilized as a couch or resting place in the day time and for a bed at night. A willow matting was woven tightly together for a canopy or a covering for the vehicle. This cumbersome conveyance was moved along with oxen. Oftentimes they were delayed by coming in contact with some huge boulder or the stump of a tree which lay in their way; sometimes the heavy wheels would sink down deep in the mire, which required a long lever and a great deal of physical exertion from the deacon to raise them.

After Jones had taken on his load at Hartford, which consisted principally of ammunition, corn, rice, barley and a few provisions and also a keg of New England rum; this was considered as the most essential part of the load. Rum was always used for medicinal purposes. The "spring tonic," which was mostly rum, was not limited to any particular season of the year but was used the entire twelve months. A little "bone set" or catnip and a liberal quantity of hot rum was taken for colds. Burdock root, dandelion-mandrake, tag alder and swamp root were also used with rum to ward off "*ager*" chills and the "*fanders*."

The deacon's family consisted of his wife, a young daughter eight years old and Peter, a stalwart boy of twelve. A little over three weeks was consumed in making the trip to "Fort Charlestown." They remained one night at Charlestown and left the garrison the next morning and commenced climbing the eastern slope of the "Green Mountains." The little band of emigrants had succeeded in travelling only a few miles up the mountain when it was decided to camp for the night on account of the sudden illness of Mrs. Jones. They were then less than two days travel from their own home which they had so long desired to see. During the trip the deacon had frequently seen signs that convinced him that he was being followed by a band of hostile Indians. These suspicions he had communicated to the commander of the "fort." The emigrants had been in camp only a few hours. Just at eventide as the family had lighted their tallow dips in their little enclosure, Mrs. Jones gave birth to a promising youth. A little later in the evening they were surrounded by a band of Indians who intended to hold them as captives or confiscate their stores and massacre the entire family. In looking over the contents of the wagon they discovered the "late arrival" and the chief of the tribe signified to the deacon in broken English, that "more prisoners, more ransom."

Shortly after the discovery of the little one the savages came across the deacon's keg of rum and forthwith commenced sampling its contents. Free rum is a dangerous commodity in any community, particularly where the imbiber is not accustomed to his daily toddy. As long as the deacon furnished the rum the Indians were willing to drink at his expense. This they continued to do until they were all compelled to lie down in a drunken stupor, totally unconscious and perfectly helpless. As soon as the boy Peter had fully taken in the situation, and ascertaining that the Indians were too drunk to move he quietly crawled out past them in the darkness. Making his way through the dense woods back to the fort as fast as possible. The lad informed the sentinel of the situation that his folks were in, also his mothers illness. The commander of the fort immediately ordered out a company of soldiers, Peter acting as their guide. Before the Indians had recovered from the effects of the rum they were surrounded by the soldiers, securely bound so that no one could escape. Mrs. Jones was kindly cared for by the surgeon of the "fort" who had volunteered to accompany the soldiers. As soon as the Indians could walk they were marched down to the fort and confined there as prisoners. A detail of soldiers remained at the camp until the deacon and his family could resume their journey. A few miles east of the Connecticut river, in Windsor county, Vermont, a short distance from the old Ascutney Mountain, some one set up a "marker" by the side of the road designed to commemorate this event. The stone is supposed to be upon the very spot where this "comedy of the woods" was enacted. Upon the smooth side of the stone a figure was cut out designed to represent a new born babe. An Indian chief was also cut in the stone. The savage held in his uplifted hand a tomahawk as if to kill someone within his reach. A bow and arrow was also cut out. The artist failed to make any representation of the deacon's keg of rum, which was the only obstacle that prevented the Indians

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from murdering the entire family. It is however quite possible that the engraver, having a loyal regard for the prohibitory enactments of Vermont wisely considered the illegality of importing a keg of rum into the State and thus left it out entirely.

Peter Jones grew up with the new country and remained with the old people upon the farm until he was called away to a more active life and to do duty for the "colonists." The young man had inherited his father's peculiar characteristics and was known as a typical Yankee. He was exceptionally strong and vigorous, his father's equal in height, weight and strength, irrepressible in courage and persistent in everything he undertook.

When the "war" began to assume an aggressive shape, the "tory" element began also to be very arrogant and determined in their persecutions of the "Federalists" so much so that the settlers, who were Federalists, were hardly safe in any place. About this time, Peter Jones enlisted with the "Green Mountain Boys," who then were organized and were under the command of Ethan Allen. Both Allen and Jones were known as the giants of the mountains. Allen was a trifle taller and a little heavier than Pete Jones. These men were both wanted by the New York sheriffs, and a price was placed upon their heads. The officers were very anxious to have them on account of the bounty offered by the king.

Four officers came up one day from Albany for the purpose of taking these men and placing them in confinement. They found Allen and Jones at the camp of the company; they were then in close proximity to the banks of the Otter Creek. As soon as the New York sheriffs had finished reading the warrant for their arrest, Allen quietly picked up one of the officers and threw him bodily over the bank into the turbulent waters of the stream. Jones did the same thing, and they continued to throw all the officers into the creek, until they had taken oath not to return again. As a retaliatory measure the Green Mountain boys decided to cross Lake Champlain over to the New York side and capture Fort Ticonderoga, confiscate the guns and ammunition, and also all the other supplies contained in the "Fort". The company were very much in need of this class of goods and were willing to utilize any of the spoils captured from the British troops. When they had reached the lake they could find only a very few "dug-outs" that they could use in transporting the company over on to the other side. The first to cross the lake was Ethan Allen, Pete Jones and two or three others. Upon their arrival they were too impetuous to wait for the other members of the company so they rushed up to the Fort and knocking down the sleeping sentinal demanded the surrender of the garrison in the name of the Great Jehovah and the "Continental Congress"! Just at the break of day all the stores, arms and ammunition had been turned over to the American army which happened to be limited at that time to five or six men. Reinforcements kept arriving at the Fort until the entire company had crossed over. From this time on the Green Mountains boys were kept very busy acting as scouts. They were forced to watch the New York sheriffs and also to keep an eye on the movements of the British. A few weeks after the American army had captured "Fort" Ticonderoga, the sentinels who were on duty discovered a large army of soldiers who were sailing in a southerly direction on Lake Champlain. It was reported to the officer of the day that Burgoyne had gathered a large force of soldiers, numbering several thousands, also a supplementary force of Indians, which were equal in numbers to the British army. This immense army that had been recruited upon the Canadian border, was organized especially by General Burgoyne to capture and hold as prisoners of war all the Federalists that had settled upon land between Canada and New York. Burgoyne had declared that there was no power on earth that would prevent him from carrying out this plan and that he would march triumphantly through the Champlain Valley down the Hudson River to the New York harbor. The little army of Federalists who were stationed at Fort Ticonderoga were obliged to evacuate the Fort upon the approach of the British army. They crossed the lake and made their way up among the mountains to a place now called Hubbardton. The Green Mountain boys entrenched themselves among the rocks, and in the caverns, and made themselves as secure as possible and awaited the approach of the British troops. This immense army of several thousands *bold warriors* advanced upon the little force of Americans, who numbered scarcely a hundred men, and failed to dislodge them from their strong hold in the defiles of the

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mountain. The battle at Hubbardton was never considered a victory for either side. During the next ten days after this battle at Hubbardton the scouts that belonged to the Federal army were kept very busy recruiting their forces. General Stark was collecting as large a force as possible with the intention of meeting Burgoyne at Bennington and prevent the British from going down the valley of the Hudson. Pete Jones rode night and day from the most northerly point on the Green Mountains to Lexington in the south, he visited every settlement and urged every Federalist to shoulder his musket and take what ammunition he could carry and join General Stark at Bennington. Every available man who was able to shoulder his gun was pressed into service with imperative orders "to shoot to kill." General Stark with his army greatly increased was prepared to meet the advance of Burgoyne. The result of the battle at Bennington was an overwhelming victory for the American army. In less than six weeks after this battle was fought Burgoyne, discouraged and disheartened at repeated failures in trying to rout the Federalists, surrendered his entire army to General Gates. The backbone of the war was broken by this event. The brave Mountaineers who had so long struggled to maintain and perpetuate the "cause" of liberty and justice began to see the dawning of a brighter outlook. It is a significant fact that there were only two engagements between these opposing forces upon Vermont soil, and they proved to be the most decisive and the most hotly contested battles of the American Revolution.

The Consumer's League.

By ESTHER TABER.

WITHIN the last few years Vermont has added to her list of working societies that of the Consumers' League. As the object of the League is not widely known within the State and because it is in a way a business proposition, dealing alike with employer and employee, it seems advisable to explain what the League really is, what it is striving to do, and the ways and means it uses to accomplish its ends.

The National Consumers' League defines itself as "an association of persons who strive to do their buying in such ways as to further the welfare of those who make or distribute the things bought." As its object it recognizes the fact "that the majority of employers are virtually helpless to maintain a high standard as to hours, wages and working conditions, under the stress of competition, unless sustained by the co-operation of consumers. The National Consumers' League proposes to educate public opinion and to endeavor so to direct its force as to promote better conditions among the workers, while securing to the consumer exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions. It shall be the special function of the National Consumers' League to secure adequate investigations of the conditions under which goods are made, in order to enable purchasers to distinguish between the product of the sweatshop and that of the well ordered factory." The League believes that by the judicious consumption and discriminative buying of its members, the conditions of factory and mercantile employees, and of persons connected directly with the production and sale of goods can be ameliorated.

It puts forth a standard of what it considers a "fair house," in regard to wages, hours, and conditions of work. It makes four general demands upon manufacturers; first, that the State factory law be obeyed; second, that all goods are made on the premises; third, overtime is not worked; fourth, that children under sixteen years of age are not employed. In return factories complying with these demands are authorized to use the League "white label" which is the official registered badge. This badge is an index to all who are interested or in sympathy with the League principles that the goods bearing them were made under rightful conditions. Every factory granted the privilege of using the label is placed on the white list which is published monthly.

That the label is of value commercially is shown by the number of manufacturers using it; by the fact that manufacturers are in some cases imitating the label as closely as they dare; by "manufacturers urgently insisting on the award of the League label although they either

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give out work, work overtime or employ children," and by the requests of the manufacturers who use the label urging that the label be maintained and the present requirements kept unchanged.

One of the great obstacles in authorizing the use of the label is the employment of children, hence, the league is active in promoting better child-labor laws that shall not only keep the children out of the factories and shops, until sixteen years of age, but by harmonizing with the compulsory education laws, give them the schooling they need.

The League in demanding rightful condition of labor puts forth a claim that is just and which is more and more being recognized by employers as being to their advantage to take into account. It is one of the primary aims of the League to give moral and commercial support to the merchants who afford humane conditions of employment and to manufacturers who protect the health alike of their employees and the public by providing clean and healthful workrooms.

In March, 1903, there were about fifty State and local leagues and about fifty factories authorized to use the label with a number of correspondents in different states and towns where there was no local league.

The machinery of the League is exceedingly simple, no pledge is asked and it depends for support upon the free conviction of its members that its aims are righteous. Every local league has its own regulations of membership, and is entirely free to carry on its work in its own way. Beside the National League, comprising the State leagues which in turn comprise the State local leagues, there are local leagues unaffiliated with either the National or State League, except in principle and object, and in those states and towns where there is no organization there are a large number of correspondents, one to each city or town, who canvass the stores, address meetings, and report regularly to the central New York office where the National Secretary keeps in touch with the whole work. Women's clubs by means of special committees often carry on the work of correspondents and thus help materially. At a meeting of the Vermont State Federation of Womens' Clubs last fall a committee was formed which is doing active work along these lines.

Two leagues have been established here in Vermont, one in St. Johnsbury and one in Burlington with a correspondent in Rutland. Two Vermont firms, The Brandon Garment Co. and the Richmond Underwear Co. have been authorized to use the label and conduct model factories. Vermont has no factory law so-called, regulating the hours of women and minors, providing seats for women, etc., though there is some legislation providing for fire escapes, inspection, and protecting machinery and so forth, and its child labor law is not all it should be. This lack of legal protection arises partly, no doubt, from the lack of a State Bereau of Labor dealing with industrial problems and providing for proper inspection, and partly from the growth of the numbers of wage earners in the State which has more than tripled during the last fifty years, now comprising eleven and seven-tenths per cent. of the total population, and which has been so gradual that it has been unappreciated.

What the league wants to do in Vermont is to waken public opinion, particularly to the need and necessities of those who work in manufacturing and mercantile industries, and to enact a child labor law which will supplement and work with the educational requirements. Vermont has no sweat shops, but the fact that her people cannot see their evils at first hand, is therefore no reason why they should say "we can do nothing about this thing." The influence of the consumer is felt wherever goods are sold; the demand of one woman or one man in a town or little village that the goods bought must be made under rightful conditions has its effect for good just as truly as the demand of the purchaser in a department store in a large city.

The question asked so often in these days, "What can I, one individual do among so many?" is answered by every member of the league. "As an individual you have power, as a consumer you have influence, and you can use that power and influence to make affective the demand that those things you purchase shall be made and sold under right conditions not only in your own State but in every other State as well, lending the encouragement of your example to those manufacturers who strive to meet the high standard they have set and the merchants who co-operate with them."

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

SUZANNE SHELDON.

ONE of the most talented actresses on the American stage today is the fair daughter of Vermont whose two portraits* appear in the current number of this magazine. Suzanne Sheldon has won histrionic fame on two continents and her dramatic success has increased appreciably each successive season since she began her stage career six year ago, as a super with Sir Henry Irving.

She was with him for eighteen months, during which time she played small parts and was understudy to Ellen Terry. After that she was leading woman at the Adelphi Theatre. She then played in Robert Taber's production of "Bonnie Dundee," in a part specially written for her by Lawrence Irving. After that Miss Sheldon was with Leonard Boyne, Charles Cartwright, Cyril Maude, Sir Charles Wyndham, and then for a season with Marie Tempest in "Peg Woffington," and with Forbes Robertson; after which she became leading woman for Martin Harvey in "The Only Way." She was then sent for by Justin Huntley McCarthy to create the role of "Huguette" in "If I Were King," a part which was written for her by Mr. McCarthy. After playing this role in America, Miss Sheldon returned to England, creating the same role in George Alexander's version of that play at the St. James Theatre. She then played a spring season with Frank Curzon at the Avenue Theatre, London.

Suzanne Sheldon returned to America early in 1903 to fill an engagement as leading woman for Charles Richman, under the management of Weber and Fields, in "Captain Barrington," the new American drama by Victor Mapes. It is the strongest and best drama of the days of the American Revolution ever written, and its presentation in Boston, New York and other large cities has met with marked popular approval. Miss Sheldon as Ruth Langdon, the patriotic American girl, scored a decided success.

Miss Sheldon is gifted with a pleasing personality and gracious presence, and possessed of an ardent love for her art.

Suzanne Sheldon belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Vermont. Her grandfather, Charles Sheldon, was one of the early settlers of Rutland, and for many years was one of the largest and successful marble producer and manufacturer in the State. A son, Charles H. Sheldon, married Susan Johnson Pendleton, of Gorham Maine, to whom were born five children: Janet Reid, Lewis Pendleton, Susan Huntington (now Suzanne)



SUZANNE SHELDON.
From a recent portrait by Burr and McIntosh, New York.

Richard, and Elizabeth Somerville, who married Anthony Hope Hawkins, the celebrated English author. In 1893 Charles H. Sheldon removed to New York city where he now resides. He is a member of the firm of Sheldon & Barry, lessees of Carnegie Hall.

Suzanne recently married Henry Ainley, an English actor and now leading man with Maude Adams.

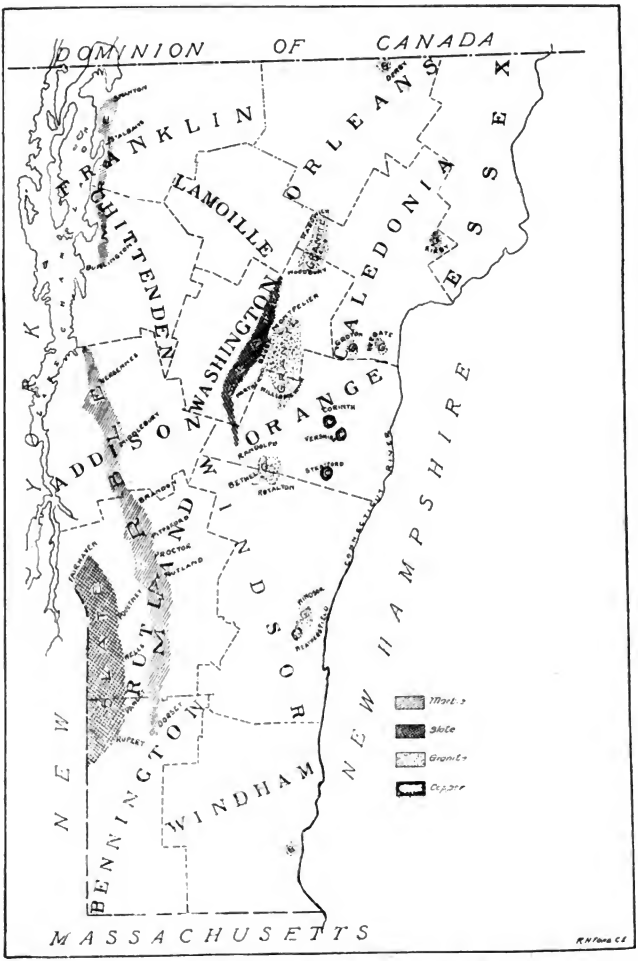
Suzanne received her early education at the Rutland public schools and in her early teens she participated in amateur theatricals, and showed marked dramatic ability. At the age of seventeen she went to Germany to study.

* The second portrait forms the frontispiece.

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Vermont Industries Illustrated.

Part I—GRANITE.



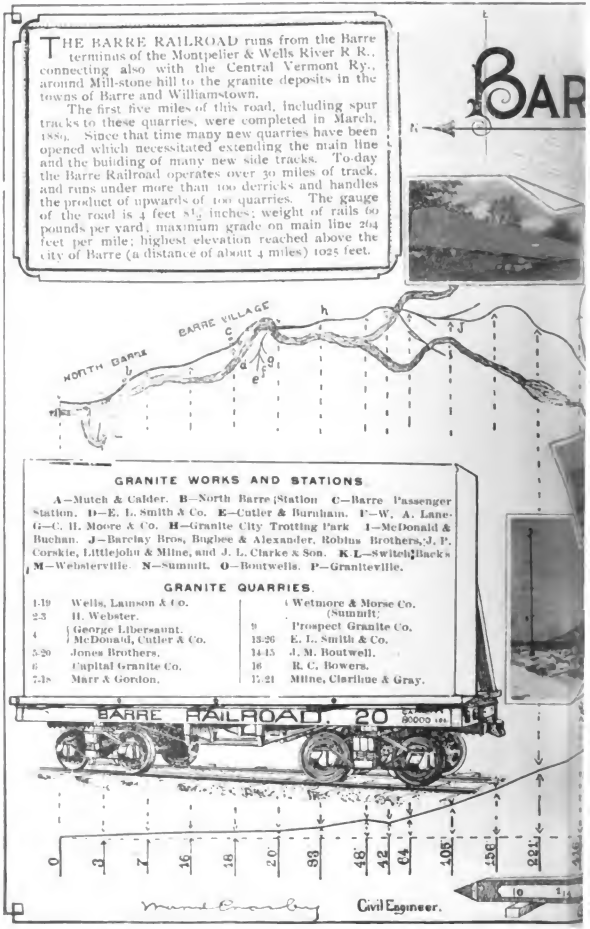
NEW MAP OF THE DEVELOPED MARBLE, GRANITE AND SLATE AREAS IN VERMONT.

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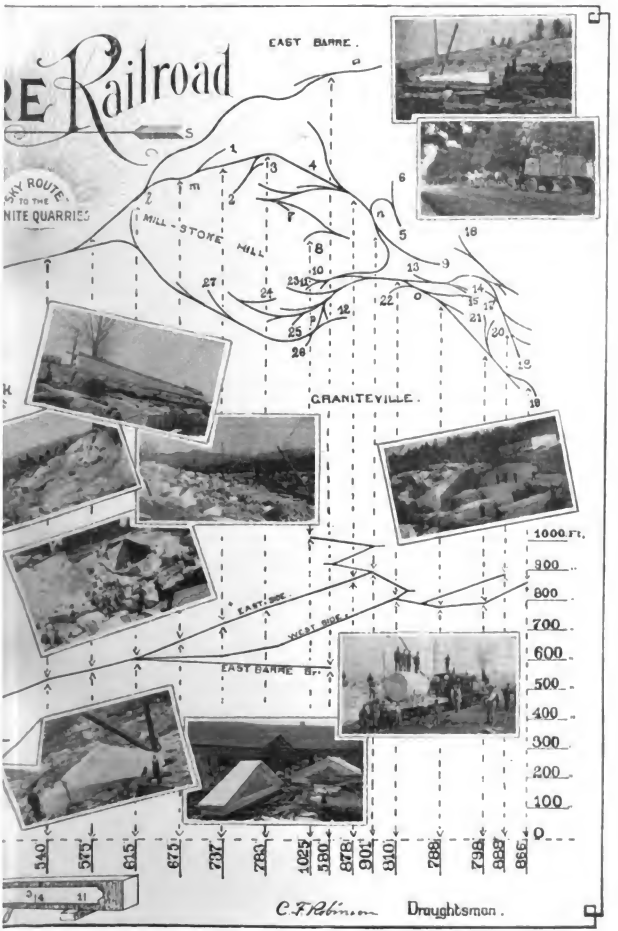
ONE OF VERMONT'S GRANITE QUARRIES.

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Courtesy of the Barre Railroad Co.

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MILES BUILDING, BARRE, BUILT OF BARRE GRANITE.

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BUILDING OF THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY, ST. ALBANS, BUILT OF WOODBURY GRANITE.

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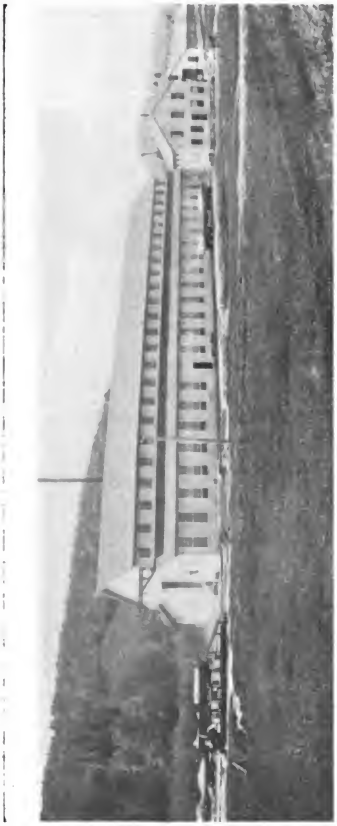
QUARRIES OF JAMES M. BOUTWELL, AT BARRE.

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INTERIOR OF BARCLAY BROTHERS' GRANITE WORKS AT BARRE

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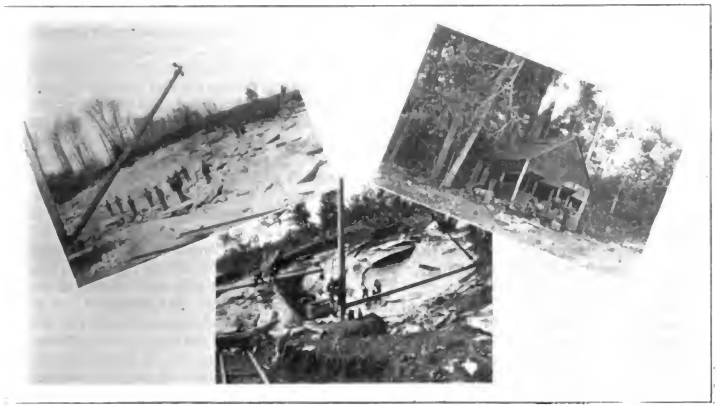


QUARRIES AND WORKS OF THE WOODBURY GRANITE CO., AT HARDWICK AND WOODBURY.

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VIEWS OF THE E. B. ELLIS QUARRY, NEAR BETHEL.



THE WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY'S QUARRIES.

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The Vermont Forestry Association.

BY ERNEST HITCHCOCK, SECRETARY.

WHAT is the field for a forestry association in Vermont? What work can it do to justify its existence?

There can be no question but that in this country there has been a wide misapprehension as to the legitimate ends of the forestry movement. There is just a little doubt but that to some extent this misapprehension is due to a mistaken attitude, now happily a thing of the past, on the part of students of the forestry question. It has come to be fully recognized that a correct system of forestry management for this country cannot be modeled on the system of Europe. Radically different conditions forbid. Further, it should be, and is, fully recognized that any plans for improvement in forestry management must not be antagonistic to the interests of those who are practically engaged in commercial enterprises. No lumberman can be induced, and should not be compelled, to adopt methods which cause him financial loss. The object of forestry is the promotion and not the injury of the pecuniary interests of the owners of timber lands. The forestry movement in this particular will succeed only so far as it is able to show these owners that their own interests lie in the direction of conservative rather than destructive lumbering, that a permanent business is better than a temporary one. Just as the methods of agriculture in this country have been gradually changing, so that the object no longer seems to be to exhaust the soil as rapidly as possible but to maintain, and if possible increase, its productive capacity, so it is hoped the methods of handling timber tracts and wood lots will change in the same direction. Destructive lumbering looks only to the immediate present. Forestry takes into account the present and also the future. This is the point of vital difference.

Further, as the forestry problems of this country differ from those of Europe, so the problems of the East, and especially those of Vermont, differ from those of the West, including the prairies, the arid regions, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast.

Now briefly, what are the forestry questions which should interest Vermont?

The losses in Vermont from forest fires are, as compared with those in other locations, apparently small, and yet in this little State of relatively small timber tracts and broken country, on a conservative estimate, twelve thousand acres of land were burned over last summer, and the immediate money loss was not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If we consider the future effect of these fires the loss is enormously greater. This loss was chiefly due to carelessness, both in the origin of the fires and neglect of them when first discovered. We cannot hope that that loss will ever be entirely prevented. There will always be carelessness; but the wide dissemination of knowledge of the dangers of carelessness in this respect will do much to reduce it, and the existence of an officer in each town whose duty it is to take immediate action whenever a forest fire is discovered, would in most cases confine the loss to small areas.

The relation of forest to water supply will happily never be a burning question in our State. The area in the State covered by some sort of wood growth is probably increasing rather than diminishing. Nevertheless this phase of the subject should not be ignored. In some sections it may be important.

The taxation of timber tracts is too difficult a question to discuss within my present limits. I can only say that a system of taxation which severely punishes the man who desires to handle his holdings on a conservative plan and which almost compels, or at least puts a premium on, timber butchery should not be tolerated. The work of the listers in individual towns in many cases does not operate to promote the best interests of the people.

The problem of Vermont's abandoned farms and waste lands is one which requires serious consideration. The only solution lies in the direction of forestry. Our trouble is not so much in the area of our woodland as in the character of much of the forest growth. Thousands of acres in Vermont are producing practically nothing, which if properly forested would yield a net income (after paying interest and taxes) of perhaps two dollars per acre per year, some acres more, some less. This is a

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conservative estimate based on actual results. That this land lies idle means a great loss to the State. Of course much of the land in Vermont is forested by natural means, as to these lands the problem is as difficult. The potential value of land of both classes is now appreciated by the majority of our people. Unless a change comes an enormous proportion of our territory will pass into the hands of syndicates made up of non-residents. This is no funny picture. The work is already going on and I confess the condition which may result is not attractive to me. I much prefer that the ownership of these lands remain in Vermont. The size of these tracts varies from a few acres to many thousands. Conditions also vary so far as the small tracts are concerned; little can be done except to call attention of the individual farm owners to their present and future value and to suggest profitable methods of handling them. The larger tracts call for combined efforts, possibly legislative action.

While the problems suggested are not easy there is much to encourage us. Not the least of our encouragements is the fact that already private owners of large tracts of land in Vermont and elsewhere are taking up this timber question, and are endeavoring to put into practice the best ideas of foresters, and while the subject is of the greatest interest to these large owners, the point cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is something in it for nearly every farmer.

These are only a few, possibly not even the most important, of the objects of the new association. Nothing has been said so far of the æsthetic side of the question. That in my opinion will be secondary to the economic consideration. It is not however, to be therefore ignored. The importance of preserving and improving the natural beauties of our State, the making of it, if possible, even more attractive as a residence district, can hardly be overestimated. Fortunately in this instance beauty and utility are not opposed but go hand in hand. We therefore hope that the work of the Forestry Association, while primarily directed to material ends will not be without its effect in maintaining those conditions of which the residents of the State are justly proud and which our friends from other states find so attractive.

ROBERT JACKSON KIMBALL.

BY JOHN H. FLAGG.

OUR friend on that delusive morn,
With seeming health and rugged mien,
His greeting gave with wonted cheer
And words that boded naught of ill;
But gazing toward the world beyond,
And pausing not to bid "farewell,"
Its mystic portal he then passed
To God's supernal realm of peace.
'Tis not alone that friends lament,
For those have lost who knew him least:
He loved mankind—not rich, nor poor,
Nor caste, nor creed—but one and all
His brothers of the human race.
And as he climbed life's Alpine peaks
And spied some follower far below
In quest of heights he could not gain,
Glad would he turn to lift him up
The steeps which he himself had gained,
And noted not his own delay.
If, by his outstretched, willing hand,
Some fellow-man he thus might aid,
No cunning wile did he employ
To swell the shifting hoard of gain,
But honor was the coin he paid
In turn for credence once bestowed.
No more we see that winning smile
Nor listen to that kindly voice;
And at that desolate hearth-stone where
A vacant chair waits evermore,
Affection's tear from anguished hearts
Will long bedim its genial flame.
Peace to his treasured dust where now
It rests beneath his native sod!
Fold, fondly fold, to thy embrace,
Beloved Vermont, and vigil keep;
For never since thy troublous birth
Hadst thou a son that loved thee more!

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A Brief Captivity.

By J. R. Armstrong.

DIRECTLY after those terrible days at Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, during the sullen retreat of the Confederate army toward the Potomac River—the unwilling return of a despairing giant—the Union forces hung upon flank and rear, a constant torment, striking for the capture of prisoners, munitions and forage whenever chance offered, and doing all possible to delay its progress toward the now historic stream and Virginia beyond.

Frequently the Confederate rear-guard would make a sudden stand, charging unexpectedly from some covert, and a complete reversal of the situation would be the result.

Some of the contests at such times were fierce and bloody. The pursuers would become the pursued, and wounds, suffering and death for many unnamed heroes were certain to follow.

With the advance guard of the Union army was the 1st Vermont Cavalry, Col. E. B. Sawyer, a regiment with a record of seventy-five battles and skirmishes, which, upon the occasion the writer has in mind—the 6th of July—was covering the retreat of a small force that in the eagerness of pursuit ran against a stronger body of the enemy and was forced back in turn.

Troop "M" was in the front line opposing the advancing Confederates, and its noble young captain, J. W. Woodward, was killed at the first volley. Tender hands lowered his lifeless body to the ground, when a yell from the woods announced the coming charge.

Although the sun was down the enemy could be plainly seen pouring into the open field in overwhelming numbers.

Someone gave the order, "Break Ranks! Save yourselves!" and it was instantly acted upon.

Riding at the captain's side, so near indeed, that he heard the bullets as they struck their living mark, was H. P. Nichols, one of the oldest men in the regiment. He rode his own horse, the best in the troop, and he rapidly made his way across the fields toward the turnpike which the armies had passed over. Dismounting at a high fence bordering it, he lowered the rails, jumped "Ned" over, and had barely remounted when two Confederate cavalrymen, revolvers in hand, rode round a large rock, and one of them presenting his pistol said, "Surrender!"

There was no alternative, and Nichols quietly replied, "All right, gentlemen, you've got me," and halted. "Hand over your arms," was the next command, and both rode up on his left to take them.

Unbuckling his belt he handed it, with sabre and revolver attached, to the man nearest him, who held them on the pommel of his saddle while waiting for him to release the strap which passed over his shoulders, the hook on the front end of it having caught on the lining of his short jacket, but being slow about it his captor put up his pistol—as his comrade had already done—and thrust his hand under to release it. Instantly Nichols plied his spurs and "Ned" was across the ditch and on the hard road before the men recovered them.

They were in hot pursuit in a moment, however, with angry cries and yells of "halt! halt!" and he every instant expected to hear their pistols and perhaps feel their bullets. Indeed, so completely was he absorbed in the terrible chase—watching behind as he rode—that he was almost upon two of their comrades—a mounted man on each side of the road—before he saw them, and the sight nearly threw him from his saddle. Pictures of dreaded Libby and Belle Isle, of desperate wounds, of an upturned white and ghastly face in the roadside grass, of a desolated home in far-away Vermont flitted through his mind as he rapidly approached.

They had seen what had occurred, and were bent upon his recapture. Now he knew why he had not been fired upon; it was for fear of doing injury to their friends or to the valuable horse, which, even more than Nichols, they wished to secure. The danger was no greater to go ahead than to stop, and as there was no other recourse available, he shut his teeth hard and with bated breath galloped furiously toward them. As they made no display of weapons he was sure their purpose was mainly to capture "Ned" unhurt, and like a thunderbolt he dashed between them.

Each did his utmost to seize his bridle rein, but "Ned's" new burst of speed and the res-

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tiveness of their horses excited by the running of the others and the shouts of their riders, caused them to miss, and away Nichols flew at a break-neck pace, with four yelling troopers now on his track.

Every moment he expected them to open fire on him, for, glancing rearward in his headlong course, he could see that the foremost carried pistols and were making many gestures with them. What were they saying? He had gained so much on them he heard only the word "Stop!" They seemed to be looking beyond him.

Now he heard distinctly "Stop him! "Stop him!" was the cry.

Horror! Not a hundred yards ahead was a fifth cavalryman, a tall, dark-complexioned man sitting quietly on his horse and evidently a witness of all that had occurred.

Again those terrifying visions flashed across Nichols' sight, and again that terrible weakness nearly overcame him. This would never do, and by a great effort of the will he braced himself for what was coming.

His weapons were swinging by that obstinate strap at the side of the horse, nothing within reach except the iron scabbard, which he grasped as they rapidly neared one another.

Drawing his sabre with an expression that said as clearly as words, "Now, I'll put an end to all this foolishness," the trooper shook the blade threateningly and shouted with an oath, "Stop, or I will split you down to the saddle!" and as he rose in his stirrups to execute his fierce threat Nichols holding the scabbard out behind and leaning far forward over Ned's withers, turned him slightly towards his assailant and again raised his spurs. The savage blow fell on the scabbard nearly severing it and cutting a short gash in the horse's back, but doing no further injury, for one bound more and they were out of reach!

All being now behind Nichols there was no danger of shooting each other, so in the pell mell race that followed many shots were fired at him, but without effect, and in a few moments more he ran into a New York regiment and was safe!



FISHING THROUGH THE ICE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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IN MEMORIAM.

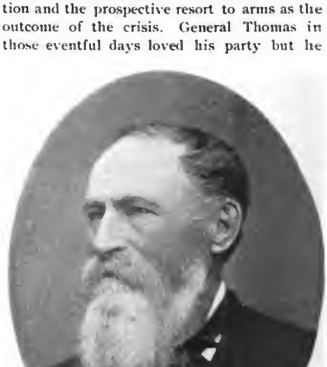
STEPHEN THOMAS.

General Stephen Thomas was a "grand old man" in the true sense of the term. He was in life the embodiment of honesty, integrity, fidelity, courage, loyalty and patriotism. His death is a real personal loss to all who ever knew him, and his most enduring memorial is the affection of his surviving comrades-in-arms and the regard of all Vermonters. He was as modest as he was brave, and the record of his gallant services in the war for the Union will ever be treasured by a grateful people. Stephen Thomas was a natural leader of men in peace as well as in war.

It has been alloted to but few Union veterans to live to such an old age as did General Thomas, who on December 6, 1903, passed his ninety-fourth birthday. His sands of life literally ran out and death came to him while unconscious. Thus was finally mustered out another noble man and hero.

Stephen Thomas was born in Bethel, Vt., in 1809. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and his father, John Thomas, was killed on the field of battle in the War of 1812. His mother, who was Rebecca Batchellor, was left a widow with five children, and Stephen did his share when a boy for her support. He was unable to obtain much schooling and when eighteen years of age became an apprentice in woolen mills in Thetford and Fairlee. Later he started a woolen factory in Hartland. Stephen Thomas finally settled in West Fairlee, and in 1830 he married Miss Ann Peabody of Reading. She died in 1877.

Very early in life he evinced a decided capacity and taste for public affairs, and soon became a recognized leader in local politics. He cast in his lot with the Democratic party, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed sheriff of Orange county. Subsequently he served eight years as register and judge of probate. He represented West Fairlee in the legislature in 1838, 1839, 1845, 1846, 1860 and 1861, and was a State senator in 1848 and 1849. In 1860 and 1861 he was the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor. He also served as a delegate from Vermont to the Democratic National Convention in 1852, 1856 and 1860. He participated in the stormy and eventful Charleston convention in 1860, and was deeply impressed with the gravity of the political situation and the prospective resort to arms as the outcome of the crisis. General Thomas in those eventful days loved his party but he



THE LATE STEPHEN THOMAS.

loved his country more. He strongly disapproved of the policy of the southern democracy and lost no opportunity to express himself in opposition to it.

When, therefore Governor Fairbanks called an extra session of the Vermont legislature, on April 23, 1861, General Thomas went to Montpelier as the representative from West Fairlee. He was the only Democratic member of the special committee to which was referred the various bills for raising, arming and pay-

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ing troops for the national defence. He was also a member of the committee on ways and means, which had under consideration an important bill authorizing the governor and treasurer of the State to borrow such a sum of money as the legislature might vote to appropriate for military purposes. A motion was made at the first session of the committee on ways and means to report a bill appropriating half a million of dollars. General Thomas was the last member to speak on this proposition. In a fervid patriotic speech he closed by saying: "Gentlemen of the committee, I am not only in favor of appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for this war, but I am in favor of appropriating one million of dollars. It will require a million, and I am not sure but that sum will be needed before the next regular session of the Legislature. I therefore move to amend the bill, by making the governor, lieutenant-governor and treasurer, a committee to borrow at once five hundred thousand dollars, with authority to borrow another five hundred thousand when it shall be needed." Without further debate it was voted to report in favor of appropriating a million dollars. General Thomas advocated the passage of the amended bill in the House in one of the most impassioned and telling speeches ever heard in the Capitol. With vehement and eloquent words, he pleaded for his imperilled country, and the honor of the free institutions which made this the best government under heaven. In closing he said: "Until this rebellion shall have been put down, I have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; and I trust the whole strength and power of Vermont, both of men and of money, will be put into the field to sustain the government." The vote was unanimous in favor of appropriating a million dollars. It was General Thomas who proposed in the House an amendment to a pending bill that the State pay non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates seven dollars a month each in addition to the compensation paid them by the United States. This measure passed the Legislature and in complying with its generous provisions $3,146,000, were subsequently paid to the enlisted soldiers and their families.

The War for the Union had been waged but a few months, when Stephen Thomas, who was then 52 years old, offered his services in defence of his country.

The Legislature in the fall of 1861 authorized the enlistment of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry and the regiment was recruited by General Thomas under direct instructions received from the U. S. government through General B. F. Butler. General Thomas traveled the length and breadth of the State making public addresses and urging on the work of enlistment with the greatest ardor. His commission as colonel was dated November 12, 1861. The Eighth Regiment were mustered into the service at Camp Holbrook, Brattleboro in the winter of 1861, and on March 4, 1862, it left for Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico.

General Thomas served as colonel of the 8th Vt. Vols., from the organization of the regiment to January 12, 1865. He was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers February 1, 1865, and served as such until August 24, 1865. He served with distinction in the Department of the Gulf until 1864, when his regiment was transferred to Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah valley, where it participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He was commended in general orders for services at Winchester, September 19, 1864, when he charged with the 8th Vt. Vols. and the 12th Conn. Vols. under his command on his own responsibility.

General Thomas served three years with conspicuous valor and distinguished gallantry and his military services were of a heroic character.

After the war he allied himself with the Republican party. In 1867 he was elected lieutenant governor of Vermont. For 8 years, beginning with 1868, he was United States Pension Agent for Vermont, with headquarters at Montpelier. He was Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1874 and 1875, president of the Vermont Officers Reunion Society at one time and for a long period had been president of the Eighth Regiment Association.

For a number of years he was president and manager of the United States Clothespin company, retiring from that position only a short time ago.

After retiring from active life he was cared for by Mrs. Amanda Newcomb, his daughter. She died suddenly about a year ago while attending the annual encampment of the Women's Relief Corps at Washington.

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IRA R. ALLEN.

IRA RICHARD ALLEN, the second son of Ira C., and Mary E. (Richardson) Allen was born in Fair Haven, March 29, 1859. His grandfather Richard Allen, was a descendant of Timothy Allen, who came from Londonderry, Conn., in 1768 to Pawlet. Richard Allen was a cousin of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame and was conspicuous as a soldier in the second



THE LATE IRA R. ALLEN.

war with Great Britain. It will be seen that Ira R. Allen came from good and patriotic stock.

Ira R. Allen obtained his education in the public school in Fair Haven, at Colgate Academy and at Brown University, graduating from the latter college with the class of '82. After graduation he was engaged for a time in the produce business in New York city and later he became interested in the mica industry in Virginia. He returned in 1887 to Fair Haven and this place had since been his home. In 1892 he was chosen to represent his town in the general assembly and two years later was elected as one of the senators from Rutland county. He had since been quite active in politics and as chairman of the Republican State committee in the campaigns of 1900 and 1902 did effective work.

Mr. Allen was chosen a member of the board of selectmen in 1893 and served four terms when he declined a re-election.

He had been a director in the Fair Haven Marble and Marbleized Slate company since 1885 and vice president of the Allen National bank since 1890. He was clerk of the corporation known as the Rutland and Whitehall railroad company and a director of the Rutland and Salem railroad company. He was the first postmaster to be appointed by President McKinley, his commission bearing date of March 12, 1897. During his term of office as postmaster Mr. Allen instituted a number of reforms and had given the town and government most efficient service.

He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty second degree Mason. He was a member of Mt. Sinia Temple Nobles of the Mystic shrine, Killington Commandery, Knights Templar and Eureka lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M. He was also a member of Fair Haven lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E of Rutland, and the Calumet club.

He is survived by two brothers, Charles R. Allen, cashier of the Allen National bank, and Frank E. Allen of the Hotel Allen and one sister, Miss Jessie A. Allen, all of Fair Haven.

HENRY WALKER STEVENS.

BY HON. H. H. POWERS.

HENRY WALKER STEVENS, of Johnson, Vt., was born at Bath, N. H., June 15, 1838, and died suddenly at North Troy, November, 19, 1903. He was the son of Joshua and Abagail Stevens, who removed from Bath to East Hardwick, Vt., in 1840, and the formative years of their son's manhood were spent on a Vermont farm.

His education was gained in the common schools of his town and at Peacham Academy.

After his majority he was engaged in mercantile business at East Hardwick about four years.

He married Mary P. C. Jordon, December 4, 1862, who with two daughters, Mrs. J. F. Wilson and Carrie B. Stevens survive him.

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In 1868 Mr. Stevens entered the employ of C. H. Cross and Son of Montpelier, as their travelling salesman through central and northern Vermont, and continued in this service till his death, a period of thirty-five years, without one word of rebuke or criticism; a fact that amply attests his fidelity to duty and his success in his employer's business.

His attractive personality, entertaining conversation, sparkling wit and strong sympathetic nature made all his acquaintances strong personal friends, and gained for his employers a patronage, that no competitor could supplant or minimize.



THE LATE HENRY WALKER STEVENS.

Largely since the Civil War there has been a radical change in the market-methods of distributing merchandise to the consumer. Formerly the country merchant went to the city market two or three times a year and purchased his stock in gross. Now the market comes to him, not two or three, but fifty times a year, giving him and thereby his customers the benefit, oftentimes, of cheaper prices, and always of better and fresher assortments. This change of business method has brought into being a new profession, known as Commercial Travelers, who represent every conceivable branch of industry and every known branch of trade. This profession is made up, for the most part of men of keen intellect, admirable business equipment, high character and agreeable address; without these qualifications patronage could not be successfully gained.

No one will be envious, if it be said, that Henry W. Stevens, in the latitude of his travels, was the best and most favorably known man of his guild. Not only was his success in securing and retaining a growing patronage for the house he represented phenomenal, he secured and retained the confidence and affections of all people with whom he came in contact, to a degree rarely reached in business life. Just how and why he gained the hearts of all who knew him it is difficult to define. It was no one quality of head and heart, no single trait of character, no marked characteristic in one direction alone, it was rather one composite whole, made up of an infinitude of lovable traits of character which, like a powerful magnet, drew the hearts of men to him. It was what Wadsworth calls:

> "That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love.

His cordial greeting, pleasant smile and magnetic handshake—his sally of sparkling wit, the arrows of which were never dipped in poison—his kind and sympathetic nature, rejoicing with those who rejoiced and mourning with those who mourned. His exemplary life, his high standard of honor, his fidelity to every duty and his loyalty to every friend, his steadfast support of every good cause and work, all these things and more, endeared him to all people who knew him and made his presence, always and everywhere, a benediction.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the Congregational church. His religious faith did not show itself in works on Sunday alone, but was a living vital force every day in the week. It held sway over his intellectual and moral nature like a queen. It guided every impulse, adorned every thought, shaped every word and controlled every deed in his practical every-day life, like an absolute dictator.

He was a profound student of human nature. He knew men—their modes of thought and reasoning—their bent of mind—their strength of character—their prejudices and their weak-

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nesses. He could detect sham, impostnre and false pretense intuitively, and could discover solid merit and nobility of character at a glance. He could define the trend of public opinion and predict its final anchorage, far better than most men.

The world has been made better by his living in it. Let all of us who knew him be grateful for the happiness his life has brought to us, and rejoice, that he was spared so long to impress upon our lives the sunny influence of his own. His last words were: "It is too bad." It is not too bad for him, for now the eternal years of God are his. It is too bad for us for it takes from our sight, a most lovable personality, that always gladdened our hearts by his presence.

Loyal friend, exemplary citizen, kind husband and father, honest man, farewell.

The doors of immortality are wide ajar to receive you. And should some jealous sentinel on the outposts demand to know the graces of thy life, or the excellencies of thy character, point him to us, who have recorded them, in letters of living light on the tablets of unfading memory.

A HISTORY OF VERMONT.

BY EDWARD D. COLLINS, GINN & COMPANY PUBLISHERS Boston, New York, Chicago.

This work presents a continuous romantic history of Vermont from Indian times to the Spanish War, with geological and geographical notes, bibliography, topics and appendices, chronological tables, maps, illustrations and index. It is designed to meet adequately the legal requirements put upon the public schools for instruction in the history and geography of the State.

Attention is given to archæological remains, Indian life, Indian roads, the first white invasion of the wilderness, and the romance of early settlement. While the military history of the State is not slighted, the book is primarily the story of the life of the people. Social conditions and industrial growth are emphasized throughout.

The building of a constitution for the New Hampshire Grants is traced comprehensively yet analytically, and the unique development of Vermont's independent statehood is shown to have steadily progressed through the interplay of local and federal politics.

The illustrations are carefully selected and aid materially in explaining the text. Some of the maps, reproduced from early sources, have never before been presented for school use.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERMONTER presents in the current number, the first of a monthly series of illustrations of the industries of Vermont. The initial set of views given represent the granite industry. The next number will contain illustrations of the marble industry, to be followed with views of the slate industry, miscellaneous industries and water powers.

* *

The March VERMONTER will be largely devoted to Vermonters abroad and sketches of Vermont societies in other States.

* *

A new and valuable map of the marble, granite, slate and copper areas in Vermont in this issue is intended to show the commercial side of the geology of the State. The mineral areas shown cover belts within which are located quarries, (or copper mines) at present worked, or which have been worked some time in the past. The various geological areas were outlined by Prof. Geo. H. Perkins, State Geologist. The map was drawn by Mr. Robert H. Ford, C. E., St. Albans.

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54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

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JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,671.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.16
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	87,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.15
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,026,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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1904

MARCH NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE



HISTORY · INDUSTRIES · LITERATURE
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HON. WM. P. DILLINGHAM, U. S. SENATOR FROM VERMONT,

WHO HAS BEEN HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED FOR THE REPORT WHICH HE PREPARED AS CHAIRMAN OF A SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES ON CONDITIONS IN ALASKA.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. MARCH, 1904. No. 8.

Conditions in Alaska.

[THE VERMONTER presents in the current number for the information and edification of its readers, the major portion of the report on conditions in Alaska, prepared by Senator William P. Dillingham, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Territories. This special committee consisted of Senator Dillingham of Vermont, Senator Burnham of New Hampshire, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, and Senator Patterson of Colorado. The committee visited Alaska in the summer of 1903. The report was drawn up by Senator Dillingham and submitted to the Senate at the present session. Thus to the junior senator from Vermont belongs the honor and distinction of giving to the country the most valuable and comprehensive report on Alaska ever presented to the American people.]—Editor.

IN presenting this report to the Senate on January 12, 1904, Senator Beveridge of Indiana said:

Mr. President: From the Committee on Territories, I desire to present to the Senate the report of the subcommittee of that committee which visited Alaska under a resolution adopted near the close of the last Congress, together with testimony, statements, and other information gathered by the subcommittee.

I wish, Mr. President, in presenting this report, to call the particular attention of the Senate to it. Within a day or two of the close of the last Congress I presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of this subcommittee. Accordingly, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, I appointed a subcommittee, consisting of the junior Senator from Vermont (Mr. Dillingham) as chairman, the junior Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Burnham), the senior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson), and the junior Senator from Colorado (Mr. Patterson). These gentlemen, as a subcommittee, visited Alaska and spent in actual work two months' time of discriminating and intelligent investigation. That work is embodied in this admirable report, which is the report of the entire subcommittee, and drawn by its chairman, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Dillingham). It embraces original information gathered on the ground, and I believe it is the first report of full and first-hand information ever presented by a committee from either House to Congaess for its guidance in legislating on the affairs of the district of Alaska.

I direct the particular attention of the Senate to the feature of this report upon transportation and communication, which is of unusual value. Indeed, every line of this valuable document is weighty with facts and sound judgment. This subcommittee has accomplished the maximum of results with the minimum of expense. The recommendations are the recommendations of the entire subcommittee, with the exception that the junior Senator from Colorado (Mr. Patterson) holds that the district should now have a Territorial form of government, which the committee do not favor.

I ask that 5,000 copies of the report itself and the map which accompanies it be printed, and that of the testimony and statements taken by the subcommittee 1,500 copies be printed. This is not an usual number, I think, for a report so important, so timely, and so full, as is this notable presentation of the situation in the district of Alaska to the Senate and the country.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE committee met in Seattle and embarked from that port on the 28th of June; they gave two full months to the work indicated, their return to that point being accomplished on the twenty-sixth day of August. Their route led them northerly through southeastern Alaska to the head of Lynn Canal, a distance of 1,000 miles. Stops were made at Metlakatla, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangell, Juneau, Douglas Island, and the Treadwell Mines, Haines Mission, where the Government is now establishing a military post, and Skagway, which lies at the head of Lynn Canal and constitutes the entrance to the White Pass. From that point they continued their journey northerly through the White Pass, Lake Lebarge, Lewes River, and

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Upper Yukon, through Canadian territory to Dawson, a distance of about 600 miles.

Having visited the gold fields in that region, and having studied to some extent the character of the government in the Klondike territory, they continued their journey down the Yukon to St. Michael, situated near its mouth on Bering Sea, a distance of 1,600 miles. Stops were made at Eagle City, Fort Yukon (at which point the river crosses the Artic Circle), Circle City, Rampart, Fort Gibbon, Anvik, Holy Cross Mission and St. Michael. At the last-named place they found the U. S. revenue cutter *McCulloch* awaiting them, and with her at their disposal they visited Nome, St. Paul Island (the headquarters of the sealing industry), Dutch Harbor, and Unalaska, and passing through the Aleutian Islands into the North Pacific they continued their journey along the southern coast of Alaska, making stops at Karluk, Kodiak, Valdes and Sitka.

They also made a second visit to Juneau, and, passing through Alexander Archipelago, returned to Seattle. The length of time spent at each place depended upon its population and the opportunities it afforded the committee to obtain information. Visits of several days each were made at Dawson, Eagle City, Rampart, St. Michael, Nome and Dutch Harbor, while ample time was given to Karluk and Kodiak, Valdes and Sitka, and the other places indicated. At each place it was made known that the object of the visit was to make exhaustive inquiries in respect to existing conditions with reference to future legislation. Hearings were had, testimony was taken, and residents were consulted. The journey from Seattle out and back covered a distance of 6,600 miles, only 111 miles of which was made upon land conveyances.

In order to make an intelligent study of Alaska it is necessary to remember that she has an area of nearly 600,000 square miles. Its immensity can only be comprehended when it is remembered that this is greater than the combined area of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and that the combined territory of all the states east of the Mississippi river only exceeds it by 25 or 30 per cent. It should also be remembered that its seacoast exceeds in extent that of United States proper; that a vast river, 2,200 miles in length, and which in volume of water carried compares favorably with the Mississippi, flows through the district in a westerly direction, and that into this is emptied the waters of other large rivers both from the north and from the south, the valleys of which tributaries have as yet hardly been explored.

It should also be remembered that Alaska has two distinct climates. From southeastern Alaska, following the southern coast of Alaska proper to the Aleutian Islands, it is exceedingly rainy. This portion is warmed by the Japanese current, which, flowing northwardly along the coast of Japan, is deflected to the east and reaches the coast of America along the southern portion of Alaska, carrying with it and distributing a part of the heat which it received at the equator and thus materially modifying the climate of that part of Alaska.

The fringe of Aleutian Islands along the southern coast of Alaska and a strip of the mainland extending perhaps 20 or 30 miles back from the sea, form a distinct climatic division which may be termed temperate Alaska. Here the temperature rarely falls very much below zero. At Sitka the mean temperature is reported at 32.5° F., and it is said not to vary more than 25 winter and summer. The rain and snowfall is excessive, the latter having amounted to 57 feet at Valdes in the winter of 1892–93. The conditions north of the Aleutian Islands and of the coast range are entirely different. It is stated by Judge Wickersham, who has given much attention to the matter, that:

The Yukon interior is low and flat. The Yukon River where it crosses the British boundary line at Eagle City is but 800 feet above the sea level, though nearly 1,600 miles from its mouth. The rainfall in this vast region from the Bering Sea to the British boundary line, from the Arctic Ocean to the inland slope of St. Elias range, is not more than 12 inches per annum, a little more than falls in the parched mesas of Arizona. A foot of snow and rain falls on the southern coast for every inch in the interior.

Here are found the extremes of climate. The winters are dry but cold, the temperature often reaching a point 60° and 70° below zero. On the other hand the summers are warm and pleasant. This whole valley is frozen to a great depth, ranging, it is said, from 40 to 100 feet; but with the advent of summer with its hot sun, which rises about 1:30 o'clock in the morning and sets at 10:30 p. m., thus giving about twenty hours of daylight, the surface

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thaws to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet. The subterranean cold storage furnishes the necessary moisture to plant roots and here grow wild and nutritious grasses, and in the few gardens along the Yukon are found growing all the hardy vegetables, including potatoes, also currants, raspberries, and salmon berries.

RESOURCES.

The resources of Alaska are indicated in part by the fact that since the cession she has yielded in revenues to the general Government nearly $10,000,000, a sum greater by nearly $1,000,000 than the entire expenditure made in her behalf.

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It is also estimated that the nation has been enriched by the fur industry to the extent of $52,000,000; that the value of the salmon taken in the Alaskan fisheries has been $50,000,000, and that the output of gold since 1898 has amounted to more than 31,000,000. It is further indicated by the fact that Alaska's annual contribution to the wealth of the nation from her mining and fishing industries alone is double in amount the price paid by the United States Government for the cession of the Territory. And yet hardly a beginning seems to have been made in the development of her mineral resources. Here and there settlements have been made by brave and far-sighted men, but they are few and far between.

FISHERIES.

In 1882 only 21,765 cases of canned salmon were brought out, while in 1902 the enormous growth of the industry was indicated by an output of 2,631,320 cases, valued at about $8,000,000, and upon which the Government derived a revenue of $105,253.

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The committee visited the canneries at Karluk, on the island of Kodiak, where it is said there is a capacity for canning 60,000 salmon per day. The number of red salmon taken in a single forenoon in the presence of the committee was estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000.

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In the opinion of the committee some provision ought to be made for propagating salmon in sufficient quantities to insure the permanency of the supply. The present law requiring the establishment of a hatchery by each company engaged in the canning business, and the planting of ten red salmon fry for each red salmon caught, never has been fully enforced and never can be without great and disproportionate expense. If it were done many of the smaller companies would be forced out of business, the cost of maintaining a proper hatchery being greater than the profits of the business will warrant. How far the larger companies have observed the law is made apparent by the report of Special Agent Kutchum, in 1902. He says:

The total output of fry for the season aggregates 70,000,000, the catch having been 36,265,056. At a ratio of ten to one, there should have been planted 36,2652,560; thus only about 18 per cent. of the requirement has been met.

It appears to the committee that it would be better for all concerned if the entire system of propogation be undertaken by the General Government. Let hatcheries be established at as many places as may be found necessary, and their products in fry be deposited where and in such number as will best serve the public interests, the entire expense to be laid upon those in the salmon industry in proportion to the amount of their respective products. Down to the present time those engaged in salmon culture upon streams emptying into the bays where other canning operations are carried on, while at a great expense in maintaining hatcheries, have not been able to enjoy the sole benefits of their efforts in that direction. The bays have been open to all who saw fit to come, and many cargoes of fish have been carried out by those who had not assumed the expense of maintaining hatcheries. It is believed that the plan above suggested will not only be successful in keeping up the supply of fish, but will work equitably between those who are engaged in the fish industry.

OTHER FISH.

The great wealth to be derived in the cod, herring and halibut fisheries of the Alaskan coast is little comprehended, because, down to the present time, few have sought it. That these varieties of fish abound is conceded by all, and the committee predicts that the annual catch of cod can be made to exceed that of New Foundland or any other part of the world. Whether the climatic conditions of the region, which militate against successful-

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ly curing, will permanently operate to retard has not been fully determined.

MINERALS.

The production of gold in Alaska has steadily increased since 1898, when it amounted to only $2,517,121. In 1899 it was $5,602,012. In 1900, when there was a rush into the district, the output increased to $8,165,456. In 1901, it fell back to $6,885,700, but in 1902 it reached the sum of $8,345,800.

The largest amount has undoubtedly come from Seward Peninsula, of which Nome is the principal settlement. In the immediate vicinity of this city are found deposits of the richest character and which have as yet been but partially worked. The entire territory for several miles around has been taken up and staked off. In other sections of the peninsula, notably in the Council City district, are found large areas of low-grade earth, which is now being handled with modern methods with great profits.

Nome has also cheap transportation. Provisions are laid down there as cheap as they can be purchased in Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco plus an ocean freight rate with strong competition. The miners there have that advantage over those in the distant interior. The result of that advantage is the development of large areas of low-grade ground throughout the Seward Peninsula. Moreover, by reason of cheap freights, modern heavy machinery has been brought in, pumping stations erected, and all modern devices adopted to produce gold economically and in large quantities. It was expected that nearly $5,000,000 in value of this metal would be shipped from Nome the present season.

The next largest field of production is undoubtedly that of southeastern Alaska, where quartz mining has been carried on many years and where there are established some of the largest stamp mills in the world. The Juneau district, which includes Silver Bow Basin and Douglas Island and the Treadwell Mines, has long been noted for its output, and in recent years the Ketchikan district has been rapidly coming to the front. The latter includes Prince of Wales Island, Revillagegido Island, and many smaller ones, as well as a part of the mainland.

The third field in point of production at the present time, but one which has potential possibilities in the future, is what is generally termed the Yukon district. It may be described as extending from the international boundary line between Alaska and the British territory, westerly as far as the Tanana River, a distance or 500 or 600 miles; and from the Yukon River (which at one point touches the Arctic Circle) southwardly to Mentasta Pass. This area is estimated to contain from 80,000 to 100,000 square miles of territory. It is watered by large rivers flowing into the Yukon, and which in their turn are fed by smaller tributaries so numerous that they have never been accurately counted. The concensus of opinion among all those who have studied conditions in this section is that it is filled with placer deposits of gold. That on all the streams running into the Tanana and the Yukon gold is found, and in many instances demonstrated to be in paying quantities.

Within this tract are the already well-known gold fields of the Tanana, on account of which the towns of Fairbanks and Chena have sprung up and become prosperous centers; also those south of Rampart, on the Big and Little Manook and their tributaries; also those on Birch Creek and its tributaries, some 60 or 70 miles south of Circle; also the Fortymile district, so called, which lies immediately west of the international boundary line and alone constitutes an area of 15,000 square miles, the population of which has run as high as 2,000 souls. Its mining camps are too numerous to be enumerated. The deposit has been found general and widespread; not phenomenally rich, as at Nome and in the Klondike, but presenting a field that is vast in extent, and one which will be found highly profitable when worked under modern methods. It is peculiarly adapted to extensive operations.

Immediately south of the Fortymile district, and extending to the waters of the North Pacific at Valdes, lies the Great Copper River Valley, concerning which the most positive predictions are made in respect to its hidden wealth, both in gold and copper, particularly the latter. Of the extent of its copper deposits and the quality of its production comparatively little is known, owing to the conditions which have prevented their development and examination. Much of this territory lies at a distance of from 100 to 200 miles from the Pacific coast and an equal distance from the Yukon River, and is not connected with either by

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wagon road or any navigable stream. It has been impossible to bring to the sea or to the river the product of these mines in sufficient quantities to fully test their value. It should be said, however, that tests, so far as they have been made, have induced the belief that this valley contains a vast hidden wealth. A report on the geology and mineral resources of this valley, published by the Government in 1901, after discussing outward indications from a scientific standpoint, says:

On the whole, it is regarded as conservative to say that the indications in the Copper River district are exceptionally favorable for the presence of copper in quantities of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of capital for a very thorough exploration.

Mention ought also to be made of the Koyukuk district, so called. The precinct is larger than the combined area of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. It extends from the Yukon to the Arctic Ocean and from the Chandler River to the Colville, and has a present population of about 1,000 people, 500 of whom are whites. These are congregated in and about Coldfoot, situate about 600 miles from the mouth of the Koyukuk and 60 miles inland from it, and the majority are engaged in mining. The general character of the mining district is represented quite like that south of the Yukon, though some exceptionally rich earth has been discovered.

OTHER METALS.

Silver has yet been produced only in limited quantities, there being no distinctively silver mines in operation. The output of this metal in 1898 was $114,390; in 1899, $229,343; 1900, $119,464; 1901, $51,433; 1902, $118,950.

The tin deposit has only been known for the past three years and can not yet be said to have reached a producing stage. It has been reported in Nome during the last two months that extensive tin deposits have been discovered upon the Seward Peninsula, and a few tons of ore have during the present year been shipped to the smelter.

The committee are not aware that any iron deposits have been developed in Alaska. They are informed that a fine quarry of marble has been discovered in southeastern Alaska, but no extensive development of the quarry has been inaugurated.

The annual coal production is approximately our or five thousand tons with a valne of from forty to fifty thousand dollars. This will probably be very much increased, as explorations of some extent have been begun during the past season.

The boring for petroleum in Alaska was inaugurated about two years ago, but as yet there has been practically no commercial production, though a few barrels have been shipped to the States.

TRANSPORTATION.

Congress has provided a government for the district, which has afforded good order among the people, and has enabled the inhabitants of the various towns to institute local governments, in which they administer their own affairs; but substantially no legislation has been adopted calculated to aid them in the development of the great areas of gold and copper producing territory before mentioned.

The condition of Alaska in her vastness is best described by the fact that, outside the few and scattered settlements called towns, which are found in different parts of Alaska proper, and most of which are but the centers of mining interests, *there is not to be found a single public wagon road over which vehicles can be drawn summer or winter.* The only approach to one is the military trail extending from Valdes, on the Pacific, to Eagle, on the Yukon, constructed by the war Department in 1899–1900. This, however, is only fit for saddle and pack animals. Transportation during the summer is conducted almost wholly on the waterways and on pack horses, and during the long winter months by the use of dog teams upon trails broken out in the snow or on the ice for that purpose.

The development of Alaska depends more upon the improvement of transportation facilities than upon any other one instrumentality. It must be borne in mind that substantially everything consumed by the people and everything required to carry on business must be brought in from outside. A glance at the map will clearly indicate the immense distances which have to be traversed.

Nome, although situated 2,550 miles from Seattle and 2,880 miles from San Francisco, receives her supplies at fairly reasonable prices, owing to the fact that regular lines of steamships are plying between the points indicated, and in competition with each other.

It is also true that all places in southeastern

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Alaska are well served by different lines of boats running between Seattle and Skagway, a distance of 1,000 miles, as stops are made at all intermediate points.

The situation upon the Yukon and upon her great tributaries is, however, entirely different and one fraught with great hardship to the people. All goods intended for use in the entire Yukon Basin, if brought over American routes, must be taken in ocean-going vessels to St. Michael, a distance of 2,550 miles from Seattle and 2,780 from San Francisco, and there be transferred to river boats and transported against the current of the stream to the various points along the river. From St. Michael to Rampart it is 950 miles, to Circle 1,310 miles, to Eagle 1,500 miles, and to the Canadian city Dawson, 1,600 miles. Two corporations do substantially the whole transportation business between St. Michael and Eagle. Both of them are also engaged in mercantile business, each having a place of business at every American town on the river, also at Dawson, where the largest storehouses are located.

Great stocks of goods of every kind and description are brought in during the three months of open navigation and stored in the warehouses at Dawson, from which place they are distributed in all directions during the ensuing winter.

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When it is considered that supplies of every description must be brought in from the outside during the three or four months of open navigation and stored for future use, it can be easily understood why, with freight, interest, and insurance added to the original cost of the goods, prices should be exceedingly high. When to these prices is added the additional cost of packing goods from the river points to the interior, where mining operations are going on, or having them transported during the winter months through the use of dog teams, no one will be surprised at the slow development of that great area lying south of the Yukon and west of the international boundary line.

The inaction of our Government is manifest. It has done nothing to relieve this condition. It has neither built roads nor provided other means of transportation, and the hardy and adventurous citizens who have sought the wealth hidden in the valley of the Yukon, the Koyukuk, and Seward Peninsula have done so amidst difficulties that can only be understood by those who have made a study of the situation.

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The committee are strongly of the opinion that a great obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to adopt a system of wagon roads for the relief of miners in the American territory, and that as a basis for such a system a well-constructed wagon road should connect the waters of the Pacific at Valdes with those of the Yukon River at Eagle, the length of which to be about 400 miles. This should follow the general lines of the military trail constructed under direction of the War Department, by Captain Abercrombie, in 1899 and 1900, along which trail there has since been constructed and put into operation a military telegraph line. Valdes is the most northerly harbor in the Pacific ocean. It is in all essential particulars the finest harbor on the coast, being open and free from ice throughout the year, and is the natural gateway to the interior. It is the key to the Copper River country, the upper Tanana, and the Fortymile district, and to their future development. The time has now come when the construction of a wagon road over this route is imperatively demanded.

Dawson commands the Klondike trade because she is the center of that mining district, with all portions of which she is connected with well-worked roads and trails. Moreover, her warehouses are stocked with goods of Canadian manufacture brought via the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Vancouver, by Canadian vessels to Skagway, by Canadian Railway to White Horse, and thence to Dawson in Canadian boats or over Canadian stage lines. She is also stocked with goods which have been brought in American vessels via Dutch Harbor, St. Michael, and up the Yukon River. She not only has the trade of the Canadian country but also much of that upon the American side because of the absence of roads from Eagle and other American towns on the Yukon to the mining camps in American territory.

By reason of her location Eagle should be the distributing point for American goods for a great portion of the Yukon basin. Freights to that point are now substantially the same as they are to Dawson, and with the increased advantage which would accrue with the road

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open from Valdez, Eagle's freight rates would be even lower than Dawson's.

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The advantages which would accrue to the vast territory which would be opened by a system of wagon roads and trails can not be overestimated. The development of its mineral resources, whether of gold or copper, requires the use of heavy modern machinery, which it is impossible to bring in under present conditions; but with the introduction of such machinery and the use of numberless streams of water which now run to waste vast enterprises would be established, immigration would be induced, and a permanent population wedded to the soil might result.

An additional reason why the road should be built is the increased and more economical postal facilities it will make possible. That this is vastly important will be conceded when it is remembered that the people of the interior sit in darkness, so to speak, for eight months in the year without the receipt of a newspaper, magazine, or book to put them in touch with the outside world.

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With this road established and with branches running to the headwaters of the various streams emptying into the Yukon, and which have their rise in the section of the country north of Mount Wrangell, Eagle would probably become to Alaska what Dawson is to the Klondike. Moreover, it would enable Alaskans to purchase and consume American goods. The importance of some action to save the Alaskan market to American merchants and American goods is emphasized by the proposition to extend the Grand Trunk Railway system across Canadian territory to Port Simpson, and, as has been suggested by the governor of British Columbia since the settlement of the boundary question, even to Dawson. A comparison of distances will show that goods landed at Port Simpson have the advantage over those at Seattle in that they are 670 miles nearer Ketchikan, Juneau, Skagway, and Dawson; 610 nearer Sitka, 605 nearer Valdes, and 495 miles nearer to Dutch Harbor, St. Michael and Nome.

The only project which the United States government can at present propose as an offset to this stupendous undertaking of Canada is to connect the waters of the Pacific at Valdes with those of the Yukon at Eagle. Valdes's position makes it the nearest support to the whole northern interior of Alaska and the northwestern territory of Canada. Copper River breaks through the Alaskan range at a short distance from Valdes and, as already appears, the grades are such that there will be no difficulty in surmounting the divide and reaching the valley of the Yukon. Through this valley in the summer months the whole interior of Alaska and portions of the Yukon territory can be opened up to American trade.

The construction of a wagon road will undoubtedly be followed by the establishment of a steam railroad, and this will be the first great step taken by the government toward holding Alaskan trade for the United States. It is as much of a duty to build the road and secure the American interests of that district to the United States as it was to build the first Pacific railroad to connect the Pacific coast with the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. British capital built the railroad from Skagway through American territory to the summit of the White Pass. This road has been immensely profitable to its owners, and, though this route is the longer from tide-water to Dawson, it is the only open road to the interior. The necessity for other roads in other sections of the district is urgent, and provisions for their construction should be adopted as rapidly as possible.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE INTERIOR.

Upon the establishment of transportation facilities in the vast interior of Alaska depends almost wholly the demonstration of the agricultural possibilities of that section of our territory. No one will consider for a moment the proposition to enter upon agriculture without a market in which agricultural products can be sold, and in the absence of other industries which will attract a population such a market cannot be established.

The difficulties to be overcome in opening up farms and in operating them are incident to the latitude and nature of the country. In most sections the ground is frozen to a great depth, at many places from 40 to 100 feet in depth. The surface is wet and boggy and consists of moss, bunch grass, and other growths, the whole of which must be removed before the soil can be reached, drained and prepared

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for crops. When reached, however, it is rich and well adapted to the agriculture of that latitude. When thus uncovered the warm sun of summer, shining through twenty hours of the day, thaws the surface for from 2 to 5 feet, and radishes, turnips, potatoes, lettuce, cabbages, cauliflower and peas are quickly grown, also red currants; raspberries, blueberries, and salmon berries grow upon the hills.

As yet no experiments have been made to grow grain in commercial quantities. At the experiment stations apparent success is reported, but the committee met no residents in the interior of Alaska who had attempted its cultivation for profit. At Eagle and Circle City they were shown small patches of oats which showed a good growth of straw but it was too early to determine whether the grain would mature. At Rampart they were shown in sample quantities, black Russian oats produced last year at the experiment station located at that place. With land properly prepared it is probable that oats and barley when acclimated, will mature in favorable seasons. In many places, in what are known as the agricultural sections, wild but nutritious grasses grow in abundance. Most of it is what is known as Alaskan red top, which grows to a height of 3 feet. This makes a good quality of hay when properly cured. Owing to the amount of rainfall in Copper River Valley and the more moderate rains which prevail late in July in the Yukon country, the curing of the grass is attended with some difficulty. In the more humid sections the grass must be allowed to ripen and when cut must be placed in large cocks sufficiently above the surface of the ground to permit a good circulation of air.

The largest sections suited to agricultural experiment and devclopments are probably found in the valleys of the Tanana, the Katishna, the Copper, and in the Mosquito Flats. The Yukon is considerably hedged in by hills.

The Tanana is described as a valley which, upon an average, is from 30 to 35 miles in breadth and 800 miles in length, and it is said that its warm season is longer by two or three weeks than that of other sections. Opening out of the Tanana, about 80 miles from its mouth, is the valley of the Katishna. It is said to be 50 miles in breadth, well timbered, producing a good growth of grass and abounding in moose, caribou, and bears. The Copper River Valley, a section 200 miles in length and 40 in width, is said to abound in grass and to present favorable agricultural possibilities.

The same is true of the Mosquito Flats at the headwarters of the Fortymile, which are estimated to cover an area of 200 square miles. It was the opinion of all with whom the committee came in contact, and who had given the queston consideration, that the agricultural feature of Alaska's development must for the present depend upon and become an incident of the development of her mines. A market must be established sufficient to warrant the outlay before farms will be opened up. When that is done the demands of the mining communities for all the hardy vegetables, hay, possibly oats, and barley can be supplied. Although the winters are eight months in length and very cold, hay and ensilage can be secured in sufficient quantities to supply herds of cattle and sheep.

AGRICULTURE ON THE COAST.

Upon the southern coast and in southeastern Alaska agriculture depends upon different conditions. The areas suited to it are limited and difficult of operation. The strip lying south of the lofty coast range and between it and the ocean is but a few miles in width, and while of mild temperature in winter it is cool in summer and abounds in rain and fogs. There is considerable timber here, grass grows in abundance and gardens are found which, when well prepared, are productive of all the hardy vegetables and flowers, currants, and cultivated raspberries. From the governor's celebrated garden in Sitka the committee were supplied with all these and with delicious strawberries.

Kodiak Island abounds in timber and natural grass lands and it has been demonstrated that good gardens can be maintained and that stock can be profitable raised and fattened. Red top and other nutritious grasses grow in abundance. An interesting experiment is now being tried by capitalists of Seattle, who have placed 10,000 sheep and 200 cattle on this island during the last two years. It is believed that with sheds for shelter and a fair amount of forage in winter the experiment will prove profitable. Owing, however, to the coolness of the summer and the humidity of the atmosphere, grains do not ripen. A three years experiment with oats demonstrated that they could not be brought beyond the milky stage or development.

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In the Alexander Archipelago, or southeastern Alaska, many of the islands are densly wooded, and the land so wooded is in the main the agricultural land of this section. There are no great tracts like those in the interior and the agriculture here must of necessity be limited; as in other places south of the coast range, vegetables, currants, and berries abound, and grass grows luxuriantly.

MINING LAWS.

The general mining laws under which the work is done in Alaska are those of the United States. From the time the committee reached Dawson, at every place they afterwards stopped on the Yukon, at St. Michael, and at Nome, almost every person they came in contact with denounced the abuses which are practiced in the location of claims under powers of attorney executed by people outside the district. It appears not only in conversation, but from testimony taken, that in every section of Alaska it has been the habit of prospectors to stake out large numbers of claims in the names of persons from whom they are professed to hold powers of attorneys.

It often happens that when new discovery is spread abroad, large number of bona fide miners rush to the territory, and in numberless instances it has happened that they have made long journeys, incurred large expense, only to find that all available mining claims have been preempted in the manner described. Only one result can follow—they have been obliged either to pay speculative prices for claims so staked, or desert the country, thus incurring irreparable loss. In this way, the development of the gold fields has been greatly retarded. It has been further retarded by the failure of the law to require assessment work to be done upon claims so staked out as a prerequisite to the right to have the claims recorded. As the law now stands, assessment work need only be done within the calendar year next after the year in which the claim is located; thus it is possible for a single prospector, acting under powers of attorney, to tie up all the claims in a given district for a period of two years, lacking a few days, if so be that he has made the location in the early days of January in any year.

Development has been further retarded by those holding claims upon which no assessment work has been done during the calendar year in which it is required who have, on the last day of such year, deliberately abandoned the claims and immediately thereafter relocated them, thus extending the time in which they may be held without assessment work being performed. Delay and confusion has also been caused by the absence of legislation requiring assessment work either to be proved or recorded. There are many cases where the surface indications are that the work has been done, but there is no record or other evidence to show when it was done. It may have been two or three years before, and subsequently abandoned, and others desiring to take up the property, but having no definite knowledge of such abandonment, have failed to do so from fear of subsequent litigation regarding the title; litigation being so enormously expensive as in most cases to be prohibitive.

The committee are of the opinion that remedies should be devised for the evils indicated. After conference with prospectors, miners, lawyers, and officials, and after mature consideration of the subject, they have reached the conclusion that the evils indicated would not be remedied by prohibiting action under powers of attorney, but that on the other hand injustice might be done in many instances if such prohibition was enforced. It is an abuse of the system which has worked the injury, and to prevent this the committee recommend amendments to the mining laws.

(*a*) Requiring a certain amount of assessment work upon each claim staked out as a prerequisite to the right to have the claim recorded, and that proof of such work be required before such record can be made.

(*b*) That the assessment work to be done upon each claim during each subsequent calendar year shall be largely increased in amount. That it should represent at least thirty days of actual work upon the claim, none to be deducted for travel going to and returning from it.

(*c*) That proof of such work be filed with the commissioner of the precinct on or before the last day of the calendar year, and that it consist of affidavits of the claimant and of two attesting witnesses, stating when and by whom and what labor was performed.

(*d*) That no person shall be allowed to stake out, or locate, or hold, except by purchase, more than one mining claim upon the same creek.

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FUR-SEAL INDUSTRY.

The Pribilof Islands were visited by the committee. They are situated in Bering Sea, about 200 miles north of the chain of Aleutian Islands, and are the breeding place of the fur seals of the Pacific Ocean. They were their breeding place when discovered by the Russians in 1786, and have remained so down to the present time. Since the acquisition of this territory by the United States it is estimated that the number of seals taken has been about 2,250,000, and that their estimated value has been something over $35,000,000, and that the revenues derived by the Government as a tax upon the seal skins taken has amounted to $7,365,530, while the rent of the islands has amounted to $990,000.

In 1870 Congress prohibited the taking of seals on these islands except by those authorized by the Government so to do. Soon after a contract was entered into with the Alaskan Commercial Company, giving them the right to take 100,000 male seals over 1 year of age, annually during a period of twenty years, the consideration being an annual rental of $55,000 paid by the company and the revenue tax of $2 62½ on each skin shipped by them. This least expired in 1889. A new contract was entered into with the North American Commercial Company, under which they paid $60,000 as a rental of the lands and a tax upon each skin of $9.62½, the number of seals taken to be fixed by regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury. Under these contracts the number of seals caught annually from 1876 down to and including 1889 was, upon an average, something over 100,000. In 1890, owing to the diminution of the herd, the number taken suddenly dropped to 20,995, and has remained low ever since, and the rental of $60,000 is rebated to $12,000 or $15,000 annually.

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Under the Russian management hunting the seal was systematically carried on anuually from 1817 down to 1834. It appears that the number taken by them in 1817 was 60,188, but that the number taken by them thereafter annually decreased year by year until 1834 only 100 young males and some 3,000 pups for the natives' food were taken, for, in order to prevent the complete extermination of the herd, the Russians were compelled to stop all commercial slaughter. It is said in the Russian Record "that only 8,000 young seals, male and female, were left alive to breed on the island of St. Paul" at the close of the season of 1834. The slaughter having ceased, the herd then increased rapidly and to such an extent that after the islands were acquired by the United States in 1867, and as late as 1874, it appears that a survey of the herds was ordered by Congress and it was found that there were then on the Pribilof Islands 4,700,000 fur seals of all ages—bulls, cows, and pups.

A subsequent survey in 1890 disclosed the fact that there were only 959,655, and that in the following year, under a survey made by both American and Canadian commissioners, the number was placed at 1,000,000. Three years later it appears by the survey of the Jordan-Thompson commission, the number had decreased to 450,000, while the survey of the United States Fish Commission made in 1900 showed that only 300,000 remained. The reason for the rapid decrease in the number of seals upon these islands rests only in part upon the number killed under the authority of the United States. Other nations have claimed and exercised the right of pelagic hunting, and the number of those engaged in this industry has rapidly increased, so that while in 1872 the number so taken was only 5,336, in 1890 it had so increased that the number thus taken was 40,814.

In 1893 an agreement was made by the United States and Great Britain for the control of pelagic sealing, limiting the periods and localities in which seals may be taken by this process, and in 1897 Congress passed an act prohibiting the taking of any fur seal in the waters of the Pacific and north of the 35° of the north latitude, and including Bering Sea, by citizens of the United States.

It is a well-known fact that after the close of the breeding season the seals leave the Pribilof Islands, and, passing out between the different islands of the Aleutian group into the Pacific Ocean, are found during the months of November and December making their way southwardly in a line almost directly toward San Francisco, at which point off the western coast of the United States they are found in January. During the months of February, March, and April they are making their way back along the coast of British America and southeastern Alaska, and thence following along the southerly coast of Alaska, they

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again pass by the Aleutian Islands and make their rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George.

This has become so well known that the owners of the pelagic hunting fleet of British Columbia, which has its headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia, and which consists of some 20 or more small schooners, manned by white officers and with mixed crews of whites and Indians fit out their vessels during December and January of each year and all clear between the 1st and 10th of February, at the latest, for what is known as the "spring catch." They ordinarily first meet the fur-seal herd on the coast of northern California or Oregon in February and follow it up the northwest coast until about the 1st of May, when they are obliged to suspend the catch off Prince William Sound by order of the Bering Sea regulation. They resume the hunt around the seal islands on the 1st of August, keeping outside the 60 mile zone recognized by said regulation, and keep at it until the rough weather of late September and the early October gales drive them out, when they return to Victoria.

Within a comparatively recent period a new fleet, said to be fitted out by American and Canadian capital, has appeared, which is known as the "Japanese fleet," consisting of a dozen or more schooners, outfitted and entered at Yokohama, Japan. They fly the Japanese flag, and it is said they are officered almost entirely by Americans and Canadians, and have mixed crews of Japanese and Indians from British Columbia as hunters. They visit Bering Sea in June and hunt all through the summer outside and inside the 60-mile zone, up to the 3-mile limit around the Pribilof Islands. They are able to do so, not being governed by the regulations adopted by the United States and Great Britain.

From the best information obtainable, it appears that the catch of the British Columbia fleet in the season of 1903 was 17,000. The catch of the Japanese fleet was known to be 10,000, or a total of 27,000 taken by the combined fleet from the Alaskan herd. The number killed on the islands was 19,212. It thus appears that the pelagic catch was about one-third greater than the land catch, and consisted largely of nursing mother seals, entailing the starvation of their young on the islands of their birth. The depletion of the herd is augmented to a much greater degree by pelagic sealing than in any other way. On the islands only males are allowed to be killed, while at sea both males and females are taken. This course has resulted so disastrously that it is now prophesied by experts that unless action is taken to stop this indiscriminate slaughter, the fur seal as a herd will become extinct, and that within a very short period of time.

We are thus brought face to face with the fact that the killing of young seals on the islands since 1896 has been so close that no young male life has been permitted to pass over the slaughter fields on to the breeding grounds. This occasions the rapid falling off in numbers (42 per cent, in the last two years) of the breeding males from old age, their places not being filled by the accession of fresh male life. In order to prevent a total collapse of the birth rate in the next two or three years, it is imperative that all killing of all seal life on the islands be stopped next season. This will enable the choicest of the young males to grow up and reach the breeding grounds in the next four years and there take their places, which must be taken by them or the seal life will be extinguished.

The committee therefore recommend that a supension of all killing by the lessees of the seal islands may be made at once and indefinitely, and that the Government of the United States shall attempt to reopen and conclude negotiations with the Government of Great Britain looking to a revision of existing rules and regulations which govern the taking of seals in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and to enter upon negotiations with the Governments of Russia and Japan to the end that all pelagic sealing may be stopped, and if, after a reasonable length of time, the Government fails to secure a proper revision and enforcement of such rules and to conclude such negotiations, then the Secretary of Commerce may, with the approval of the President, reduce the surplus female life of the herd on the Pribilof Islands to 10,000.

With the herd so reduced in numbers pelagic sealing will not be profitable as an industry, and the herd will be permitted to increase and multiply slowly at first, afterwards more rapidly, until again proper regulations may be adopted for killing.

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POPULATION.

The population of Alaska at the date of transfer was estimated at about 30,000. Two-thirds of this was Eskimo and Indian, and the remainder Russian and Indian stock. In 1890 the population was only 32,052, even less than in 1880, but between 1890 and 1900, owing to discoveries of gold, there was a rush of gold seekers to the mines, and, according to the census of 1900, the population then amounted to 63,592. At this time, 12,486 were at Nome City, on the extreme west coast of Alaska; 3,117 were at Skagway, at the head of Lynn Canal; 1,864 at Juneau, and 1,396 at Sitka, both of which are in southeastern Alaska. The remainder of the population was distributed in small groups, chiefly mining camps and fishing villages, no one of them reaching 1,000 in number. Of this total, 30,507 were whites, 29,536 were natives, 3,116 Chinese, 265 Japanese, and 158 negroes. Of the 30,507 whites, 27,307 were males.

It is difficult to ascertain with exactness the population of Nome and vicinity at the present time. Mayor Rustgard estimates the population of the city during the winter of 1902 and 1903 to have been about 3,000; that of the Nome mining district about 1,000, and that on the whole of Seward Peninsula there might have been a population of 8,000 during the winter months. In the spring and summer it is probable that about 5,500 people come into this district, and about the same number depart in the autumn. This indicates a marked decrease in population of Nome since the census of 1900, which, as it appears, was taken during what is known as the "rush" of that year. The same condition is noted in Skagway, which in 1900 had a population of 3,117, but which now amounts to only about 1,200. On the other hand, there had been an increase of population in other portions of Alaska, particularly in southeastern Alaska; but from the best data obtainable by the committee they are of the opinion that the permanent white population of Alaska to day will not exceed 20,000.

NATIVE POPULATION.

The native population in Alaska appears by the census taken in 1900 to have been 29,536. Of these the Thlinkets of southeastern Alaska number about 4,000, and are a comparatively hardy class of people. Their condition has been on the whole improved by contact with the whites, and the outlook for the younger generation is brightened by rays of promise. On Annette Island is found the Metlakahtla Mission, under the direction of Father Duncan, with which are connected about 800 Haida Indians who immigrated from British Columbia. This is a most prosperous community. The village is well laid out, the houses neatly constructed and attractive in appearance. A commodious and well-designed church edifice has been erected, and schools are in operation. A sawmill and a salmon-canning establishment furnish employment for both men and women, and the community is governed by a council of natives, acting in conjunction with Father Duncan.

In the Copper River Valley are found in limited numbers the Kenartzas, and on the Yukon a considerable number of natives supposed to have had their origin on the MacKenzie. These two classes are in fairly good condition.

The two largest classes are the Aleuts, found on the southern coast of Alaska and in the Aleutian Islands, of whom it is said there may be two or three thousand, and the Eskimo, who occupy the coast of Bering Sea from Bristol Bay to the Arctic Ocean, and who are also found on St. Lawrence and other island. This is by far the most numerous class, and it may now number in the vicinity of 15,000 souls.

Of the Aleuts and Eskimos there has been a constant decrease in number since 1898, when, through the discovery of gold, the whites rushed into the territory. Hunger, exposure, and disease have wrought havoc among them. When the Russians took possession of this territory they brought with them habits and diseases demoralizing in their nature. These were quickly acquired by the natives, and are painfully manifest in their descendants at this time. Their condition was further affected by the demoralizing influences which followed the invasion of the territory by the gold hunters in 1898, and has grown constantly worse during the last five years. Their habits in life have been changed. Their game has been destroyed, or, what is just as bad for them, protected under the law. Idleness has increased, poverty has resulted, and the race, among whom pulmonary complaints abound and in which scrofula and other destroying diseases are common, have declined in strength and in power to withstand the attacks of ordi-

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nary diseases. An epidemic of measles among the Eskimos two or three years since carried them off in flocks. The death rate has been startling. Conservative men estimate the decrease in this people as high as 30 per cent. In their poverty they not only suffer, but have become a burden upon those whose charity is never sought in vain.

They are hunters by nature and habit, and before the influx of the whites were able and willing to care for themselves, but through the game laws they are wholly deprived of their chief means of maintenance. Why they should be deprived of their immemorial right to hunt at will passes the comprehension of the committee. In a territory so vast as that of Alaska, many sections of which have never been trodden by the foot of a white man, where the mountains are lofty, rugged, inaccessible, and almost impenetrable, it is folly to claim that danger of extermination or even depletion of the amount of valuable game exists at the hands of the natives.

The sea lion and the walrus are protected by their natural habitat from danger of extermination at their hands. The decrease in the number of walrus has come through their systematic slaughter by whalers, who, having failed to secure enough monsters of the deep, at one time sought the walrus for their oil. The Kodiak bear is found on Kodiak Island and on the mainland from the southern coast to the far north. They are protected by innumerable mountains not yet explored. They are large, savage, and so numerous that explorers have to defend themselves against attacks. Why they should be protected against either whites or natives is not apparent, particularly in view of the fact that attempts are being made to stock Kodiak Island with sheep and cattle, 10,000 of the former and 200 of the latter having been placed there during the last two years.

The first measure for the relief of natives, particularly the Eskimos and Aleuts, should be the absolute repeal of the game laws in as far as their provisions prohit hunting and trapping by aborigines and natives and the sale of skins so taken.

The deplorable condition of these classes is such as to demand other and further relief at the hands of Congress. Their care, oversight, and whatever assistance may be required should be assumed at once. In the opinion of the committee the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to appoint as many agents as may be found necessary to inquire into their conditions and needs and to administer relief. Appropriations should be made for this purpose.

The business of Alaska is carried on by citizens of the United States. It is claimed by them to now be a "white man's country." To all intents and purposes such is the fact. In every contest for gain the white man has been the gainer. Poverty, extreme and pitiful, prevails among these classes and develops their tendancy to disease. Death is ever present at their doors. Justice and humanity alike demand legislation for their relief.

GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.

After Alaska came into the ownership and possession of the United States, she was without civil government for many years. Her affairs were administered in part by the War, Treasury and Navy Departments. For a considerable time the only civil officer of the United States, resident there, was a collector of customs, who had his office at Sitka.

In 1884, Congress enacted what is known as the organic act for Alaska, under the provisions of which Alaska was made a land district, with a register and recorder, whose offices were located at Sitka. It also extended to the new district the laws of Oregon and the mining laws of the United States. An executive department was created and provisions made for the appointment of a governor, whose powers and duties are clearly defined. A judicial department was also created, three judicial districts being established, to each of which a judge is appointed. Appeals are taken to the circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit.

But the organic act left unaffected the authority of Congress to legislate for the district. To make clear the policy of the Government in that respect the act contained the following clause: "But there shall be no legislative assembly in said district, nor shall any delegate be sent to Congress therefrom."

In 1899, Congress adoped for Alaska a complete penal code and code of procedure, and in 1900 a civil code and a code of procedure. Both of these codes were taken from those of Oregon and California, and the wisdom of this action is manifest in the fact that there are a

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large number of precedents construing their provisions in the code States which renders the task of construing them in this jurisdiction easy and satisfactory. It is the testimony of those who have had experience in the administration of these laws that they furnish a complete system for the prevention and punishment of crime and the enforcements of civil rights and the redress of civil injuries.

Under the code of 1900, commissioners are appointed by the district judges for the precincts within their respective jurisdictions. They have the powers and the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, coroner, recorder, and probate judge. The code also provides for the municipal organization of towns, the district organization of schools, and provides for raising revenues for each.

The Fifty-seventh Congress extended the homestead laws to Alaska, giving actual settlers the right to enter 320 acres. It also provided a well-guarded system for the formation of corporations by voluntary association.

In some parts of Alaska there has now sprung up a considerable sentiment favorable to the establishment of a Territorial assembly. This sentiment is particularly noticeable in the Alexander Archipelago, but even there it is not uniform and opinions differ. The advocates of the measure urge it upon the ground that there is a sufficient population—that in intelligence and character the people are thoroughly capable of governing themselves and that the right to do this ought not to be denied.

The opponents of the measure almost invariably men who will favor the establishment of a Territorial legislature at some future time when, in their judgment, conditions shall have become so settled, the population so increased in number and fixed in character, and the taxable property of the district so great in amount that the experiment can be inaugurated with safety and without great disproportionate expense to the people. They are, however, firm in the conviction that such a time has not yet arrived and that the change, if now adopted, would be disastrous to the best interests of the people and the district.



A VERMONT SUMMER SCENE.

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FRONT ELEVATION OF THE PROPOSED NEW U. S. POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE, AT BURLINGTON, VT.

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Vermont Industries Illustrated.

Part II—MARBLE.



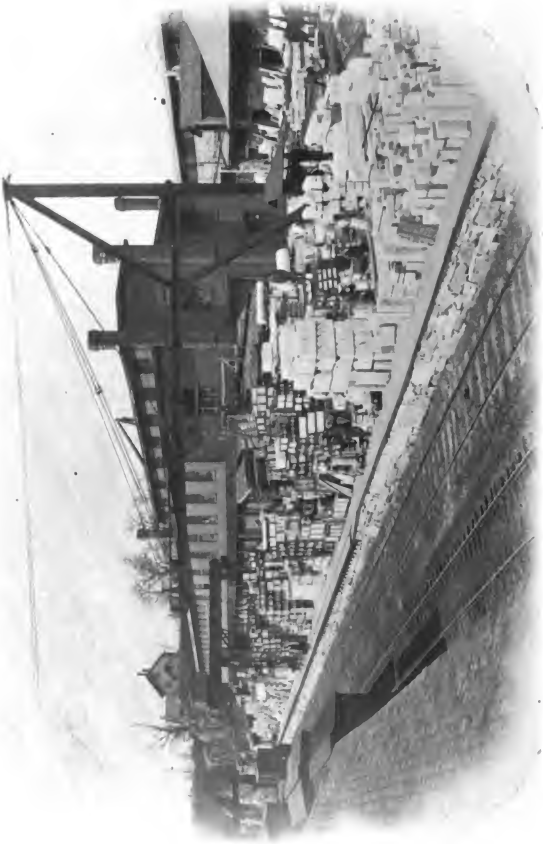
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INTERIOR VIEWS OF VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY'S WORKS, PROCTOR.



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A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

A veritable daughter of the American revolution has just died in Vermont, in the person of Mrs. Sarah Blanchard Chapman, whose home had been in Bethel since 1815.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Plainfield, N. H., Sept. 6, 1802, and was the daughter of Simon and Jemima Chapman Blanchard. Simon Blanchard was a private in the company of Captain John Bradford in the regiment of Colonel Mason Nichols. He enlisted July 19, 1777, and was discharged January 10, 1780. He moved with his family to Bethel in 1815, and here his daughter, Sarah, was married Dec. 6, 1818, to Cyrus Chapman. The father and mother lived in Bethel until their death, the mother reaching the age of 80 years. Two sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, but they all died in early and middle life. Cyrus Chapman died Sept. 2, 1874, after more than 55 years of wedded life.

A few years ago she was made an honorary member of the Ottauquechee Chapter of the Daghters of the American Revolution of Woodstock. At the time of the centennial anniversary of her birth, Sept. 6, 1902, Mrs. Chapman appeared as vigorous and strong as many a woman of seventy years. Her face showed but few wrinkles, and her form was scarcely bent.

Upon the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt to Bethel, August 30, 1903. Mrs. Chapman occupied a seat on the platform and was presented to the president.

Mrs. Chapman had always been an exceedingly busy woman. Her life had been full of work, and even in her later years her hands had seldom been idle. She was a fine knitter and many pairs of mittens had been made by her. She was very fond of reading and the bible was her favorite book, and was often seen in the window reading it by passers by.



MRS. SARAH BLANCHARD CHAPMAN,
Died at Bethel, Vt., March, 5, 1904. Aged 102.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

AND UNION VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

G. A. R. OFFICERS.

Department Commander, Capt. J. E. Eldredge, Randolph; Senior Vice-Commander, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Junior Vice-Commander, I. E Gibson, Bennington; Medical Director, C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction; Chaplain, Chas. Ross, St. Johnsbury; Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster General, B F. Bowman, Randolph.

Delegates to national encampment at Boston: J. N. Culver, Richford; Geo. Worthington, Wilmington; H. W. Hutchins, Bellows Falls; W. C. McClintock, Morrisville; John A. Sheldon, Rutland. Alternates: C. O. Davison, Greensboro; Hiram B. Wedge, Montpelier; J. A. Benedict, Poultney; Wm. H. Ward, St. Johnsbury; Milo Lyman, Rutland.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

THE 37th annual encampment of the Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic was held in Morrisville, the last week in February. There was a large attendance of delegates aud other veterans of the civil war. Gov. John G. McCullough, former congressman H. H. Powers, and other distinguished guests were also present.

The business sessions were held in the Town Hall and were presided over by Department Commander Frank Kenfield, who made the opening address, which was followed by the reading of the reports by the department officers, the appointment of committees, and general business.

The campfire proved a very enjoyable occasion to the large number present. The exercises were opened by a piano solo by Miss Watts, Commander Kenfield then introduced F. W. McGettrick of St. Albans, as the toastmaster. Responses were made by Hon. H. H. Powers of Morrisville, General O. O. Howard of Burlington, Mrs. Calista R. Jones, former National President of the W. R. C., Hon. Z. M. Mansur of Newport, Dr. E. H. Martin of New York, Col. A. L. Cheney, department commander S. of V., F. G. Butterfield of Derby, Col. H. E. Taylor of Brattleboro. the Rev. E. J. Ranslow of Swanton. The speaking program was varied by musical selections by the boys cadets, the quartette and a solo by Miss Ila Niles.

The reports presented at the convention showed that up to June, 1903, there were 101 posts in the State with 2,838 members and funds in hand of $9,098; 56 posts have relief corps and 23 have Sons of Veterans auxiliaries.

The officers, and delegates and alternates elected, are given at the head of this page.

The new department commander, Capt. J. E. Eldredge of Randolph, comes from natural fighting stock, being a direct lineal descendent of Gen. Israel Putnam, who left his plow in the field, riding the horses off to Lexington. Capt Eldredge enlisted during the rebellion, first in the 3rd regiment, Vermont volunteers June 1, '61, going from his home in Warren as a private. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16, '62, almost the first engagement in the Peninsula campaign and after a month in Libby prison was paroled May 11. August 13, '62, he was promoted second lieutenant company H, 11th Vermont volunteers, and advanced to first lieutenant in the same company Sept. 5, '62, and became captain of company H, Aug. 33,'63. He was breveted major for gallant and meritorious service on the field of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64. He was twice severely wounded, once being shot through the abdomen and given up as a hopeless case by the surgeons. But he recovered and each time went back to duty. At the battle of the Welden railroad June 23, '64, he was captured the second time, but made a thrilling escape by jumping from a moving train between Richmond and Lynchburg, and managed to work his way in safety through hostile Virginia to Acquia creek, where he built a raft and floated out to a Union gunboat. After Winchester he was stationed at Washington and was discharged as a major of the 1st Vermont heavy artillery in the defences at the capital.

After the war he was in business in South Carolina several years. He finally returned to his native town.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN.



MISS RUTH ELSA WALKER, OF NEW YORK.
(Daughter of the late Aldace F. Walker, of Rutland.)



MISS ESTELLA PLATT, OF BURLINGTON,
Photo by Burnham.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters, and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers: President, Colonel Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice-presidents, Albert Clarke and Eugene N. Foss; secretary, N. L. Sheldon; treasurer, Charles K. Darling; chaplain, William H. Davis; executive committee, Arthur L. Robinson, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah K. Clark, Wade Keyes, Elmer E. Silver, William Craig, William L. Quimby, George P. Anderson, Addison O. Denny.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. O. Proctor; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Vance; executive committee, Miss Mabel E. Boughton, Mrs. Anna S. Nichols, Mrs. O. C. Ashton.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Healey C. Akely; first vice-president, G. W. Batcheider; second vice-president, M. D. Grover; third vice-president, Elmer E. Adams; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Hosea B. Moulton; first vice-president, George R. Wales; second vice-president, Horatio N. Taplin; third vice-president, George H. Bond; recording secretary, Rev. James H. Bradford; corresponding secretary, Ernest F. Holbrook; financial secretary, Benjamin F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry T. Offterdinger; board of directors, Charles E. Fahnman, Edward R. Campbell, Aaron S. Caywood.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Crandlet; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hilliard, Robert J. Kimball, Elijah R. Kennedy, Hiram R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, George Partridge; vice-president, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO.

Officers: President, Dr. Henry C. Ingraham; vice-president, Thomas H. Noonan; secretary, Samuel B. Botsford; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplin, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Dr. De witt C. Greene, Henry W. Hill, Nelson O. Tiffany, Joseph E. Bull, Frederick Howard, Charles W. Stone, and Charles C. Farnham.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Granville C. Fiske, of Ashland; vice-presidents, Frank E. Martell, of Cambridge; John G. Bostwick, of Dorchester; P. P. Pettes, of Somerville; Thomas C. Bond, of Boston; C. H. Bradley, of Roxbury; executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, of Boston; Edgar J. Bliss, of Newton; L. A. Lamson, of Hopedale; Mansel B. Bush, of Boston; W. H. Goodnow, of North Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, D. W. Taft.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, A. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. George D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tutbell, Miss Ella R. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhonds, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Laselle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt Charles W. Mead; secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings, 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. L. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Rainey; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Barlow.

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

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FANNY ALLEN.

BY LILLIAN E. PECK.

WE hear much just now of "New Vermont" and "Greater Vermont," but are the Vermonters of to-day greater than the heroes of old who guided the young craft in statesmenship and guarded her homes and firesides; those heroes whose battle cry was "Home and the Green Hills."

Is not the spirit of the men of old living in their sons of to-day. And not they alone but the wives, mothers, sisters and even daughters of the "sires of old" live in our midst in memoriam.

The granite soldier on the hill recalls the iron willed General Ethan Allen, while the sunny, rambling hospital in the valley east bears the name of his winsome daughter.

Fanny Allen was the youngest daughter of Ethan Allen, and is said to have inherited much of his energy and force of will. In appearance she was unusually beautiful; tall, slight and graceful in form, with fair complexion and large expressive blue eyes. At eighteen, with an ease and dignity of manner beyond her years that gave evidence of the refinement and loveliness of her character she was one of the fairest daughters Vermont has ever known.

That her daughter might have the best education the new world afforded Mrs. Allen (now Mrs. Penniman) selected a convent school in Montreal as the finishing school for her daughter.

Miss Allen remained at this school for a year, returning to her step-fathers home, which at that time was the Penniman farm in Colchester, near the high bridge. Dr. Penniman was the only father Fanny really knew, as her own father died when she was quite young; and well and kindly had he filled the father's place.

Great was the consternation and indignation of her family and friends when, soon after coming home Fannie announced her wish, indeed her determination, to return to Canada and continue her studies with the intention of taking the veil and adopting the Catholic religion.

Catholicism was not then as well known in Vermont as now, and far from favorably thought of. If she had announced her intention of going to perdition it could not have created more excitement in the family.

To opposition and entreaty alike she was deaf, calmly and steadily adhering to her determination. At last her mother thinking it but a girl's whim and largely due to the influence of the past year, asked that her daughter remain with her for a year and enjoy the home life, promising that if at the end of that time she still so earnestly wished to return to Montreal she would give her consent. To this Fanny acquiesced.

The year that followed was one of even more than usual gaiety, and colonial society never lacked brilliancy. Dr. Penniman, a man of intellect and culture was a royal host, and now put forth his best efforts in order to keep his foster-daughter.

Into all the festivities that followed Fanny entered heartily, and with evident enjoyment. Beautiful, brilliant, sparkling with wit, she seemed particularly fitted to shine as a star in the social world of the new State. One and another of the American cities were visited by Dr. and Mrs. Penniman, that their daughter might have the benefits of travel and sight-seeing. In every place they were most cordially received and the young beauty courted and feted by young and old alike.

It was a labor of loss, for at the close of the year—on the very day it is said—Fanny came to her mother claiming the fulfillment of her promise, saying that she had fulfilled hers. Seeing that her determination was firm as ever Mrs. Penniman, although almost heartbroken no longer opposed her wish.

Soon after, accompained by her father and mother, Fanny Allen returned to Montreal to resume her studies preparatory to entering a convent. The Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph was her choice, and here she entered as a novice, later taking the veil.

That the daughter of Ethen Allen should take such a step caused much comment

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throughout the United States, and at the time of her profession, in 1810, many Americans went to attend the ceremony. It is said that for years Americans visiting Montreal always called at the convent to see the beautiful Vermont Nun who was the daughter of their revered hero.

In the convent hospital Fanny Allen spent the remainder of her life, ministering to the sick and serving God in what seemed to her the best way. That a person of so much life and energy could be content in such a life may seem strange to some; but we are told that she threw all her energies into her work and that no task in sick room or kitchen was too menial for her to perform in caring for her patients.

Some years ago on a part of the Pennimen farm, her girlhood's home, a hospital was built and named Hotel Dieu of Fanny Allen, in memory of the first sister of mercy from Vermont.

As the influence of her father's vigorous life is still felt over Vermont's Green Hills, so through her valleys breathes the sweet ministering spirit of Ethen Allen's daughter.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD.

The next number or two of this magazine will be exclusively devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont residing outside of the Green Mountain State. Histories of the different Vermont societies and sketches of the officers, and also of other prominent Vermonters, with portraits, will be published.

Brief articles regarding these societies, or items concerning Vermonters in other States, are solicited for publication in these special numbers. Copy should be received at this office as early as April 5 in order to be available. Subscribers of THE VERMONTER are requested to call the attention of all who do not take this magazine to the special features noted above.

VERMONT FOR YOUNG VERMONTERS

Is the title of a text book in history and civil government for use in the grammar grades, by Miss Miriam I. Kimball, of the Montpelier Seminary. The book is to be published by D. Appleton & Company, and is intended for use as a supplementary reader, as well as a text book in the subject of history. It will soon be out of press.

Miss Kimball has received helpful assistance, in the way of suggestions and review of the manuscript, from the Hon. William P. Dillingham, the Hon. James L. Martin, F. A. Howland, Esq., Ex Governor Pingree and Mrs. Pingree, and from teachers and other friends in all parts of the State.

The book complete will contain some 350 pages, and in quality of manufacture, in illustration, and in scope and treatment of material, it is understood that it will at least stand unexcelled. Such a book will be welcomed, not only in the schools of the State, but by Vermonters generally, both at home and abroad.

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54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, [mutual.] Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,383.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.37
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,559.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,156.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,029,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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A STATE MAGAZINE



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DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.86
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
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The Vermonter.

The material for these articles will be furnished by the officers of the score or more societies, and also by Vermonters who are not members.

The initial number will be exclusively devoted to Vermont societies, and supplementary articles will appear in successive numbers during the balance of the current year. These special articles will be of great interest and value to every Vermonter residing outside of this State, and in the aggregate the numbers for the balance of 1904, will form a complete history of Vermont societies in the United States.

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It is contemplated to make the May VERMONTER a "Vermont Societies" number.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. APRIL, 1904. No. 9.

The Connecting of Miss Agnes.

BY SYLVIA H. BLISS.

PEOPLE wondered exceedingly when it was announced that Miss Agnes was to have a telephone. Not that she could ill afford it. Oh no! Miss Agnes was reputed to be "considerally well off for those parts," the locality designated being the village of Hopedell, and the surrounding farm land. But the utility of her investment was apparent to no one, and in Hopedell use was the measure applied to all activities involving expenditure of money.

"And a telephone costs, I tell ye," said Farmer Andrews. "Take the poles, and the wire, and the instrument, and the putting of it in, and it comes to a darn sight more than I can ever get out of it."

"Mighty handy in case of sickness," remarked his nearest neighbor.

"Sickness, yes. But we ain't sick once in a dog's age, and when we be—by gosh we'll use your telephone."

The laugh was on Farmer Andrews and he joined heartily. When the noise had subsided he continued:

"I've always thought that Agnes Town was a pretty level-headed woman, not over and above talkative and a little mite close, but them ain't the worst of failin's in a woman. But to put in a telephone when she don't want to talk to anybody and don't appear to want anybody to talk to her, is to my mind tarnal poor judgment."

Up on the ball ground before the game began the same topic furnished conversation for a group of young people, merry and loquacious as only youth with the prospect of sport ahead can be. The ground was level and poor soiled bearing only scant grass, and thrifty sorrel whose acid leaves the children, racing and tumbling about, were eating with relish. The fir grove whose shadows gradually encroached on the sunny field sent spicy orders to refresh the waiting crowd which was continually augmented by arrivals on foot and in all sorts and conditions of vehicles.

"Whatever Miss Agnes wants of a telephone passes my comprehension," said a laughing girl.

"I s'pose she knows her own business," said another.

"Knows her own business! That's right." This from a jovial lad "And she wants to know other folks' business too. That's what she wants her telephone for."

"For shame Arthur. Miss Agnes is awfully proper and polite."

"I don't blame her any if she does listen," said a round faced comfortable girl. "If we lived alone I guess we'd listen every chance we got."

"Guess you won't have a chance to try it Nell," said the jovial boy.

"Why, I'd like to know."

"Somebody won't let you," was the quick reply amid general laughter, while Nell tossed her head with flushed cheeks and pouting lips.

Meanwhile Miss Agnes proceeded with her arrangements entirely oblivious of criticism. Her section of the line was completed in quite as good time as were those of her neighbors, and she chose cedar posts as being most durable though tamarack cost less by nearly half.

The Accommodation Telephone Line was well named. It wandered obligingly over hill and through valley, north, east, south, and west, accommodating whomsoever would put up a half mile of wire. Miss Agnes' house was the last in the village on the road leading to Hopedell Mountain. The directors of the Accommodation Company had not thought of including her in the list of those called upon to aid in establishing the line, but she chanced

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to be in her garden weeding a bed of mignonette one afternoon as they came down after canvassing the mountain, and half in jest they stated their project with the result that one July day Abner Henderson and Jack Adams came with tools, wire, and instrument and connected Miss Agnes with the world.

"We've made something of a muss here," Abner said ruefully, glancing at the kitchen floor which bore traces of muddy boots. The sink doors stood open, and pots and pans, hastily removed to allow the ground wire to be attached to the water-pipe, were piled confusedly about.

Miss Agnes rose from brushing up a little heap of plastering and glanced at the handsome instrument in the corner.

"I do not mind it in the least," she said cordially. "I expected it." She was a small woman whom loosened waving hair and beautiful garments would have rendered attractive.

Abner picked up a coil of wire and laid it with his hammer and screw-driver on the table.

"Now we'll see how it works," he said rubbing his hands. "Looks mighty neat anyway, just a match for your woodwork. Who you want to talk with Miss Agnes?"

"Oh! you talk first."

"Pshaw! You must open the ball. Here's the minister's ring, three short and one long. He'll be a good one to begin on."

"No, no," Miss Agnes said affrightedly. "I want to wait."

All the joy was gone from her face and she was so genuinely alarmed that Abner said good naturedly:

"All right, I'll talk to him, and after I get home I'll call you up and you can have the first interview with me."

The bell rang energetically and Miss Agnes waited breathlessly, her hand on her bosom. Silence prevailed and she looked inquiringly at Abner.

"I'll try again," he said reassuringly.

An instant's pause, then clear and strong came the response. Tears rushed to Miss Agnes' eyes and she drew a long quivering breath as Abner explained:

"I've just put in a telephone for Miss Agnes Town and she wants to see if it's O. K."

Mr. Powers' voice came distinct and cordial. "Tell Miss Agnes I can hear perfectly and I congratulate her upon the successful opening of communication."

"I heard," Miss Agnes said joyously. She had listened to the bell in the store but never before had a voice reached her ears by wire.

Abner hung up the receiver and handed her a paper.

"Here are all the calls," he said, "and I'll put yours here at the bottom. There you are, two short and three long at your service. Now when I call you up just give one little ring, then take down the receiver and listen."

"I will, and thank you very much for your kindness."

With this little word Miss Agnes redeemed their business transaction from all trace of sordidness.

Left alone she began busily to put her kitchen in order but paused affrightedly as the bell rang. What if it were her call? Her unaccustomed ear had not distinguished the rhythm of the ring and she waited with palpitating heart. It came again, two short and one long. She hastily consulted her list; the doctor's call.

"Oh, I wonder who is sick!" she thought as the answer came; but her New England conscience would in no wise permit her to listen. She would as soon have opened a letter addressed to another.

People were extremely social that afternoon, and the little woman presently ceased to start nervously at each tinkle of the bell. She would pause in her work in suspense until the answering ring, nod with satisfaction when it came, consult her directory, and with a joyous sense of being on the line, resume work.

"It's going to be a great comfort," she said.

Miss Agnes' bashful childhood had been followed by a shy womanhood. The terror of visitors at school before whom she must recite was upon her yet when memory was active. She was not conscious of diffidence. Our most characteristic traits are so completely and indistinguishably a portion of ourselves that we are often unaware of their existence. It is the good quality for which we strive and the bad trait partially eliminated with which we are best acquainted. Miss Agnes would have earnestly denied the charge of bashfulness and the same day have gone a mile out of her way to avoid an encounter with a stranger.

Her people had been greatly respected; her

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father, for many years the chief physician of the town; her mother, gentle and gracious, who had ministered no less beneficently, though to a smaller circle; and her brothers, active in the social and business life of Hopedell, now married and living in the far West.

The daughter, roused from her peaceful, studious life by her double bereavement, endeavored to carry on in some degree the ministry laid down by her father and mother, but a remark which she overheard in disparagement of her qualities as nurse, and the selfsame day the sight of a handful of pansies left to wither by the road side by a careless child to whom she had given them, wounded the sensitive heart almost past healing, and she returned to her books from thenceforth maintaining few beyond business relations with the outer world. A lover of the best in literature, in touch with the scientific and theological thought of the day, and the possessor of a garden which, for variety and productiveness excelled all others in Hopedell, her days were not without interest and happiness.

Not the most discerning of the villagers had detected a romantic passage in Miss Agnes' life, but she had nevertheless mingled sufficiently with her fellows to feel the compelling touch of other lives, and her well-worn volume of Emerson opened readily at the concluding paragraph of the essay on Love.

When her kitchen had regained its accustomed orderly aspect Miss Agnes, dish in hand, went to the garden for strawberries. That garden! A fairy would have reveled in it. Abner Henderson came each spring and plowed, manured, and cultivated the stretch of ground at the back and at the east side of the house, planted potatoes and made ready a few beds for the seed. Miss Agnes did the rest.

The products ranged in nice gradation from potatoes and onions to mignonette and forget-me-nots. There were a half dozen cabbage plants and as many of celery, already hinting of coming white crispness; pale lettuce contrasting with darker green spinach; a summer squash vine nodding to its winter relative across rows of beets and round white turnips protruding from the ground: a root of parsley and another of cress; pea-vines valiantly striving to outgrow the sweet corn; tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and parsnips.

Let me whisper just here, lest Miss Agnes be set down as an epicure, that her primary and chief joy in her garden lay in the fact of her love of nature and sympathy with the law of growth. She bent with almost maternal tenderness above a wee plantlet pricking through the warm brown soil, and its blossoming was to her as the dawn of intelligence in a child's eyes to its mother.

She made no use of her father's discarded medicine chest. That nook by the fence, fragrant with spearmint, wormwood, sage, peppermint, and catnip was her sole dispensary. The long rows of gooseberry, currant, raspberry, and blackberry vines planted by her father had dwindled to but a few bushes of each, yet furnishing, in conjunction with her strawberries, cherries, plums, and apples, an ample supply for her simple wants.

Narrow paths, worn hard by her daily walks in search of weeds, ran hither and thither among the numberless little plots of quickening flowers, fruits and vegetables; occasionally a bird flashed from tree to tree hinting at a home in the leaves, and a ripple of song played for a moment above the subtle harmonies of the insects' hum. In a quiet way much was doing in Miss Agnes' garden that July afternoon.

As she sat hulling her strawberries in the warm golden light her call came sharply and decisively. Hastily wiping her hands and glancing in the mirror she approached the 'phone in the spirit of an orator facing his first audience. She took down the receiver saying faintly, "Hello!" Suddenly she bethought herself and replacing the receiver, rang delicately.

"Hello!" she said again.

"Hello! Is that you Miss Agnes?" came Ab's voice.

"Yes, I'm right here."

"I don't quite understand you. This is Ab Henderson. Can you hear me?"

"Yes, just as distinctly as if you were in the next room. How did you find your mother?"

Ab made no reply. After a moment's silence his voice came again.

"Mrs. Andrews is going to have an instrument put in to-morrow, so there'll be another you can talk to. Can you hear me? Speak a little louder please."

Just then a rollicking voice broke in.

"Having sort of a one-sided conversation ain't you Ab? Guess the old lady ain't to home."

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"That is all Miss Agnes, Good-by," Ab said hastily, and the little woman, her knees trembling beneath her, sank into a chair, tears streaming from her eyes.

"Oh, I can't make him hear. I can't make him hear. It is of no use to me," she whispered despairingly. "How they all will laugh."

Miss Agnes seldom cried now even at funerals. She was startled and ashamed at her weakness and with a determined effort regained her self control and turned resolutely to the shining instrument.

"What was the trouble?" she queried. Other people can use you. Why not I?"

She took the receiver down once more. No mistake there. Then her eyes found the transmitter. She had not even thought of it before. Ab was a tall man and had left it as he used it. She was a short woman and had spoken low and timidly. The transmitter just touched her forehead.

"What a fool," said Miss Agnes with a sudden lightening of her heart.

Supper of strawberries and cream, sweet bread and butter, and dark moist gingerbread was by no means a gloomy meal with the bell jingling merrily the while giving one a delicious sense of companionship. Were they not all talking through her house?

The dishes washed themselves while she dallied with an almost overmastering desire to make use of her new acquisition. She was fascinated, but to a greater degree, as by the sight of a new book or the odor of an unhandled magazine. The machine was a door which opened everywhere, the abiding place of an assemblage of delightful possibilities, an avenue enticing her to go forth.

Two short and three long rings broke in upon her reverie. No blunder now. With firmly set lips Miss Agnes deliberately responded and entered without delay into conversation with the minister, Mr. Powers.

"This is my little girl's birthday and she wants to celebrate it by talking over the line," he said after a few pleasant words.

"Is that you, Miss Agnes?" came in sweet tones.

"Yes Lily. How old are you to-day?"

"Four years old the eighth of July. That's this day."

"And have you had a pleasant time to-day?"

"The nicest of ever. I got a doll and a book and oh, lots of things."

"I am glad. I should like to see the' doll. Is it a large one?"

"Oh! 'bout so big. See?"

"She can't see, Lily," said Mr. Powers.

"Oh! I forgot." With a gurgle of laughter. "You must come over and see it. Will you to-morrow?"

"Yes Lily, I will."

There was a pause and then a confused sound and a strange voice.

"Wait a moment, please, Miss Agnes. Someone else wishes to speak," said Mr. Powers.

Should she listen? Was it polite? But Mr. Powers had commanded and she presently caught words which chained her attention.

"No, Alice isn't any better. Say Mrs. Brown you don't know of any ripe red raspberries anywhere do you? Alice is awful hungry for 'em. Seem's if nothing else will satisfy her."

"Why no, unless there's some up on the Martin place or in the Harding pasture. Have you been there?"

"Yes, and there isn't one ripe or near it. The frost and the dry spell set them back."

"I've got some canned ones; if they'll do any good you're welcome to as many as she wants."

"Thank you, but we've got plenty of those. She can't eat them."

"I'll bring the very first ones I can find. Give her my love. That's all. Good-by."

"Are you there, Miss Agnes?"

"Yes, Mr. Powers."

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but Mrs. Powers wanted me to remind you of the lecture to-morrow evening. We are sure you will enjoy it."

"Thank you, I think I shall attend it."

"This telephone is a marvelous thing, isn't it? I look for great results from its universal use. Good night."

Miss Agnes did not according to her usual custom, spend the evening with book in hand. Half occupied with a bit of sewing her mind was active with plans worthy of her mother, for the burden of incapacity and social alienation was lifting. Thrice she left her seat and all but called Ellen Marvin.

"I won't disturb her and Alice this evening," she concluded each time.

Emerson's atmosphere was too clear and cold for this gala night. The doors between

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bedroom and kitchen were left open and in the darkness Miss Agnes felt the humanity of each ring.

"Oh dear," she thought, as the doctor's call resounded, "I wish I didn't know that."

Then her face relaxed in smiles.

"Probably it is Mrs. Strong in one of her spells," and with a vision of her neighbor in the clutches of hypochondria she fell asleep.

It was a living, human thing which greeted her in the morning; she actually nodded to the shining box, but bravely resisted its allurements until after breakfast. Then she rang up Ellen Marvin.

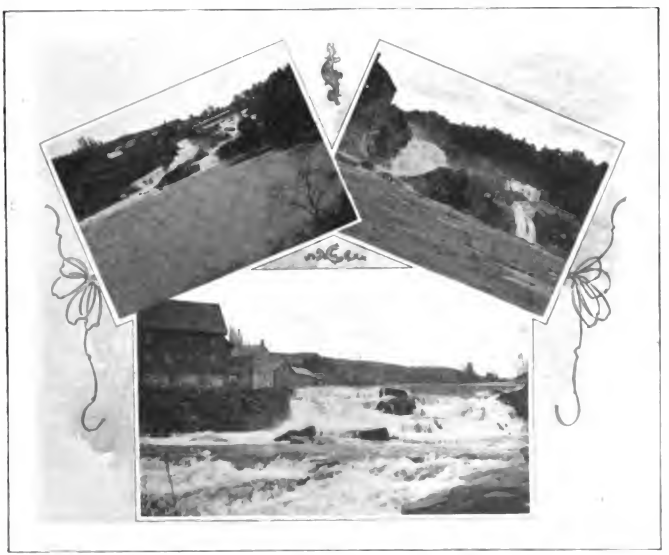
"This is Agnes Town."

"Yes, I had my instrument put in yesterday. You must excuse me for overhearing your conversation with Mrs. Brown last night. I was talking with Lily Powers and Mr. Powers told me to wait a moment so I heard that Alice wanted some raspberries. I have some put up whole without sugar and they taste much like the fresh fruit. They have a beautiful color and you can even see the little hairs on them. May I bring some over this morning?"

"Oh! it will be no trouble. I shall be very glad to help Alice. That is all. Good-by."

A great wave of strength, of capability, and benevolence swept into the soul of Miss Agnes as she stood for a moment looking out over the cluster of homes which made up the village of Hopedell. From how many had she been withholding her goods and her life?

That night after the lecture, when the door was locked and the clock wound, Miss Agnes went to the telephone and taking down the receiver, held it, not to her ear, but to her lips.



FALLS ON THE LAMOILLE RIVER AT FAIRFAX.

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A Vermont Genius.

JAMES WILSON, THE FIRST AMERICAN GLOBE-BUILDER.

BY L. P. TUCKER.

IN 1719 New England received its third colony of non-English settlers. It was a company of one hundred and twenty Scotch Presbyterian families, from the north of Ireland, who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Among them was an ancestor and namesake of James Wilson, the first maker of American globes. Though not of the same stock as the pilgrims of Plymouth or the Englishmen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony they were of the same religious faith. Like the Pilgrims their settlement in America was their second migration. The former came from England to America by way of Holland. The Londonderry settlers tracked their route from Argyleshire in Scotland to the new world by a halt in Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, whence their ancestors had migrated for conscience sake in 1612. Though of Irish nationality they were of Scottish blood. An alien people, an antagonistic faith, and a despotic king made their surroundings far from congenial. In 1688 the city of Londonderry endured one of the most bitter seiges of English history. It lasted for one hundred and five days till relieved by the armies of King William. The beseiged were reduced to the necessity of paying a six pence for a mouse and a shilling for a a rat for food. Religious intolerance at length drove the colony loose from their moorings in 1718. The subsequent year they landed in Boston, whence they scattered, some going to Casco Bay, others to Dracut, but the most to Londonderry, New Hampshire.

They were worthy to match their faith and valor with their English neighbors in the Massachusetts Bay colony, though the latter were the associates of Cromwell and Pym and Hampden. They were remarkable for intelligence, for coarage, for frankness to a fault. Their honor was as bright as their valor. They were high minded and chivalrous. They fought for their homes against the red men and for their liberties against their king. They were devout and religious, fun loving and grotesque. Their valor they learned of the Scotch Covanenter, their fun of the Irish peasant. From this colony sprang John Stark and William Gregg, who fought at Bennington. Among their descendants were Horace Greeley and the Honorable James W. Patterson.

Among the colony which went from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, in 1612, was James Wilson. Among the colony who settled in Nutfield, now Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719, was his son, Alexander Wilson and his grandson. James Wilson, a young



JAMES WILSON, INVENTOR OF THE GLOBE.
(From Ballou's Pictorial of Mar. 7, 1857.)

man of nineteen years. Alexander Wilson had braved the terrors of the seige of Londonderry. Father and son settled in what was known as the South range. Here James Wilson married Janet Taggard. His wife reached the mature age of ninety-seven years. Before her eye grew dim or her natural force abated she gathered around her chair thirteen children, ninety-one grand children, one hundred and forty-six great-grand children and ten great great-grand-children. All told, the censns of direct descendants that gathered at Janet Wilson's coffin was two hundred and

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sixty souls. Among her sons who took his father's name, James Wilson, who was born in 1733. He followed the occupation of a farmer. Into his home were born four sons, James, born March 15, 1763, and Robert, David and Samuel. There were several daughters. The oldest son James, worked on his father's farm till he reached the age of seventeen years. His education consisted of slices of the three R's gained at fitful intervals at the district schools, with other slices of the Westminster Catechism learned from his heroic grandmother, Janet Wilson, the whole being sandwiched together with bits of scientific lore gleaned surruptitously from borrowed books. His mother was Miss McDuffee, a descendant of Martha McDuffee, who distinguished herself in the seige of Londonderry, in Ireland, by distributing corn which was saved by her sagacity till all other food had disappeared. For this heroism she earned the title, "Matchless Martha."

Together with his cousin, James McDuffee, young Wilson learned the trade of blacksmith, of his uncle, Daniel McDuffee, working at spare minutes and odd intervals. He became a proficient workman. Blacksmithing was his avocation—farming was his vocation. After a romantic marriage to a young lady whom another man had courted, and being sued for the value of the rings and other gifts the first lover had bestowed upon his fickle sweetheart, the migratory instinct took him and he bought a tract of a hundred acres of land in Francistown, New Hampshire. He built a log house there, which he made his home for a time. From there he went back to the Londonderry settlement.

He early received a passion for the manufacture of artificial globes. Not one had ever been made in America. The few of English manufacture were expensive and imperfect. Even these Wilson had never seen. He began the process of globe manufacture in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in an old shop, which was recently standing. How far he proceeded with his invention in that place is not known.



A PAIR OF GLOBES MADE BY JAMES WILSON.

Early in the summer of 1795 he started for Bradford, Vermont, to visit his shopmate and cousin, James McDuffee, who had moved there. The Ox-bows of the Connecticut, including the towns of Bradford and Newbury, in Vermont, and Haverhill and Piermont in New Hampshire, forming the Coos Country had been

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visited by John Stark and Amos Eastman—the former from Londonderry—prisoners of the Indians, in 1752. Two years later a permanent settlement was formed. The great fertility of this garden of New England had attracted thither a numerous population. Saw mills had been built and were in operation. Two churches were dedicated and were served by settled pastors. In 1786, the year after the settlement there of James Wilson, a public library was chartered for the town of Bradford by the legislature of Vermont, upon the petition of thirty-four of the citizens of the town. It was the first public library chartered in Vermont. The first one in Massachusetts was only two years older. Forty-one years earlier the first white adventurer had stumbled upon an Indian fort in these Coos meadows. Already a hardy civilization had taken hold upon these fertile and inviting fields. The White Mountains and the Green Mountains united there their peculiar charms. Moosilauke and Wright's Mountain guarded this pioneer settlement at the mouth of Wait's River. The settlers were from Bradford, Newbury and Londonderry, New Hampshire. Their descendants have been renowned in church and State and for bringing the "Oregon" around the Cape. It was a congenial atmosphere for an industrious and studious man like James Wilson.

Hither Wilson started on foot. Passing the sites of Manchester and Concord he trudged through Boscaween, fresh with its memories of Indian massacres, passed Franklin in which lived Daniel Webster, a lad of fourteen years then fitting for college. Here he left the Penmigawassett and Baker rivers, which the pioneers to Coos had threaded forty years before and went over the rise of hills to Enfield and the Macomy River, and touched the Connecticut river at Hanover. Here he had a friend by the name of Mittemore, a student in Dartmouth College, whom he desired to visit. Personal friendship, however, was only a cloak for a sinster move. This college must possess some school globes. To see them would satisfy him. Though his friend tried to gratify his curiosity and display the globes the door to the room which contained them was locked and Wilson's only examination of their mechanism was from a peep through the key-hole. From Hanover Wilson walked to Bradfords twenty-four miles.

Struck with the beauty and fertility of the country he bought, July 7th, 1795, of John McDuffee, the McDuffee Ferry between Bradford and Haverhill. The deed is recorded on Grafton County register, book 22, page 447. On the twenty-seventh day of the same month he bought a lot of land of Colonel May, of Bradford, as appears from the Bradford town records. In the deed he is described as a resident of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Bringing his goods and family meanwhile for a permanent residence in Bradford he bought, the subsequent December, of James McDuffee a lot of ninety-two acres adjoining the lot previously bought of Colonel May. For this land he paid twenty-two pounds, lawful money, and earned the money by making axes during the winter. In the deed of this lot he is described as a resident of Bradford, formerly of Londonderry, New Hampshire. These lots constitute the farm now owned by B. F. Chamberlain. They are situated about one mile northwest of Bradford village on the road leading through the Fair Ground toward West Newbury. In a shop which is now standing as part of the farm barns, James Wilson completed his first globe—the first artificial globe made in America. The shop was made of rough boards. It was built by Wilson assisted by his neighbors. Large windows faced the east and overlooked the Connecticut River.

His meager knowledge of geography, grammar and astronomy he found to be inadequate. He needed to master the natural sciences in order to perfect his globes. Accordingly he went to Ryegate, Vermont, and purchased of Hugh Somers the Britannica Encyclopædia, the third edition, published in 1788 in eighteen volumes, sheep. For these books he paid one hundred and thirty dollars in cash, which took his last dollar. From their study he became proficient in his knowledge of the natural sciences as they were then taught.

In 1796 he completed his first globe. It was a block of wood covered with paper upon which was traced with a pen the outlines of the geographical divisions. He next covered the balls with paper, several layers being glued together, traced the outlines in ink upon the surface, then cut the paper into hemispheres and removed it after which he glued it together. Thus the problem of making light, portable globes was solved. The question of printing his maps next arose. He procured

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material and without a teacher did his copper plate engraving making his own projection. This was a task of three hundred days. The globe making was simple compared with this of engraving. At his own forge he made his engraving tools. He made the presses for printing the maps and then turned printer and got them off the forms. He turned the meridians, made the bars, finished the frames and composed the varnish. In fact he did all the work in brass, in wood and in printing. Not only so but he made the machinery with which he did the work. After completing the plate, which cost him a year of time, he made a trip to Boston to visit Dr. Morse, who was then preparing "Morse's Geography." There he found he had made an error in his plan of projection. This was by far the most difficult matter in the process of globe manufacture. The problem was to get a true proportion of meridans upon a globular surface. It has tried the skill of the greatest mathematicians. He was obliged to solve it alone in his rural blacksmith shop. His first effort had failed. He tried in vain to procure information about engraving while upon the Boston trip. The old plates were worthless and he threw them away. But, undaunted, with no resources but his ingenuity, he sold his only cow, borrowed a little money which his wife had saved, bought more plate and went at it again. This time he was successful.

His next step was to place his globes upon the market. How early this was done is unknown. On a stray leaf of an account book now in existence he made in his own handwriting the following entry: "Jan. 18th, 1810, sold Mr. Wellman 1 globe. Jan. 25 sold Judge Niles 1 globe.". Upon the same leaf is the record preceding the above of the sale of seventeen globes with the names of the purchasers, but no date is attached to the sale. That matter depends upon an entry upon a preceding page of the account book, which, unfortunately, is missing. Following these sales of January, 1810, he records the sales of eleven more upon the same sheet without giving date and then writes, "Nov. 1st, 1810, Mr. Melindy of Amherst, 1 globe." As early as 1810 he had reached a proficiency and speed which were supplying the market with globes at fifty dollars per pair. The small unpainted blacksmith shop had become a globe factory which was throwing off its products as far as



SITE OF THE ORIGINAL SHOP WHERE IN BRADFORD, VT., THE FIRST AMERICAN GLOBES WERE MADE.

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Amherst and paralyzing the heart of the English globe trade in America.

Mr. Wilson bought his paper of William Wells, of Boston. As early as 1813 he had extended his market for globes as far as Boston. The evidence for this is an autograph letter of Mr. Wells to Mr. Wilson dated July 26th, 1813. His new edition of celestial globes made at that time had the Greek letters affixed to the groups of the stars, and were furnished with a new horizon. The frames and brass work were very neat. The frames were of ash. Each globe was furnished with a brass quadrant and the screw at the bottom could be easily turned with the fingers without a screw driver. Each globe was packed in a pine box of material half an inch in thickness planed and dovetailed, with hinges and clasp. At that date he was furnishing globes in half dozen lots and at prices lower than those of English make. This Yankee genius without instructor or pattern, assistant or partner, had become an inventor and globe manufacturer.

In 1816 he bought a farm on the North Plain, in Bradford, where he built a one and one-half story brick house in which he spent the rest of his life. The house was burned in July, 1901.

The demand for globes became too great for the capacity of his Bradford shop and he formed a co-partnership with his son, John Wilson, of Albany, New York, March 10, 1818. By the terms of the contract James Wilson was to furnish the material and receive one-half of the profits, while John Wilson was to manage the business and receive the remainder of the profits. In the factory at 110 Washington street, Albany, J. Wilson & Son made globes of three, nine, and thirteen inches of diameter. Their market price ranged from five dollars to fifty-five dollars per pair. They were mounted on mahogany pedestal stands and were furnished with compasses. Great pains were taken with the plates for these globes to make them elegant as well as useful, and in point of accuracy and execution they were represented to be equal and in many respects superior to those manufactured in Europe. The terrestrial globe was as critically correct as the most recent and authentic surveys could contribute to make it. The tracks of the various circumnavigators were carefully delineated, together with the then recent discoveries of Parry and Franklin. The geographical divisions of the Western Hemisphere were much more accurate than on the imported globes. The several states and territories of the United States were correctly divided by dotted lines and variously colored so as to be easily distinguished. The thirteen inch celestial globe contained five thousand stars carefully compiled and laid down from the latest and most approved astronomical tables and reduced according to the procession of the equinoxes to that present date.

By the New York Mechanic and Scientific Institution for the Encouragement of American Manufactures, a discretionary premium was awarded to a pair of the thirteen inch globes made by J. Wilson and Sons. The report said, "The elegance and excellence of these articles are deserving of high commendation." In a book entitled, "A New Treatise on the use of Globes, etc.,,' by Thomas Keith, revised and corrected by Robert Adriae, Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers College, published in 1826, appeared the following reference to J. Wilson and Sons' globes: "The tracks and discoveries of Columbus, Cook, Vancover, Butler, Phipps, Parry, and others are carefully delineated. The geographical divisions are taken from the latest charts. The celestial contains the names of several constellations not to be found on any other globes."

In December, 1827, a pair of these globes was exhibited in the United States Library in Washington. The public was assured that James Wilson was the original manufacturer of globes in this country and had brought the art to such a degree of perfection as to supersede altogether the necessity for importations of that article. Members of Congress, as friends of American production and ingenuity, were respectfully invited to examine the globes.

Mr. Wilson lived till March 26th, 1855. He died at the ripe age of ninety-three years. Till his death his eye was undimmed and his natural force not abated. His last feat was the manufacture of a Planetarium for exhibiting the movements of the heavenly bodies—the seasons—day and night, and the procession of the equinoxes. This was arranged by a series of wooden balls that revolved by turning a crank. This machine was constructed after Mr. Wilson was eighty-three years old, and he did the engraving for the plates for printing the signs of the Zodiac. He had been for many years official engraver for the Haverhill, New Hampshire, bank.

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Mr. Wilson was thrice married. His first wife was Molly Holland, who left one son, James, who settled in Virginia. His next wife was Sarah Donaldson, who left eight children. Her sons were the ones who engaged in the globe business with their father, One was a miniature painter and another became an engraver. His last marriage was to Agnes McDuffee, who had five children, all of whom reached mature years.

James Wilson inherited the qualities of the Londonderry colonists. With industry he combined integrity, plainess of speech and robustness of form. His patriotism led him to enlist with the Minute Men in the Revolutionary war before he was old enough to be accepted. His appreciation of education won by hardship though his had been, led him to be one of Bradford Academy in 1820 and to serve with honor as its vice-president.

This robust Vermont farmer and blacksmith deserves this tardy honor for projecting a great American enterprise. To the Green Mountain State belongs the belated honor of being the theater of his operations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A VALUABLE WORK.

A valuable addition has recently been made to the bibliography of Vermont by the publication of the records of conventions in the New Hampshire Grants for the Independence of Vermont. This interesting historical work was arranged and published by Senator Redfield Proctor and contains reproductions in facsimile from original manuscripts in the Library of Congress, written and attested by Jonas Fay, clerk of the conventions, with other documents and an explanatory statement. The original documents were lost for many years, and were recently discovered in Washington.

The volume contains some 50 plates reproducing official records and documents relating to the conventions of 1776 and 1777 and about 20 pages of explanatory text. The work forms an attractive folio printed in brown ink on heavy book paper and substantially bound in cloth and feltine. Senator Proctor has rendered the people of Vermont a great service in securing the preservation of these important historical records and reproducing them for reference in permanent form.

TO OBSERVE OLD HOME WEEK.

Old Home Week will be observed this year by a number of towns, including some that have had no celebration of this festival since 1901. The week designated by the Legislature for the annual celebration is the one in which the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington occurs—August 16. This year, therefore, Old Home Week will be during the week beginning Sunday, August 14.

The celebration of this festival was at first marked by elaborate exercises and spectacular demonstrations involving the expenditure of much money, which discouraged many towns from subsequently observing the occasion. The sober second thought of the people in many communities regarding the proper celebration of Old Home Week has crystalized into a form in which the personal and social features predominates. The true spirit of Old Home Week seems to be most appropriately and satisfactorily illustrated by making the celebration a reunion of former and present residents of a town or city in which the latch string hangs out from every house and a simple program of exercises is the order of the day.

AN UNIQUE MAP.

The next number of THE VERMONTER will contain a full page map of the United States showing the location and population by states of native born Vermonters at present residing outside of this State. This map will prove of much interest to every one born in Vermont and will also be valuable for reference. This map is one of 50 or more illustrations to appear in the "Vermonters Abroad" number of this magazine.

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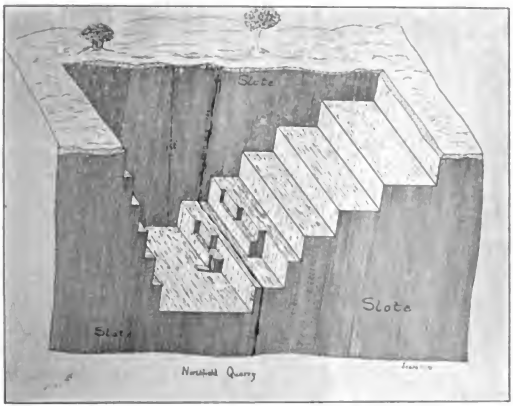
Vermont Industries Illustrated.

Part III.—SLATE AND COPPER.

QUARRIES OF THE VERMONT BLACK SLATE COMPANY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

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QUARRIES OF THE VERMONT BLACK SLATE COMPANY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

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A TYPICAL QUARRY IN RUTLAND COUNTY SLATE BELT.

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TWO VIEWS OF COPPER MILLS AND MINES AT COPPERFIELD, VT.

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A Modern Enlightenment.

BY FRANK E. HOWE.

"Jake! Jake! Why can't yu stir yer gret lazy carcass an git that wood down here? Ef yu don't the fire'll gwout an' then the ol' man'll give yu a cussin that yu kin feel, no matter ef yer skin is thickern hemlock bark."

"Stop yer yawp, Kate, 'n I'll git the wood down there 's soon 's yu'll need it. Ef I don't yu jest stick yer frowsy red head inter the arch an' it'll keep the cider 'bilin," was the ungallant and unbrotherly reply of the hulking Jacob, as he moved his youthful but gigantic form leisurely across the low kitchen to the adjoining woodshed where he proceeded lazily to gather up a few illy assorted pieces of disreputable looking firewood. With these he returned to the house, but, instead of dropping them into the battered box beside the stove, he crossed the kitchen, opened the cellar door, and half felt, half stumbled his way to the depths below, from whence the voice of his sister had roused him a few moments earlier.

Reaching the bottom of the cellar Jake threw his wood down beside a low brick arch that occupied the darkest corner of the vault and promptly leaned himself against the cellar wall which was the nearest thing strong enough to support such an inert mass. Before the arch, on a chair minus its back, crouched his sister, with the door of the small furnace open ready to permit the replenishing of the fire, which was burning low and in urgent need of the fresh supply of fuel if its life and usefulness were to be maintained.

The arch itself was of the pattern common to all parts of rural New England, though built on a smaller scale, enclosing a small copper cauldron. The cover of the cauldron, however, instead of being of the ordinary flat kind, was of metal, conical in form, and rose gradually to a central point where it met and joined a pipe that curved over into a wooden tub filled with water, where it coiled many times round and round, finally connecting near the bottom of the tub with an iron spigot, from which dripped a light colored liquid with a pungent and not pleasant odor. A brown jug received the drippings.

After eyeing his sister for a brief space Jake ronsed hiuself from his lethergy long enough to remark, "I don't see why the' aint some way to still cider brandy 'thout burnin' so tarnal much wood."

"Ef the' was yu'd be tu lazy tu ever find it out," retorted his sister, tossing her tangled and uncombed red hair back from her eyes and pulling her tattered and faded calico skirt half way to her knees as she again settled herself on the stool after feeding the fire. She was younger than Jake and of like large mould and she felt it her duty to keep him continually reminded of his weak points, of which he had so many that her self imposed task seemed likely to keep her occupied indefinitely.

"Where's Bill an' dad?" inquired Jake, ignoring the sisterly insult.

"Bill's gone up onter Mansfield huntin' an' dad's down tu the lower valley to see Joe Wood at the hotel. Ef yu'd bin round helpin du the work this mornin' stid of off snarin' partridges yu'd a known 'thout askin'. Now ef you ain't goin' tu du anythin' more here yu better chase yerself down an' bring up the apples mother'n the girls hev bin pickin'."

"What's the ol' man gone off down tu the valley for? Can't he sell all the cider brandy he kin make, right here tu hum."

"Oh, dad's scairt uv that feller we seen prowlin' round the place tother day. He thinks mebby some officer might a heard down tu Wood's 'bout what we're duin up here, an' was smellin' arter evidence while pretendin' tu be huntin.' Sence the' sent that feller tu the workhouse tu Rutland fer runnin' a still over beyond Barre last summer ev'ry dum officer in V'mont has been huntin' fer another still."

"Huh! Dad allers was 'fraid uv his shadder, an' lookin' fer trouble."

"'N I guess 'twouldn't take much to prove that he aint the only coward in the Watters family. Hello Bill! What did yer shoot?" as heavy, halting footsteps were heard entering the kitchen above.

"Nawthin," answered the second unpromising scion of the Watters family, making

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his way to the head of the stairs and showing in relief another and somewhat more recent edition of the uncouth Jacob, "but I went way over to the notch road on the tother side of the mountain an' saw an alfired stylish lookin' team goin' up with a lot of curus contraptions in the wagon. Wonder what's goin' on up tu the hotel? Say, Jake, there's the ol' man comin' up the road now an' them apples aint up yit."

It was a pleasant autumn day, of a kind not rare in northern New England, and the sun shone brightly on Old Mansfield, Vermont's most lofty mountain, and on all the surrounding country, including even the miserable home of Old David Watters situated to the west of the peak and nearly on the line which the morning shadow of the mountain's chin travels on its way toward Lake Champlain.

Inside the house the sun was never able to shine enough to lighten the gloom of poverty, dirt, and depravity visible in every part in every room and indissolubly bound up with Watters and his brood.

Old David was a type of his class, a class not numerous, but yet not uncommon enough to excite remark—a portion of the people the development of which appears to have been arrested, leaving them stationary, or with a retrograde tendency, and they are thus dropped behind by the movement of the rest of the world until they appear to, if they do not actually, belong to a generation a century or so behind their neighbors. It is a class always to be found in isolated localities, for the vicious simplicity of which it is composed cannot maintain itself when thrown into close contact with large masses of the human race, where it either improves and loses its individuality or becomes totally depraved and lost to view among the lower levels.

Among these people superstition takes the place of religion, or, rather, ignorant and superstitious notions have so distorted their original religion that its tenets are mostly lost in the shuffle of uncertainties. Modern inventions and up to date ideas, unless in evidence in their particular locality, are as nothing to such as they.

Dave Watters was upwards of sixty years of age and his wife, while twenty years his junior, was none the more personally attractive on that account. Their children were the natural fruit of such a union: two sons, full grown, but superior to their father only in knowing a trifle more of the more modern kinds of wickedness; a daughter of eighteen, deficient in everything that goes to make a woman save size and physical development; and two smaller girls, too young to receive any consideration from the rest of the family except in the way of abuse.

The farm occupied by the Watters family was run out to an extent remarkable even for a Vermont hill farm on which little labor had been performed for a generation. Its mowland was so covered with brush and patches of briars and goldenrod that crossing a field required a circuitous journey twice as long as would have been needful had the field been clear of its foul growth. The pasture was a hopeless mixture of brakes and brush and the land supposed to have been planted to corn and potatoes was choked beyond recognition by all the weeds that the starved and neglected soil would support. The condition of the buildings was in keeping with that of the farm and a visitor to the place could not have failed to wonder how it was possible for the Watters family to keep body and soul together even in the hopeless fashion in which it was evident they were accustomed to live.

But Dave Watters and his sons had found an easier way to get a living than by stirring their stubborn soil with plough and hoe, and one much more to their liking. Their brandy still had been managed so successfully for several years without detection that they had come to consider themselves of extreme shrewdness in keeping suspicion away from their isolated establishment. At the same time the high taxes imposed by the federal government on less retired distillers and the strict Vermont laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors had made the business profitable until Old Watters was the most prosperous that his sixty odd years of life had ever known him.

The summer and autumn of 1899, however, proved bad seasons for the illicit liquor dealers of Vermont. Many had come to grief while others were trembling in expectation of feeling the ungloved hand of power. Watters and his sons had heard of the mishaps of others of the profession and, while proud in their own self sufficiency at their continued immunity, were naturally more than a little nervous.

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It was a night in October, the evening following the trip of the head of the family to the valley hamlet to hark for the approach of the majesty of the law. It had set in dark and rainy and the family was sitting around the kitchen stove discussing the probability of a visit from the officers when they were startled by the sound of a team driven rapidly into the yard. While the others cowered in apprehension the old man poked out and was relieved to find that the visitor was none other than his best customer, the hotel proprietor. Watters' period of relief was very brief though, for his visitor came to inform him that two suspicious deputies were preparing to make a descent on the place that very night, if the landlord was right in his conclusions, after prying into their business as much as he dared while they were guests at his hotel.

The excitement and dismay caused by Wood's call were indescribable. The old man and his sons reviled everything and everybody, including themselves as well as the objects of their fear, while Mrs. Watters busily cuffed the two younger children under pretext of keeping them quiet. The grown daughter, who was several degrees keener witted than the others, urged her father and brothers to move the still and whatever other incriminating articles they had to some hiding place away from the house.

"Yu gret lummoxing doeheds," she screeched to her brothers, "yu don't seem tu know 's much 's a week ol' calf orter. Why don't yu git a move on an' take the still tu pieces an' take it over to the ol' graveyard an' hide it? Nobody wouldn't never think tu go inter that place tu look fer nothin', an ef the' did the'd git so tanglet in the bushes an' briars they'd never git out."

In the absence of any other the men jumped at the suggestion and hurried down cellar, followed by Mrs. Watters and Kate, anxious to give all the assistance possible.

The graveyard spoken of was a little walled enclosure of the kind so often seen in rural districts, and, alas, so often absolutely uncared for by the present generation. It was some thirty rods from the house and contained only a dozen or so graves, and these and every other part of the walled square were so grown over by brush and small trees that the thicket could be penetrated only with difficulty, while for several rods outside the wall the blackberry and raspberry briars were as thick as was the larger growth inside the enclosure.

The paraphernalia of a brandy still is of considerable weight and bulk and it was no small labor to take it apart and carry it across a thirty rod stretch of rough land on a dark, rainy night and hide it effectually in the place hit on by the girl, but the feat was successfully accomplished and Jake and Bill were struggling toward the hiding place with their last load, a small keg of newly made cider brandy, when an unexpected thing happened.

It was raining lightly and the keg was slippery and hard to hold. The darkness was so intense that it was impossible to see anything unless the object was outlined against the sky and then only with an extreme degree of distortion and indistinctness. They had not dared to take a lantern lest it should disclose their hurried labors to the coming officers, and were stumbling across the neglected field, taking turns carrying the keg, when all at once they stood in the midst of a bright light in which they were revealed almost as plainly as by day.

Scared to the weakness of children, they dropped the keg and nearly fell upon it themselves, so great was their fright. As they stood and trembled the light, which pierced the rain in a long ghostly column, passed from the two young men and hovered for a moment over their heads, reaching from the eastern horizon and penetrating the western sky with a broad beam of white light that to them seemed not of earth.

Again the light would almost disappear or be seen only as a wide bar overhead against the lowering clouds, while a moment later it it would dance about them and illuminate patches of the nearer landscape or be thrown sharply against the hillsides. The Watters brothers had never seen or heard of anything like it and they were tremendously awed by its unexpected proximity as it flashed forth and wavered backward and forward.

"Fer God's sake, what's that? ejaculated Jake in a scared whisper.

"I never seen nothin' like it afore," muttered Bill, his teeth chattering like seeds in a dried gourd. "Let's go hum."

Hand in hand, like whipped children, they sought the house though so weakened by fright that they could hardly walk, and stopping at every other step to look fearsomely

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behind. Their faces told something of the terror under which they were laboring as they entered the house, where they found their parents and sister hurriedly trying to destroy the more prominent traces of the recent removal.

"What the dev'l ails yu," growled Old David, stirred to an unwonted degree of irritation by his severe exertions of the past hour. "Air the sheruffs comin' or hev yer seen a ghost?"

"It's a ghost serten, dad," panted Bill. The's the curusest unairthly white light a cavortin round the sky an' shinin' fust in one place an' then in another an' sometimes shootin' off up in the sky an' dancin' an' tremblin' like the devil's own shadder."

"Huh! The dev'l's shadder aint white. I guess taint nothin' cep the nothen lites yu seen arter yu'd bin tryin' tu drink that kag uv cider brandy," grunted the old man.

"Ef yu don't b'lieve it come aout an' see it fer yuself," replied Bill and the whole family followed him into the yard.

The bright bar of light, accentuated by a slight mist, was at that moment shining steadily and motionless, cutting a broad swath through the rain from east to west. The Watters family huddled closely together and watched with fear and trembling, greatly intensified when the object of their horror began to play rapidly from side to side, occasionally disappearing entirely for a few minutes but ever reappearing and adding to their pertubation with each new movement. The light did not shine directly upon them as it had on Jake and Bill but flashed most of the time over their heads.

Mrs. Watters, after watching as long as her overstrained nerves could stand it, collapsed upon the ground, wet though it was, and covered her face with her apron. "It's a sine uv the end uv the world" she moaned, "an' the wicked shall be burned with everlasting fire."

The younger children wept in the silence that bitter experience had taught them to be the safer, while the grown daughter was too awed to speak.

"Ef it's the end uv the world," muttered Bill, "we don't stan' no show arter all the dev'ltry we bin doin' sence we bin runnin' the still."

"I wish we'd left the plagey ol' still in the cellar" groaned Jake, "and the officers had come and ketched us with it, then we wouldn't a insultin' no ded folks by hidin' out' in no graveyard."

"Don't swear, Jake, with the eye uv the Lawd lookin' stret down on yu, an' Gabrul's trumpet a likely to blow enny minit," Jake's mother wailed reprovingly, taking her apron from about her head as though to listen for the dread summons.

Old Man Watters sat down upon the ground beside his wife and swayed himself from side to side in the bitterness of his spirit. He remembered afterward that for the first time in his life he didn't swear. After a little he turned to Kate, as the most promising refuge in time of trouble.

"Kate, can't you think uv nothin' we orter du?"

"Praps, dad, taint the end of the world after all, but jest a warnin' tu us tu ceas' from our wickedness and jine the church. Mebby," she added brightening, "that if yu an' the boys went over an' smashed the still all up inter little pieces that the Lawd 'ud forgive us an' let us liv' a spell longer."

For the second time that night the suggestion of the girl was adopted and two minutes later the whole family was headed for the little burial ground, albeit they paused frequently to gaze at the cause of their fright and shiver with dread The men were armed with axes and Kate carried a lantern, while Mrs. Watters and the two younger children followed behind, keeping as near the others as possible.

On the way the keg of brandy deserted by the young men an hour earlier, was found and the head smashed in without a moment's hesitation. Reaching the little cemetery the men at once proceeded to demolish the still and, though the metal resisted their efforts to some extent, it did not take long to put every part of it beyond all possibility of future use. They all breathed more freely when the work was complete and were still further encouraged on their way back to the house by the disappearance of the ghostlight. The Watters family spent the remainder of the night sitting in the kitchen, and occasionally going in a body to the yard to search the sky for signs and wonders.

A few days later their friend and customer, the hotel proprietor, drove up to the Watters house to purchase an additional supply of

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liquid refreshment for his retail trade. He was accompanied by a friend familiar with his errand whom the landlord had taken along for company during the long drive. As the horse plodded slowly up the hill the innkeeper remarked to his companion:

"John, did you read about the big electric searchlight they had upon Mount Mansfield the night Admiral Dewey came back to Vermont?"

"Yes. I noticed a piece about it in the Montpelier *Argus* telling how it could be seen clear to Lake Champlain. Those lights are a great thing. They never had one up in this part of Vermont before I guess. Here we are at Watters' place. Hello! What the deuce has the old man been doing? It really looks as if somebody had been working."

Truly, as they approached the place, it did not seem wholly the same. The potatoes had been dug and the ground cleared of weeds while the corn was all neatly cut and shocked. Getting still nearer they observed a new wonder and whistled aloud in amazement. Old wan Watters and his two stalwart sons were hard at work patching the roof of the barn.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OLD HOME WEEK NUMBER.

An early number of this magazine will be devoted to Old Home Week in Vermont. The text will describe many old family homesteads where well known Vermonters were born and tell the story of some old churches, schools, and taverns. These articles will be elaborately illustrated.

VERMONTERS ABROAD.

Arrangements have been completed for issuing a "Vermonters Abroad" number of this magazine in May. This number will be exclusively devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont residing outside of the Green Mountain State. Histories of different Vermont societies and sketches of their officers, and also of other prominent Vermonters, with portraits, will be published.

The material for these articles has been furnished by the officers of the score or more societies, and also by Vermonters who are not members.

Supplementary articles will appear in successive numbers during the balance of the current year. These special articles will be of great interest and value to every Vermonter residing outside of this State, and in the aggregate the numbers for the balance of 1904 will form a complete illustrated history of Vermont societies in the United States and a biography of representative native born men and women living in other states.

Orders for extra copies should be sent to the publisher at once, as a large demand for this souvenir number is anticipated. The price per copy will be 10 cents, or $8 per hundred copies, postage prepaid. Now is a good time to become a subscriber to THE VERMONTER. It is only one dollar a year.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents are wanted in every city where a Vermont society exists to make a canvass among members of these organizations for subscriptions to THE VERMONTER. A liberal commission will be paid. A canvassing outfit will be furnished free upon application.

REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

The midsummer number of THE VERMONTER will be exclusively devoted to the history of the Republican party in Vermont. This number will be a souvenir of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Republican party in this State and will be illustrated with portraits of every Governor of Vermont during 50 years. The text of the article will briefly describe every Republican State Convention since 1854 which nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers. It will also contain much other interesting matter, including personal reminiscences of political conventions and campaigns from surviving party leaders and State officers.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



The Burnham Studio.

MISS. CHARLOTTE N. VANCOR,
Of Burlington.



Photo by H. W. Blair.

MISS GERTRUDE BERRY,
Of Barton.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters, and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers: President, Colonel Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice-presidents, Albert Clarke and Eugene N. Foss; secretary, N. L. Sheldon; treasurer, Charles K. Darling; chaplain, William H. Davis; executive committee, Arthur L. Robinson, Everett C. Benton, Isaiah R. Clark, Wade Keyes, Elmer E. Silver, William Craig, William L. Quimby, George P. Anderson, Addison O. Denny.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. William A. Barton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. O. Proctor; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Vance; executive committee, Miss Mabel E. Houghton, Mrs. Anna S. Nichols, Mrs. O. C. Ashton.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Healey C. Akely; first vice-president. G. W. Batchelder; second vice-president, M. D. Grover; third vice-president, Elmer E. Adams; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Hosea B. Moulton; first vice-president, George R. Wales; second vice-president, Horatio N. Taplin; third vice-president, George H. Bond; recording secretary, Rev. James H. Bradford; corresponding secretary, Ernest F. Holbrook; financial secretary, Benjamin F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry T. Offterdinger; board of directors, Charles E. Fairman, Edward R. Campbell, Aaron S. Caywood.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Elijah R. Kennedy, Hiram R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer, Hon. A. W. Scott.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO.

Officers: President, Dr. Henry C. Ingraham; vice-president, Thomas H. Noonan; secretary, Samuel B Botsford; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplin, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; executive committee, Dr. Dewitt C. Greene, Henry W. Hill, Nelson O. Tiffany, Joseph E. Bull, Frederick Howard, Charles W. Stone, and Charles C. Farnham.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Granville C. Fiske, of Ashland; vice-presidents, Frank E. Martell, of Cambridge; John G. Bostwick, of Dorchester; P. P. Pettes, of Somerville; Thomas C. Bond, of Boston; C. H. Bradley, of Roslindale; executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, of Boston; Edgar J. Bliss, of Newton; L. A. Lamson, of Hopedale; Mansel H. Bush, of Boston; W. H. Goodnow, of North Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, D. W Taft.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers; President, Rev. F. M. Bissell; vice-presidents, A. J. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, Mrs. George D. Weston; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, Chas. Tarbell, Miss Ida B. Roberts, Mrs. George Rhoads, Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George Graham Dr. Clark Hill.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles H. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Laselle.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, W. I. Twitchell; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Monroe; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Ranney; executive committee, J. L. English, H. P. Knowlton, W. H. Bosworth, F. V. Bartlett, F. Crosby, Dr. Henry Bickford, H. D. Parker, B. M. Parmelee, M. P. Harlow.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

AND UNION VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED.

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IN MEMORIAM.

JUDGE WILLIAM CUNE HOLBROOK

DIED MARCH 27, 1904.

JUDGE WILLIAM CUNE HOLBROOK, son of ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, was born in Brattleboro, July 14, 1842, and spent his early youth in that town. He secured his early education in the village schools of Brattleboro, after which he sought employment as a clerk in Boston.

At the age of nineteen years he returned to Brattleboro, and assisted in raising company F, of the 4th regiment, Vermont volunteers, going to the front with that regiment as first lieutenant of his company. Soon afterwards he was appointed adjutant of the 4th regiment. It is said that his voice was so loud and his orders so distinct that he was easily heard throughout the line. Subsequently was commissioned major of the 7th Regiment, which position he held until sent to the Department of the Gulf.

After the death of Colonel Roberts of the Seventh, who was killed in battle, and on the earnest recommendation of the general commanding that department, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th regiment, which position he held until the close of the war. He was the youngest colonel in the United States army, being a few weeks over 20 years old at the time of his commission. His regiment was stationed at Fort Pensacola and Fort Barrancas adjoining, and Colonel Holbrook was ever after in command of the northern district of Florida. He also served as brigade commander of the 13th and 19th Army Corps. The battles in which he actively participated included Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Baton Rouge, Jackson's Bridge, Gonzales Station, Spanish Fort, Blakely, Whistler and Mobile.

After the close of the war Colonel Holbrook returned to Brattleboro. Having acquired a good knowledge of military law by serving on courts martial during his service in the army, his attention was called to the law as a profession. He accordingly entered the Harvard law school and after his graduation from that institution went, in 1869 to New York city, to begin the practice of law. In the course thereof he was successful in winning some important and sharply contested cases before the court of appeals of the State of New York, which, reported in the law journals, gave him a reputation with the profession.



JUDGE WILLIAM CUNE HOLBROOK.

When the court of special sessions was established in New York city, in 1895, Colonel Holbrook was warmly recommended to Mayor Strong by some of the leading law firms in the city for appointment as one of the justices of that court. Acting on their recommendation Mayor Strong appointed Colonel Holbrook for the short term of two years, saying that the recommendations were so favorable that he should want to reappoint him for the long term of ten years, which would begin before the expiration of the mayor's term of office, which he did. Colonel Holbrook was serving his ten years' term at the time of his death.

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Colonel Holbrook married in New York, January 17, 1872, Anna Morrison Chalmers, daughter of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, a noted physician, and Margaret Chalmers. Mrs. Holbrook died September 29, 1898. Colonel Holbrook is survived by three children, Margaret Chalmers, wife of J. K. Clark, Marion Goodhue and Chalmers, all of New York. Besides his children and his father, Colonel Holbrook leaves a brother, Franklin F. Holbrook, of Boston.

Colonel Holbrook was a member of the Army and Navy club, the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of Brattleboro, the Veterans' Associations of Windham and Windsor counties, the 19th Army Corps, the Vermont Officers' Reunion society, the Veteran Officers and Soldiers of the 7th Vermont Volunteers, having been president of the three last named organizations; also the New York City Bar Association and the New England Society in New York city.

HENRY EDWARD RUSTEDT.

DIED MARCH 27, 1904.

HENRY EDWARD RUSTEDT was born in England, December, 25, 1847, and was drowned in Richford, March, 27, 1904, aged 56 years. He was the son of a Congregational minister, and with his parents removed to this country when very young. Mr. Rustedt was educated at Barre academy and the University of Vermont, Burlington, being graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1871. After graduation he taught school a few terms at the South Academy in Bakersfield. While there Mr. Rustedt read law with Judge Henry R. Start, was admitted to the Franklin county bar at the April term, 1873, and formed a law partnership with Judge Start, which was of short duration, as Mr. Rustedt located in Richford in 1874. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with the present State's attorney, W. B. Locklin, which had continued to this time.

Mr. Rustedt was State's attorney 1880-82, supervisor of schools in Franklin county 1889-90, and county examiner since that time. For the past twelve years, or more, he had been town superintendent of schools, and was one of the firm pillars in Richford's public school system. He represented Richford in the general assembly of 1894, and was a member of the committee on education. He had also held many minor town and village offices, had been repeatedly moderator of town meetings, and was the first clerk of the village corporation. In 1899 Mr. Rustedt was elected vice-president of the Richford Savings Bank and Trust Co., and had held this office since. He had been a member of the State library commission since its creation in 1894.



HENRY EDWARD RUSTEDT.

As a lawyer, H. E. Rustedt was widely known, and as a special master in chancery and referee he had probably tried many more cases than any other lawyer in this county, his wide knowledge of law and eminent fairness making him especially fitted for this work. At the time of his death he had two important cases before him. He had settled very many estates, and was the counsellor and friend of rich and poor alike.

In politics Mr. Rustedt was a Republican. His religious preference was Congregationalist, although he habitually attended the Bap-

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tist church, there being no Congregational church in Richford.

Mr. Rustedt married Miss Laura Brigham, of Bakersfield, who survives him as do three children, Marian, a teacher in the public schools of Union Springs, N. Y., Elizabeth, who resides at home, and Henry, a student at the University of Vermont.

REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.

DIED APRIL 3, 1904.

REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D., was born in Batavia, N. Y., September 2 1843. He was educated in public and private schools. He was appointed an acting midshipman and entered the Naval academy at Annapolis September 23, 1860, graduating May 28, 1863, and being immediately appointed an ensign. His first duty was on board the sloop-of-war, Iroquois, then on blockade off Wilmington. In the spring of 1864 the ship was ordered to foreign waters and made an extended cruise, returning in October, 1865, having covered 45,000 miles in 15 months. He was promoted to Master and served on the Rhode Island. A year later he was again promoted to Lieutenant and was ordered as executive officer of the Unadilla, a gunboat destined for the China station. It was the first American man-of-war that had ever entered the river Menam. Mr. Brown served as an instructor in the Naval Academy for three years until 1869, having been promoted to Lieut.-Commander in 1868. Later he was navigating officer of the Omaha, and then transferred to the Pensacola, a flagship. In 1873 Commander Brown was on shore at Panama for two weeks protecting the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship and Panama Railroad companies with a detachment of officers and men from the ship during one of the periodic revolutions in that country. During that sojourn on shore he was stricken with Panama fever of a severe type from which he never perfectly recovered. In 1876 he was ordered a second time to the Naval Academy as an instructor, remaining four years. During that time he was promoted to commander.

From 1880 to 1888 he was on duty at the Torpedo station in charge of training ship Jamestown and at Naval Observatory in Washington, where he was instrumental in establishing the time ball system and railroad time service. He was in charge of the historic Kearsarge when suddenly ordered to relief of American interests at Port au Prince. A change of orders required him to proceed to Montevideo. During this voyage the fever contracted 15 years before reappeared in an acute form, resulting in his retirement.

During his active service in the navy Commander Brown served on twelve different vessels and covered over 200,000 miles. His sea service was 12 years, shore duty 14 years. He



REV. ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.

was a frequent contributor to leading scientific magazines.

After being recommended for retirement, because of ill health, Commander Brown went to Brattleboro to reside and soon after became a candidate for Orders under Bishop Bissell of the Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon in 1892 and advanced to the priesthood in 1895. He had charge of the Episcopal church in Guilford and later went to Barre where he did valuable service in building up the church in that city. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1897.

Commander Brown was elected president of Norwich University December 8, 1896, and continued until his resignation last December.

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As the head of this institution he accomplished much and his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by all friends of that institution. Some of the projects which he carried to a successful termination was the erection of Dewey hall and securing from the legislature the title of "the military college of Vermont" for Norwich University as well as an annual appropriation for the institution.

Mr. Brown greatly enjoyed his University work and became deeply interested in the success of the institution. He also delighted in the town of his adoption and took an active interest in its welfare, always being ready to champion the causes which stood for the progress and growth of the place. He was in fact a representative type of the true christian gentleman, educator, and model citizen, whose death is a distinct loss to any community, large or small.

Mr. Brown is survived by a wife, two daughters, Mrs. George Sunderland and Miss Helen Brown, one son, Pierce Brown, a student at Norwich University, and one sister, Mrs. Florence Tyler.

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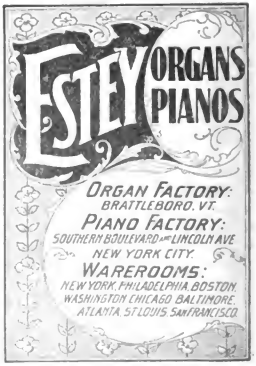
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Mutual.

Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.86
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	23,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,359.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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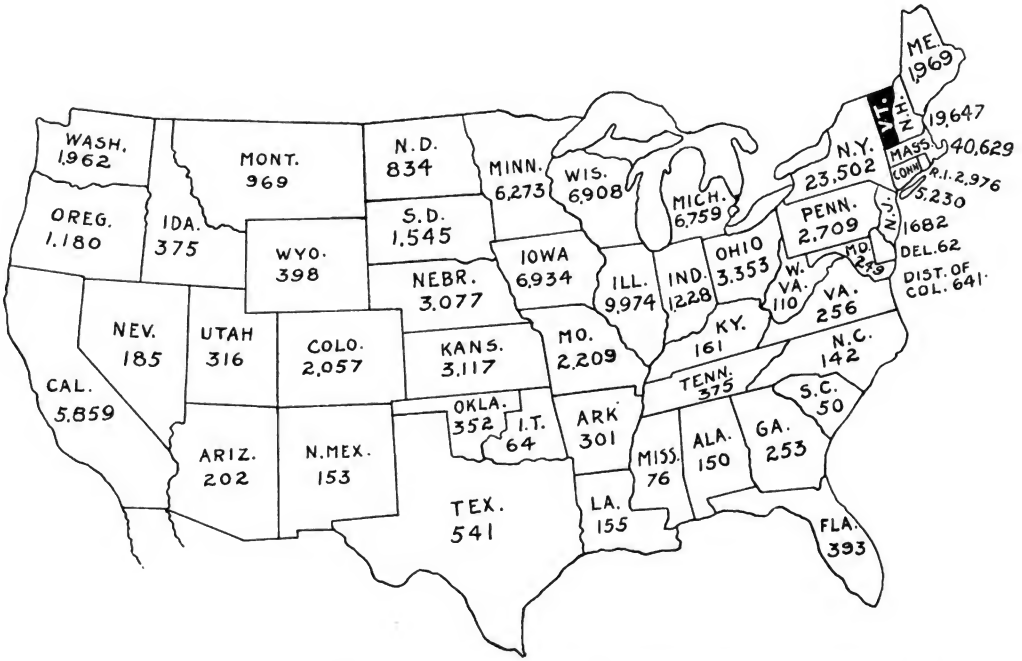
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WITH NUMBER OF NATIVE BORN VERMONTERS RESIDING IN DIFFERENT STATES BY THE CENSUS OF 1900.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. MAY, 1904. No. 10.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

REPRESENTATIVE NATIVES OF VERMONT WHO ARE ADOPTED CITIZENS OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES—A REMARKABLE LIST OF VERMONTERS AT PRESENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES—MANY DISTINGUISHED NAMES OF DECEASED VERMONT MEN ON THE ROLL OF FAME IN THE NATION.

BY CHARLES S. FORBES.

IN the northeastern part of the United States lies a State territorially small but which occupies a large place in the history of the American people. A glance at the map of the country published elsewhere shows the relative size of Vermont compared to the whole territory embraced between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The area of the State is less than 10,000 square miles, or not quite three-tenths of the total number of square miles in the United States, excluding its possessions. Vermont is only a dot on the geography of America, yet it stands out in bold relief in the written and unwritten record of human effort and accomplishment in this country during the past one hundred and fifty years.

Vermont's greatest and best product is men and women. The State is the nursery of sons and daughters who are intelligent, self-reliant, progressive and patriotic. Vermonters have the reputation of accomplishing something in the world and of being successful in life whether at home or abroad.

The physical geography of the State, the sturdy character of the early settlers, and the environment and early training of the home have combined to influence and mold the nature of the people of the Green Mountain State and shaping the future life of the individual. Opportunity is the guiding star to begin and continue work in every vocation or calling in life, and whether it comes at home or abroad makes no difference to native born Vermonters. Whatever fame they win, or however successful they may be in life, they honor themselves and the State of their birth. As much has been accomplished for humanity and civilization by Vermonters who have remained at home as by those who have gone abroad, in proportion to the field of operations and the opportunity afforded for action.

The happy homes of the sons and daughters of Vermont dot every prairie and mountain State in the Union. The native Vermonters residing in the United States beyond the borders of Vermont numbered 169,076 as shown by the United States census of 1900. Natives of the Green Mountain State have played no inconsiderable part in settling and developing many of the Western states. As early as 1850 there were 145,655 Vermont born men and women living in other states. In 1860 the number was 174,765, in 1870 it was 177,164; in 1880, 178,261; and in 1890, 172,769.

The map forming the frontispiece shows the number of natives of Vermont residing in each State and Territory within the boundaries of the United States. A study of this will give a comprehensive idea of the distribution of the natives of Vermont throughout the country.

The neighboring States of Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire naturally lead in the number of native Vermonters, there being a steady increase during the three decades in the number of Vermonters in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and a steady

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decrease in the number of Vermonters in New York. The population of the great middle States, like Illinois, Iowa and Michigan and Wisconsin, also includes a liberal sprinkling of Vermonters, but the number in those states has shrunk almost one-half during the last thirty years. In the far western State of California, on the other hand, each census shows an increase in the number of Vermonters over each preceding census.

Few States in the Union have sent out from its borders to other States so many sons who have won distinction in public life and achieved success in the business and professional world, as Vermont.

The loyalty of Vermonters to the State of their nativity is a dominant characteristic. This loyalty is perennial, and cannot be restricted by State boundaries or confined to continents. It manifests itself in frequent reunions of those who have become adopted citizens of other States, and is exemplified by the existence of a score or more societies of "Sons of Vermont" throughout the country.

The object of the writer of this article is to present for preservation in permanent form the record in peace and war of the sons and daughters of Vermont temporarily or permanently abroad and, thereby show Vermont's contribution to the history of sister States, of the United States and of the World.

In connection with this article will be found the history of the Vermont Association of Boston and the Society of Vermont Daughters in Boston. Subsequent numbers of this magazine will contain illustrated articles on Vermont societies in Washington, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Springfield, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Hartford and other cities.

VERMONTERS NOW IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The native Vermonters at present in the public service of the United States or sister States include many high officials, some of whom are still citizens of Vermont and others adopted citizens of different States. The list contains five Congressmen, a Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, two Philippine Commissioners, two Assistant Attorneys-General, four judges of the United States District and Circuit Court, a Commissioner General of Immigration, an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a Major-General and 35 commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, an Admiral, three Rear Admirals, and 10 commissioned officers in the U. S. Navy, a U. S. Minister, two Consuls General and seven Consuls to foreign countries; also a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor of a State and eleven members of State courts.

RECORD OF THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

The roll of native sons credited to the states of their residence who have honored Vermont by their distinguished services abroad is a long one, and includes a President of the United States, two Vice-Presidents, three Presidents pro tempore of the Senate, six Cabinet Officers, fourteen Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts, a score of U. S. Consuls, two Registers of the Treasury, many United States and State judges, two U. S. Commissioners of Pensions, four Assistant Attorneys-General, an Assistant Secretary of War, a Surgeon-General and a Paymaster-General of the Army, many officers of high rank in the Army and Navy, a Public Printer, a Chief of the Weather Bureau, and Collectors of Customs for the ports of New York and Boston. The Green Mountain State has also furnished 14 United States Senators and 71 Representatives in Congress from other States, besides six Governors, a score or more of college presidents and numerous professors, presidents and managers of railroads, a large number of eminent divines, distinguished lawyers, celebrated physicians, popular hotel proprietors, successful business men and prominent journalists.

The more important offices enumerated above were filled by the following natives of Vermont:

President, Chester A. Arthur; Vice-President, Levi P. Morton; Postmaster General, Jacob Collamer, Wm. F. Vilas; Secretary of War, Alphonso Taft, Redfield Proctor; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; President of the Senate, Stephen R. Bradley, Solomon Foot, George F. Edmunds; Minister to France, Levi P. Morton; to Austria and Germany, John A. Kasson; to Great Britain, Edward J. Phelps; to Italy, George P. Marsh; to Russia, Edward W. Stoughton; Assistant Secretary of War, Lewis A. Grant; Assistant Attorney General, Edward E. Bryant; Register of the Treasury, S. B. Colby, L. E. Chittenden; Comptroller of the Currency, Hiland Hall; Commissioner of Patents, Silas H. Hodges; Commissioner of Pensions, Joseph H. Barrett. W. W. Dudley; Interstate Commerce Commissioner, A. F. Walker, W. G. Veazey.

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A large number of native Vermonters have represented other states in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, many of whom were recognized leaders in Congress. The record shows that there have been 14 senators and 71 representatives representing different states who were born in Vermont.

At the present time no native Vermonter is a United States senator except Hon. Redfield Proctor and Hon. William P. Dillingham, both of whom are among the leaders in the Senate.

There are five natives of Vermont representing as many different sister states in the Congress of the United States, as follows: Joseph W. Babcock, Representative from the third district of Wisconsin since 1893, born in Swanton; George Edmund Foss, Representative from the tenth district of Illinois since 1894, born in Berkshire; Burleigh F. Spalding, Congressman at large from North Dakota, born in Craftsbury; Norton P. Otis, Representative from the nineteenth district of New York, born in Halifax; Martin J. Wade, Representative from the second district of Iowa, born in Burlington.

The list of former U. S. Senators from other states born in Vermont, is as follows: Stephen A. Douglass, from Illinois; Henry M. Rice, from Minnesota; Charles Durkee, Matthew H. Carpenter, Philitus Sawyer and Wm. F. Vilas, from Wisconsin; Jacob M. Howard, from Michigan; A. H. Cragin, from New Hampshire; D. T. Corbin, from South Carolina; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, from Louisiana; Stephen W. Dorsey, from Arkansas; H. A. W. Tabor, from Colorado; Richard F. Pettigrew, from South Dakota; John M. Thurston, from Nebraska.

FORMER CONGRESSMEN FROM OTHER STATES.

The native Vermonters who have represented other states in the lower house of Congress since 1850 number 71, and are as follows:

New Hampshire: Jacob Benton, Edmund Burke, Harry Hibbard, Ossian Ray.

Massachusetts: H. H. Atwood, Walbridge A. Field, Richard Fletcher, F. D. Ely, Chancy L. Knapp, A. A. Ranney, Wm. A. Russell.

Rhode Island: L. H. Arnold.

California: Russell J. Waters.

Wisconsin: J. A. Barber, L. B. Caswell, George W. Cate, C. A. Eldridge, Ira S. Hazeltine, O. B. Thomas.

Minnesota: M. R. Baldwin, John B. Gilfillan, Milo White.

Michigan: F. C. Beaman, A. W. Buel, John S. Chipman, Charles C. Ellsworth, Roswell G. Horr, Wm. A. Howard, Edmund Rice, D. S. Walbridge, Geo. W. Webber, George Willard, John B. Corliss.

Ohio: Hiram Bell, Columbus Delano, John F. Follett, Valentine B. Horton, Harvey A. Johnson, H. A. Moore, Aaron F. Perry.

Tennessee: L. E. Chase.

Connecticut: Ezra Clark, Jr.

Iowa: M. E. Cutts, Josiah B. Grinell; John A. Kasson.

New York: Thomas T. Davis, Robert S. Hale, Samuel S. Ellsworth, H. S. Greenleaf, Charles B. Hoard, Jediah Hosford, Stephen C. Millard, Abraham B. Olin, A. X. Parker, Reuben Robbie, Henry J. Raymond, John G. Sawyer, W. L. Sessions, S. N. Sherman, Boardman H. Smith, Seth Wakeman.

Indiana: J. K. Edgerton.

Pennsylvania: Thaddeus Stevens, Darwin A. Finney, Thomas M. Howe, Alneon H. Reed.

Illinois: Jesse O. Norton.

New Jersey: H. B. Smith.

Virginia: W. H. H. Stowell, L. B. Platt.

Nearly all of the former Congressmen named above are deceased.

VERMONTERS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Among the distinguished officials of the United States government, at Washington, are the following natives of Vermont: Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed from Iowa, born in Morristown; Charles H. Darling, appointed from Vermont, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, born in Woodstock; Charles H. Robb, appointed from Vermont, Assistant Attorney General, born in Rockingham; Frank P. Sargent, appointed from Illinois, Commissioner General of Immigration, born in Orange; Charles A. Prouty, appointed from Vermont, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, born in Newport; John A. Kasson, appointed from Iowa, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary under the Tariff Act, and former Minister to Germany and Austria, born in Charlotte.

Other Vermonters in the government service in Washington are Geo. W. Wales, law officer of the Civil Service Commission, born in Middlebury; Cornelius C. Billings, law officer of the Patent Office, born in Brattleboro; John C. Schofield, chief clerk of the War Department; Edwin W. Lawrence, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department.

There are several Vermonters of distinction occupying high positions in the service of the United States Government in the Philippines. Henry C. Ide, appointed from Vermont, vice governor, is a native of Barnet. Dean C. Worcester, appointed from Michigan, secretary of the interior, was born in Thetford. Both of these distinguished men have been members of the Philippine Insular government since its establishment. Henry C. Bates, appointed from Vermont, Judge of the Court of the First Instance, was born in St. Johnsbury.

In the diplomatic and consular service in foreign lands, are to be found a number of prominent sons of Vermont. John Barrett, appointed from Oregon, is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Panama, born in Grafton; Frank Dillingham, appointed

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from California, Consul General at Auckland, New Zealand, born in Waterbury; John G. Foster, appointed from Vermont, Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, born in Derby; Wm. W. Henry, appointed from Vermont, consul at Quebec, Canada, born in Waterbury; Franklin D. Hale, appointed from Vermont, consul at Coaticook, Canada, born in Barnet; Marshall H. Twitchell, appointed from Louisiana, consul at Kingston, Canada, born in Townshend; Delmar J. Vail, appointed from Vermont, consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, born in Orwell; Frank C. Denison, appointed from Vermont, consul at Woodstock, New Brunswick, born in Pittsford; James A. Smith, consul at Leghorn, Italy, born in Middlebury.

The present governor of Colorado, James H. Peabody, was born in Topsham. Lieutenant Governor Lyndon A. Smith, of Minnesota, was born in Norwich. Other living Vermonters who have been governors of states are Levi P. Morton, of New York; Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; John B. Smith, of New Hampshire, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana.

VERMONTERS IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The Vermonter holding the highest commission in the active list of the United States Army is Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, military secretary and chief of the record and pension office, war department. General Ainsworth was born in Woodstock, and has been in the government service 30 years.

The general staff of the army includes a Vermonter, Lieut.-Col. Crosby P. Miller, assistant quartermaster-general, who was born in Pomfret. He entered the service in 1862.

The Vermonters holding commissions in the order of their rank are Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, commanding 14th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Herbert S Foster, 12th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Leonard A. Lovering, inspector general; Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Smith, ordnance department; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th infantry; Major Meda C. Martin, quartermaster's department; Major Eugene F. Ladd, quartermaster's department; Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th cavalry; Captain Harry B. Chamberlin, quartermaster's department; Captain Edward A. Shuttleworth, quartermaster's department; Captain Salmon F. Dutton, quartermaster's department; Captain William S. Pierce, ordnance department; Captain Frank S. Harlow, artillery corps; Captain Winfred B. Carr, artillery corps; Captain Charles C. Jameson, ordnance department; Captain Geo. C. Burwell, signal corps; Captain George C. Martin, 18th infantry; Captain John E. Woodward, 29th infantry; Captain Charles H. Paine, 29th infantry; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, artillery corps; 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin artillery corps; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, artillery corps, 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th infantry; 1st Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th infantry; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, medical department; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Morse, medical department; 2nd Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3rd cavalry; 2nd Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3rd cavalry; 2nd Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, artillery corps; 2nd Lieut. Robert P. Phinney, 12th infantry; 2nd Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 13th infantry; and 2nd Lieut. Rogden E. Beebe, 29th infantry.

THE RETIRED LIST.

Brigadier General William Smith, paymaster general, was born in Orwell and now resides at Pelham Manor, N. Y. Brigadier General Charles A. Woodruff was born in Burke, and resides in San Francisco. Brigadier General Woodruff served 30 years in the army and was assistant commissary in the Philippines and subsequently chief commissary of the department of California. Brigadier General Merritt Barber assistant adjutant general, retired after 30 years' service, in 1901. He was born in Pownal. Col. Henry C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster general, was born in Vermont and received his first commission in 1851. Brigadier General Edward B. Williston, was provost marshal general, department of the Philippines, Manila, in 1899 and 1900. He is now deputy governor of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Major Lemuel A. Abbott served in the Civil War and was brevetted February 27, 1890.

VERMONTERS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

The sons of Vermont are conspicuous in the active official list of the United States Navy, and their distinguished services entitle them to the high and honorable commissions which they hold. The ranking officer is Admiral George Dewey, senior member of the general board of the Navy. Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier and entered the service September 25, 1854. Rear-Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, now on the retired list, was born in Bradford, and entered the service September 29, 1860. Rear-Admiral George Albert Converse, chief of the bureau of ordnance, was born in Norwich and entered the service November 29, 1861. Rear-Admiral Albert S. Kenny, paymaster general for many years, is treasurer of the Panama Canal Commission. He was graduated from the University of Vermont and entered the service March 19, 1862.

The list also includes George Partridge Colvocorresses, Commander Stephen Rand, pay corps; Lieutenant-Commander Henry Thomas Mayo, Lieutenant Theodore Gibbs Dewey, Lieu-

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tenant Commander, Wm. B. Fletcher, Lieutenant George Robert Evans, Lieutenant George Calvin Day, Lieutenant Jonas Hannibal Holden, 2nd Lieutenant Berton W. Sibley, marine corps; Assistant Paymaster John Fletcher Hatch, pay corps; Passed Midshipman Harold D. Childs, and Midshipman Edward E. Spafford, Midshipman Harold H. Shanley, Midshipman C. M. Noyes.

Among native Vermonters who held commissions in the Navy from 1861 to 1865 were three Commodores—John H. Graham, Simon B. Bissell and George F. Emmons; three Captains—Theodore T. Greene, George M. Colvocoresses and William G. Temple; six Lieutenant-Commanders—George Dewey, George M. Blodgett, Henry L. Johnson, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edward P. Lull and Edwin T. Woodward. Also nine assistant-surgeons, two lieutenants, three masters, 14 ensigns, 12 paymasters, and 29 engineers.

VERMONT ARTISTS.

Vermonters have won wide fame in the world of art. The sculpture of Hiram Powers, the paintings of Thomas W. Wood and Robert Gordon Hardie and the architecture of Richard M. Hunt will perpetuate their names as g reat artists so long as their works endure.

Two brothers of an old Vermont family stand equally pre-eminent to-day in their professions. They are Larkin G. Mead, one of the world's great sculptors, who resides in Florence, Italy, and Wm. R. Mead, b born in Brattleboro, is an eminent New York architect. George J. Tobin, of New York, is a successful portrait painter and art designer. He was born in Weybridge. Arthur L. Rawson, born in Chester, has a studio at Hillsdale Manor, N. J.; Herbert Adams, born in Concord, is a New York sculptor.

Among popular Vermont artists who are at present engaged in p rofessional work in other states, are Suzanne Sheldon, the actress, born in Rutland and Mary Howe and Hattie Brazor Pratt, vocalists, both of whom are natives of Brattleboro. Minnie Marshall Smith, of Boston, born in Bradford, is an elocutionist who has charmed every audience she ever appeared before.

CLERGYMEN.

The roll of native Vermonters who have occupied, or are now occupying, pulpits of the various religious bodies throughout the country is a long one. Many clergymen born in this state are at present prominently identified with theological institutions as presidents or professors, and their names will be found elsewhere in this article. Those not included in that list are Rt. Rev. Anson R. Graves, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Laramie, Wyoming; Rt. Rev. Leigh H. Brewer, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Montana; Rev. Wm. C. Davenport of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Lewis Francis of New York; Rev. George B. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. W. R. Huntington of New York; Rev. Samuel H. Greene of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Wm. H. Davis, of Chelsea, Mass.; Rev. Frank S. Fitch of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. W. W Ranney of Hartford, Conn.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, Michigan, born in Brattleboro; Dr. I. N. Danforth of Chicago, born in Barnard; Dr. Zeno B. Babbitt of Washington, D. C., born in Londonderry; Dr. Solon Marks of Chicago, chief surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., born in Stockbridge; Dr. Roger Sherman Tracy of New York, born in Windsor; Dr. W. J. Davis of Woonsocket, R. I., born in Chester; Dr. Lucy Hall Brown and Dr. Ellen J. Foster Eddy of New York; Dr. Clary E. Gary of Boston, born in Montpelier; Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder of Philadelphia, born in St. Albans; Dr. Samuel Willard and Dr. Norman Bridge of Chicago; Dr. P. O'Meara Edson of Boston, born in Chester; Dr. I. Townshend of San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Rutherford of Providence, born in Newport; Dr. Charles P. Thayer of Boston, born in Burlington. Other physicians will be found in the list of college presidents and professors under the head of prominent educators.

POPULAR HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

Many sons of Vermont are numbered among the popular proprietors and managers of hotels in the United States. The fame of the Lelands and Barrons as landlords are well known to several generations. Both are Vermont families. Among the leading hotel men of the present day outside of the state are the following: Wm. A. Barron, of the Hotel Westminster, Boston, born in Hartford; Charles H. Greenleaf of the Hotel Vendome, Boston, born in Danville; Paul Smith of Paul Smith's Hotel, Adirondacks, born in Milton; Ferd W. Chase of the Loon Lake House, Adirondacks, born in Essex; also Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue, and E. L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, Paul W. Orvis and Loren H. Johnson of New York.

PROMINENT VERMONTERS IN BUSINESS.

John H. Converse, born in Burlington, one of the firm of Burnham, Williams, & Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Norton P. Otis, born in Halifax, head of the Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; John B. Smith, born in Rockingham, manufacturer of hosiery and knit goods, Hillsboro, N. H.; Charles H. Deere, born in Derby, manufacturer of agricultural implements, Moline,

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Ill.; Russell J. Waters, born in Halifax, founder of Redlands, California, capitalist; Ezra Warner, born in Middlebury, member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Albert A. Sprague, born in Randolph, founder and member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago; Annis W. Wright, born in Grafton, lumber manufacturer, Alma, Michigan; Joseph W. Babcock, born in Swanton, lumber manufacturer, Necedoh, Wisconsin; Eugene N. Foss, born in Berkshire, president of the Sturtevant Co., Boston; Henry A. Willard, born in Westminster, capitalist, Washington; Franklin Edson, born in Chester, merchant and ex-president of New York Produce Exchange; Frank H. Chandler, born in Randolph, president of the Chandler & Held Piano Co., New York; Myron M. Parker, born in Cambridge, capitalist, Washington; Horatio N. Taplin, born in Montpelier, real estate, Washington; Edwin Woodward, born in Tunbridge, real estate and insurance, San Francisco; George Partridge, born in Randolph, oil manufacturer, San Francisco; Everett C. Benton, born in Guildhall, insurance, Boston; Charles E. Billings, president of the Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.; Austin Clement, born in Bridgewater, first vice president of the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago; Arthur L. Robinson, born in Grand Isle, member Boston Produce Exchange; John Martin, born in Peacham, banker and railroad builder, Minneapolis; Henry B. Meigs, born in Highgate, insurance, Baltimore; A. B. Chandler, born in Randolph, former president Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., New York; D. K. Pearsons, born in Bradford, capitalist, Chicago; Henry H. Sessions, born in Northfield, vice-president of the Standard Steel Coupler Co., Chicago; Stillman W. Robinson, born in Reading, inventor of shoe machines, Columbus, Ohio; James Sergent, born in Chester, manufacturer of burglar proof safes and vaults and time locks, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Blake, born in Corinth, manufacturer, Melrose, Mass.; Charles A. Gilchrist, born in Northfield, manufacturer, Boston; Charles F. Robinson, born in St. Johnbury, manufacturer, Amesbury, Mass..

James H. Peabody, born in Topsham, banker, Denver; Thos. R. Proctor, born in Cavendish, president of the Second National Bank, Utica; John R. Pixley, born in Orange, president of the First National Bank of Wyoming, Iowa; M. W. Skinner, born in Burlington, banker, Northfield, Minn.; Leroy W. Baldwin, born in Rutland, president of the Empire State Trust Company, New York; W. Eugene Kimball, born in Randolph, banker, New York; Edmund Seymour, born in St. Albans, banker, New York; Henry E. Hutchinson, born in Windsor, president of the Brooklyn Bank, New York; Wm. H. Porter, president of the Chemical National Bank, New York.

EMINENT JURISTS.

Chief Justice Charles M. Start of the supreme court of Minnesota, born in Bakersfield; Judge Edgar J. Sherman of the Massachusetts superior court, born in Weathersfield; Judge Henry F. Severens of the U. S. court for the 6th judicial district of Michigan, born in Rockingham; Judge Henry C. Bates of the court of the first instance in the Philippines, born in St. Johnsbury; Judge Elmer B. Adams of the U. S. court for the Eastern district of Missouri, born in Pomfret; Judge James W. Locke of the U. S. court for the district of Florida, born in Wilmington; Judge Albert R. Savage of the supreme judicial court of Maine, born in Ryegate; Judge James W. Remick of the New Hampshire supreme court, born in Hardwick; Judge Charles A. Willard of the district court of Hennipen county, Minnesota, born in St. Johnsbury; Judge John A. Lovely associate justice of the Minnesota supreme court, born in Burlington; Judge Francis M. Crosby of the district court of Minnesota, born in Wilmington; Judge Charles E. Phelps of the supreme court of Maryland, born in Guilford; Judge Thomas S. Buckham of the district court of Minnesota, born in Chelsea; Judge L. L. Baxter of the district court of Minnesota, born in Bakersfield; Judge Willard R. Cray of the district court of Minnesota, born in Highgate; Judge George B. Abbott surrogate of Kings county, New York, born in Brookfield; Judge William E. Fuller of the Bristol county (Massachusetts) probate court, born in Bridgewater.

PROMINENT LAWYERS.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Philadelphia, born in Richmond; D. T. Corbin, L. L. Coburn, J. M. Southworth, T. J. Sutherland, B. W. Sherman, Franklin Denison and A. C. Barnes of Chicago, A. R. Johnson, Frank V. Johnson, A. W. S. Proctor, R. W. Newhall, W. H. Button, Brainerd Avery, J. W. Simmons, Julius H. Seymour and Henry Wardner of New York; L. F. Englesby, N. L. Collamer, O. D. Barrett, John J. Ward and George Mason of Washington, D. C.

Hosea B. Moulton of Washington, born in Concord; Arba N. Waterman of Chicago, born in Greensboro; W. W. Dudley of Washington, born in Weathersfield; Lyman E. Knapp of Seattle, born in Somerset; J. B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis, born in Barnet; John M. Thurston of Omaha, born in Montpelier; W. L. Gray of St. Louis, born in Highgate; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., of Boston, born in Addison; George Edmund Foss of Chicago, born in Berkshire; Lewis A. Grant of Minneapolis, born in Bennington; Edward A. Belcher of San Francisco, born in Stockbridge; R. D. Benedict of New York, born in Burlington; John B. Cortiss of Detroit, born in Richford; John A. Kasson of Washington, born in Charlotte; James W. Gleed of Topeka, born in Morrisville; Lucien B. Caswell of Fort Madison, Wis., born in Swan-

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ton; Martin J. Wade of Iowa City, Iowa, born in Burlington; Mason B. Carpenter of Denver, born in Orange; William F. Vilas of Madison, born in Chelsea; Owen F. Aldis of Chicago, born in St. Albans; Maxwell Evarts of New York, born in Windsor; Henry C. Belden of Minneapolis, born in St. Johnsbury; Willis E. Dodge of Minneapolis, born in Lowell; Emmet H. Rixford of San Francisco, born in Highgate; Thomas J. Boynton of Boston, born in Westfield; M. D. Grover of St. Paul, born in Wells; Tracy L. Jeffords of Washington, born in Williamstown; John C. Burke of Lowell, born in Albany; Isiah R. Clark of Boston, born in Reading; Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, born in Isle La Motte; Raymond Trainor of Hartford, Conn., Henry B. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H.; born in Cavendish; Charles E. Fairman of Washington, born in Fairfax; Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, born in Montpelier; N. L. Sheldon of Boston, born in Stockbridge; John J. Allen of New York, born in Burlington; Hazen M. Parker of Minneapolis; A. O. Colton, of San Francisco, born in Bolton; Onirl F. Hibbard of New York, born in Franklin; Wm. Pitt Kellogg of Washington, born in Orwell; Ellery A. Hibbard of Laconia, N. H., born in St. Johnsbury; Wallace Pratt of Kansas City, Mo., born in Georgia; Charles E. Patterson of Troy, N. Y., born in Corinth; Elijah B. Sherman of Chicago, born in Fairfield; Elmore Scott of Whatcom, Wash., born in Isle La Motte; Alfred S. Hall of Boston, born in Westminster; George E. Minor of New York, born in St. Johnsbury; Charles M. Drew of Minneapolis, born in St. Johnsbury; Hiram R. Steele of New York; Charles A. Prouty of Washington; George R. Wales of Washington, born in Middlebury; L. W. Redington of New York; born in Grafton; John I. Gilbert of Malone, John H. Flagg of New York, born in Wilmington; Ashton R. Willard of Boston, born in St. Johnsbury; Charles H. Robb of Washington, born in Guilford.

LEADING EDUCATORS.

President William N. Ferrin of Pacific University of Oregon, born in Barton; President Albert Buxton of Texas Christian University, Texas, born in Londonderry; President George M. Herrick of Washburne College, Topeka, Kansas, born in Essex; President Webster Merrifield University of North Dakota, born in Newfane; Rev. Samuel H. Greene, chairman board of trustees Columbian University, Washington, D. C., born in Troy; Francis S. Hoyt president board of trustees Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, born in Lyndon; President Dewitt C. Huntington chancellor Nebraska Wesleyan University, born in Townshend; Theodore Prentiss, regent University of Wisconsin, born in Montpelier; President Charles J. Wright of the New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J., born in St. Johnsbury; President Charles W. Emerson of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, born in Pittsfield.

William B. Clark, professor of geology Johns Hopkins University and state geologist of Maryland, born in Brattleboro; Sherburne W. Burnham, professor of practical astronomy University of Chicago, born in Pittsford; Wm. Z. Bennett, professor of chemistry University of Worcester (Ohio), born in Montpelier; Rev. George N. Boardman, professor of systematic theology, Chicago Theological Seminary, born in Pittsford; Charles R. Adams, professor of dead history University of Michigan, born in Derby; George B. Adams, professor of dead history Yale University, born in Fairfield; James S. Ames, professor of physics Johns Hopkins University, born in Manchester; Edmund Andrews, professor of surgery medical department Northwestern University, born in Putney; Frank H. Knowlton, professor of botany Columbian University, born in Brandon; Isaac N. Danforth, professor of chemical medicine Northwestern University, born in Barnard; Herbert J. Davenport, professor of economics University of Chicago, born in Wilmington; Charles Denison, professor of diseases of the chest and of clinotology University of Denver (Col.,) born in Royalton; David D. Dewey, professor of economics and statistics Massachusetts Institute of Technology, born in Burlington; John Dewey, professor of philosophy University of Chicago, born in Burlington; Abraham L. Fuller, professor of Greek and dean of Adelbert College Western Reserve University, Cleveland, born in Vershire; Rev. George H. Gilbert, professor of New Testament literature Chicago Theological Seminary, born in Cavendish; Jasper W. Freeley, professor of physics and geology Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., born in Pomfret; James W. Gleed, professor of law and real property Kansas State University, born in Morrisville; Charles D. Hazen, professor of history Smith College, Northampton, Mass., born in Barnet; Francis H. Herrick, professor of biology Adelbert College Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, born in Woodstock; Otis D. Smith, professor of Mathematics Alabama Polytechnic Institute, born in New Haven; William C. Wilkinson, professor of poetry and criticism University of Chicago, born in Westford; Earl M. Wilbur, dean of Unitarian Theological Seminary, Oakland, California, born in Jericho; William R. Shipman dean of the college of letters of Tufts College, born in Granville; Haynes L. Buxton, superintendent public schools Oklahoma Territory, born in Londonderry; Edwin B. Frost, professor of astronomy Yerkes Observatory, Chicago, born in Brattleboro; Leslie W. Miller, principal School of Industrial Art, Phila-

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delphia, born in Brattleboro; Edward H. Williams, lecturer of mining and geology Lehigh University, born in Cavendish; Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, professor of biology Philadelphia Normal School, born in St. Albans; Andrew W. Edson, associate city superintendent New York public schools, educated in Vermont; D. A. Casey, principal commerce department high school Woonsocket, R. I., born in Starksboro; Norman W. Bridge, of Pasadena, Cal., emeretus professor of medicine Rush Medical College and former president Chicago board of education, born in Windsor; James D. Butler, emeretus professor of ancient languages University of Wisconsin, born in Rutland; Charles W. French, principal Hyde Park high school, Chicago, born in Woodstock; Mary O. Nutting, emeretus librarian Mount Holyoke Seminary, born in Randolph; Albert H. Walker, lecturer on patent law, Cornell University, born in Fairfax; Horace S. Tarbell, emeretus, superintendent public schools, Providence, R. I., born in Chelsea; Charles H. Vilas, emeretus president Western Academy of Homeopathy, Chicago, born in Chelsea; Charles N. Hewett, professor of public health, University of Minnesota, born in Vergennes; Anson D. Morse, professor of history Amherst College, born in Cambridge; Charles E. Phelps, professor of Law University of Maryland, born in Guilford; Harmon N. Morse, professor of anyllitical chemistry Johns Hopkins University, born in Cambridge; Samuel Sheldon, professor of physics and electric engineering, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, born in Middlebury; Frank E. Woodruff, professor of Grcek Boudoin College, born in Eden; James R. Wheeler, professor of Greek Columbia College, born in Burlington; Leverett W. Spring, professor of English literature Williams College, born in Grafton; Charles C. Torrey, professor of semitic languages Yale University, born in Hardwick; Francis H. Stoddard, professor of English literature New York University, born in Middlebury; Kirby F. Smith, professor of Latin Johns Hopkins University, born in Pawlet.

The list of distinguished educators now living and retired includes Samuel W. Boardman, president of Maryville College, born in Pittsford; George A. Gates, president of Iowa College, born in Topsham; Rufus C. Flagg, president Ripon College, born in Hubbardton; Rev. J. E. Rankin, president Howard University, educated in Vermont; James Woodward Strong, president Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, born in Bennington; John H. MacCracken, president Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., born in Rochester; Silas H. Peabody, president University of Illinois, born in Rockingham; James M. Rublee, president California College of Science, born in Whitingham; Ira A. Priest, president Buchtel College, born in Mount Holly; John N. Standish, president Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., born in Woodstock.

IN THE LITERARY FIELD.

Vermont men have been pre-eminent for many years in journalism and literary circles. Many sons of the Green Mountain State have occupied the front rank in the newspaper world, and the profession contains to-day a large number of able and influential editors and publishers of daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines. The galaxy of brilliant writers of the last generation or two includes Henry J. Raymond, founder of the New York Times; James R. Spaulding, founder of the New York World; Wilbur F. Story, publisher of the Chicago Times; Hosea Ballou, publisher of Ballou's Monthly; Dr. Simeon Gilbert, editor of the Chicago Advance; Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City Journal, and George A. Marden, editor of the Lowell Courier, a few of whom still survive and continue to wield a forceful pen.

Two generations count as household words: "Houghton, Mifflin & Co.," the "Riverside Press" and the "Atlantic Monthly," founded by the late Henry O. Houghton, who was born in Sutton. The present generation of newspaper and magazine readers in the United States are familiar with the names of many Vermonters engaged in the publishing business, or in editorial and literary work. The president and manager of the great publishing house of Harper and Bros. is George Harvey, who was born in Peacham. The editor of Harper's Magazine, Henry M. Alden, was born in Mount Holly. Silas H. Peabody, editor-in-chief of the International Encyclopedia, is a native of Rockingham; George P. Rowell, publisher of the American Newspaper Directory and of "Printer's Ink," New York, was born in Concord; Rev. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston was born in Sharon; Charles Whiting Baker, managing editor of the Engineering News, New York, was born in Johnson; Rev. Homer Eaton, publishing agent of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, was born in Enosburgh; Rev. Charles W. Winchester, editor of the Christian Uplook, Buffalo, was born in Westminster; Charles M. Thompson, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion, Boston, was born in Montpelier; Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, editor of the Missionary Herald, Boston, was born in Hardwick; Philip Hale, editor of the Musical World, Boston, was born in Norwich; John A. Hall, editor of Locomotive Engineering, New York, was born in Bennington; Charles D. Whiting, literary editor of the Springfield, (Mass.,) Republican, was born in St. Albans; Helen M. Winslow, editor of the Club Woman, Boston, was born in Westfield; Andrew

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J. Aikins, proprietor and general manager of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was born in Barnard; Hamilton F. Ormsbee, one of the editors of the Brooklyn Eagle, was born in Rutland; Lucius Bigelow, editorial writer on the Portland Oregonian, was born in Burlington; Lucien C. Herrick, editor of the Old Northwest Quarterly, was born in Randolph; Albert Clarke, editor of the Home Market Bulletin, Boston, and an able writer on political and economic subjects, was born in Granville; Charles F. Langworthy, editor of the U. S. Government Experiment Station Record, Washington, was born in Middlebury.

Other Vermonters engaged in literary work or in composing music are Prof. Wm. O. Perkins, of Boston, author and publisher of over 60 musical works, who was born in Stockbridge; Silas G. Pratt, author and publisher of 50 or more musical compositions, born in Addison; General Rush C. Hawkins, New York, author and magazine writer, born in Pomfret; Walter L. Sheldon, St. Louis, author of numerous ethical works, born in West Rutland; Henry Wood, Chambridge, Mass., author of scientific works, born in Barre; Addison T. Andrews, New York, composer of songs, born in Cavendish.

Prominent members of the text book publishing firm of Silver, Burdett & Co., are E. O. and E. E. Silver, who were born in Sutton. Benj. H. Sanborn, of Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., publishers of text books, was born in Morristown.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Albert Alonzo Robinson, president Mexican Central Railway, office New York City; born in Reading; Daniel Willard, second vice-president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., born in Hartland; O. D. Ashley, vice-president Wabash Railroad, office New York City; born in Townshend; Prentiss W. Drew, superintendent of telegraph Wisconsin Central Railway, office Milwaukee, Wis.; born in Burlington; A. S. Dunham, general auditor Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, office Baltimore, Md.; born in Northfield; F. W. Gilbert general superintendent Northern Pacific Railway, office St. Paul, Minn.; born in Bennington; Alonzo C. Goodrich, manager Chicago Burlington & Kansas City Railway, office Keokuk, Iowa; born in Pittsfield; James W. Hill, master mechanic Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, office Peoria, Ill.; born in Burlington; George M. Houghton, general manager Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, office Bangor, Maine, born in Lyndon; Henry H. Houghton, roadmaster Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, office Kalamazoo, Mich.; born in Westminster; Charles John Ives, president Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, office Cedar Rapids, Iowa; born in Wallingford; George S. Marsh, first assistant general passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, office Chicago, Ill.; born in Craftsbury; W. B. Ryan, traffic manager National Railroad Co. of Mexico and the Mexican International R. R. Co., office City of Mexico, Mexico; born in Fairfield; Marshall C. Sturtevant, car service agent Grand Trunk Railway, office Montreal,, Canada; born in St. Albans; William Evans Tuttle, roadmaster New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, office South Framingham, Mass.; born in Rockingham; Edwin W. Winter, president Brooklyn Heights Terminal Railroad, office Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in Vermont; Don Juan Whittemore, chief engineer Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, office Chicago, Ill.; born in Milton; L. A. Howland, assistant superintendent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., born in Barre; Charles L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent Pennsylvania R. R., born in Northfield; E. O. Saltmarsh, division superintendent Louisville & Nashville R. R., born in Windsor.

Among prominent railroad officials who formerly lived in Vermont and experienced their early railroad service on the Central Vermont, are Julius M. Hannaford, second vice president Northern Pacific R. R.; E. J. Chamberlin, general manager Canada Atlantic R. R.; F. W. Baldwin, division superintendent Mexican National R. R.

Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, formerly resided at St. Albans.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., was for a time a clerk in the office of the chief engineer of the Central Vermont R. R. at St. Albans

Henry C. Wicker and Cassius M. Wicker, are two Vermont men who recently retired from official life after many years of active service in the management of numerous railroads. Henry C. Wicker was formerly traffic manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry., and president of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Cassius M. Wicker was president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Ry.

Among deceased Vermonters who won distinction in official railroad life outside of the state should be mentioned J. Gregory Smith and Frederick Billings, both of whom served as president of the Northern Pacific R. R.; H. S. Marcy, for many years president of the Fitchburg R. R.; Wm. G. Strong, one of the early presidents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; Daniel B. Robinson, president from 1896 to 1901 of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.; Aldace F. Walker, receiver and subsequently chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; and John C. Gait, for many years general manager of the Wabash R. R.

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The Vermont Association of Boston.

THE present Vermont Association of Boston was organized in January, 1887. The first meeting was brought about by an invitation which read as follows:

"A meeting and dinner of the Vermont Association will be held January 27th, at 5:30 o'clock p. m., at the Parker House.

It is sincerely hoped you will attend. The attendance of several eminent Vermonters is anticipated.

Please signify your intentions by notifying Clyde D. V. Hunt, No. 3 Park Square, by January 22nd, in order that arrangements may be made for the exact number of dinners.

W. A. FIELD,
H. O. HOUGHTON,
A. A. RANNEY,
A. W. BEARD,
THOMAS DANA.
G. N. CARPENTER,
C. D. V. HUNT.
Executive Committee, pro tem.

At this meeting a permanent organization was affected with the following officers: Henry O. Houghton, president; Walbridge A. Field and Alanson W. Beard, vice-presidents; Clyde D. V. Hunt, secretary; Thomas Dana, treasurer; H. G. Spaulding, chaplain; George N. Carpenter, Alden Speare and Edmund H. Bennett, executive committee.

Article two of the Constitution, adopted at this time, stated:

"The object of the Association shall be to promote social intercourses, among its members, to perpetuate common memories, and to celebrate important events in the history of the State of Vermont."

This Association since its organization has held an annual meeting and banquet, usually in January, and has for the last five or six years had several special meetings in the nature of "Smoke Talks," and an annual "Sugaring-Off."

An annual report of the proceedings of the Association has been published since 1891 and many interesting historical facts pertaining to Vermont, have, in this way, been preserved.

NOTE:—Mr. James S. Frye informs us that in the early fifties there was an organization in Boston known as the "Vermont Union," which held occasional meetings—the one at the Revere House, March 15, 1859 being a most notable one.

The membership has steadily grown from fifty-six (56) in 1887 to six hundred and seventy-eight (678) January 1st, 1904. The success and the prominent place which this Association has taken among the several State clubs and Associations in Boston, has doubtless been due to the energy and standing of the noble men, who were connected with it as officers in its early days. Henry O. Houghton, founder of Boston's great book publishing house, was its first president and its untiring supporter for eight consecutive years. Of Mr. Houghton and his retirement from office, the annual for 1894 says: "The business meeting was notable for the retirement of the Hon. H. O. Houghton from the President's chair, which he had occupied since the organization of the society in 1886, and of Col. George N. Carpenter, who declined re-election as Treasurer, which office he had held for six years. Each of these gentlemen received an unanimous vote of thanks from the meeting for their long, faithful and efficient service, and both retire with the sincere regret of every member of the Association."

A complimentary dinner was afterwards given to Mr. Houghton by the members of the Association at Young's Hotel, and of this meeting the Press said in part: "A notable dinner in Boston last evening: integrity, ability, loyalty savored with a dash of quaint humor, constitute the birthright of the Vermonters. One could readily believe that, who looked in upon the circle of Green Mountain boys gathered at the tables at dinner last evening, to do honor to a revered and beloved fellow-citizen, in the person of Hon. H. O. Houghton, a loyal son of old Vermont, who cherishes still, as his most precious memory, the recollection of the fresh, clear mountain air of her lofty hills. A beautiful basket of flowers graced the table at which sat the honored guest, and his wit was as keen and his manner as sprightly as it has ever been in the long period during which he has presided over the deliberations of the Vermont Association."

Col. George N. Carpenter of most pleasant memory was, during the early years of the Association an energetic member of the Executive Committee and for several years treasurer,

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and did much to place the Association upon its high plane of usefulness. Captain S. Edward Howard was during this period the courteous and energetic Secretary of the organization.

Mr. Houghton was succeeded in the presidency by Hon. Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, and he in turn, by Hon. Alanson W. Beard, former Treasurer and Receiver General of this commonwealth, and of these gentlemen it has been truly said: "Few Associations have been honored by such a trio as Henry O. Houghton, Walbridge A. Field and Alanson W. Beard."

Hon. Alden Speare, one of Boston's best known business men, was the Association's fourth president, serving most faithfully for two years, and was in turn succeeded by Hon. William E. Fuller, Judge of Probate, whose dignity and thorough good sense made him an ideal president.



"THE WESTMINSTER" HEADQUARTERS OF THE VERMONT ASSOCIATION.

Judge Fuller was succeeded by Judge Edgar J. Sherman, former Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and Justice of the Superior Court.

During Judge Sherman's term of office the custom of visiting Vermont during Old Home Week was inaugurated. The first trip was in August, 1901, and was by special train to Mont-

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PRESIDENT ALASON W. BEARD,—1896. DECEASED.



PRESIDENT WALBRIDGE A. FIELD.—1884-1885. DECEASED.

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pelier and Burlington. In 1902, the party went to Vermont by way of Saratoga, Lake George and Lake Champlain to Burlington, Vermont; and in 1903 to St. Johnsbury, Newport and Lake Memphremagog.

At a meeting of the executive committee in December, 1901, President Sherman appointed a committee, consisting of Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Joseph F. Scott, Charles K. Darling and N. L. Sheldon to take under consideration the matter of broadening the scope of the work of the Association, and in December 1902, this committee made the following report:—

"The committee to whom was referred the matter of conducting the affairs of the Association on broader lines, has carefully considered the same, and reports and recommends as follows:—

First: We are of the opinion that some reciprocal relations might be entered into between the Vermonters in the home State and the Vermonters in this locality, which would be for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and that this might be brought about through the organization of a Vermont Club or Exchange, with a bureau of information and registration, newspapers, etc.

Second; We recommend that the President appoint a committee consisting of thirty members of the Association, who shall have full power to act in the premises."



PRESIDENT JOSHIA H. BENTON, JR.

This report was afterwards acted upon by a committee of thirty and the recommendations of the original committee were in substance endorsed.

Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., became President of the Association at the annual meeting in January, 1903, and mainly through his energies, the opening of permanent headquarters for the Association was affected at the Westminster, in Copley Square, the literary and social center of the city of Boston, February 17, 1903.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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N. L. SHELDON,
Secretary.

The invitation to this function read as follows:

"You are cordially invited to attend the opening of the permanent headquarters of the Association, at Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, Tuesday evening, February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and three.

Reception, seven to nine. Collation at nine.

N. L. SHELDON,
ELMER E. SILVER,
WADE KEYES,
House Committee.

A card enclosed read:—

"The opening of the headquarters for the Vermont Association is an innovation, and a step which, it is believed, will be appreciated not only by the members of the Association, but by the Vermonters outside of the State when visiting Boston. The committee intends to make the opening of these rooms in the nature of an 'Old-Fashioned Vermont Housewarming,' where everybody will feel at home and 'have a good time.'

"You are earnestly requested to attend.

"An hour or two will be given to social intercourse, which will be followed by a collation, including Vermont cider and butternuts."

"Of this function the Boston Herald said in part:

Jollification at the New Quarters. Green Mountain Boys in Green Mountain weather; Make Merry with a dinner at the Westminster."

The Green Mountain boys of this vicinity had a grand jollification at the Hotel Westminster last evening, to dedicate the new club rooms of the Vermont Association of Boston.

This organization of about five hundred members has been in existence seventeen years, and has the social object of perpetuating common memories, and celebrating events in the history of the State of Vermont. It is composed of natives of the State, sons of natives, and persons who have long resided there and who now live in Boston and vicinity.

The members have for some time considered it advisable to have a meeting place for their own social gatherings, as well as a club room where visitors from their native State may be welcomed and entertained.

A suite of five rooms in the Hotel Westminster has been fitted up for the purposes of the society. After a cordial housewarming of the new quarters, the company had a grand feast."

With the opening of headquarters a new impetus was added to the work of the Association.

Over two hundred names were added to the membership roll during the year, the Constitution was amended, making the annual dues

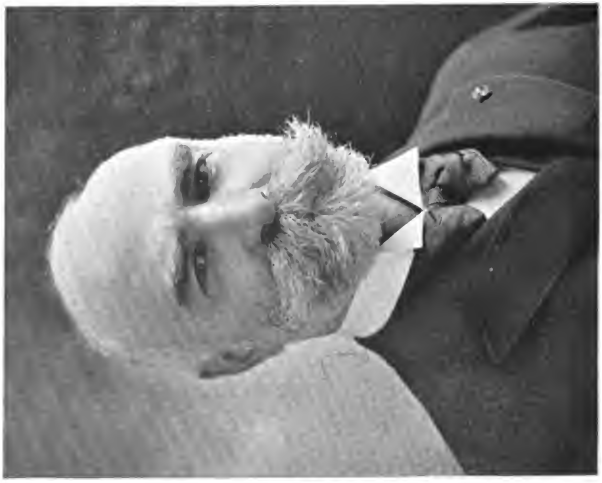


ARTHUR L. ROBINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

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VICE-PRESIDENT EUGENE N. FOSS.



VICE-PRESIDENT, ALBERT CLARKE.

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$3.00 and the Association was placed upon a self-supporting basis. The House Committee reported that over six thousand persons visited the rooms during the eleven months following the opening.

A large number of portraits of eminent Vermonters adorn the walls of the rooms of the Association, and about forty Vermont newspapers and publications, together with the



READING ROOM.

popular magazines are to be found in the library room. The functions of the Association during the current year have been as follows:

November 17, 1903, a special meeting of the members of the Association on question of the revision of the Constitution. This meeting was followed by an interesting paper on Vermont Town History, by Mr. Wade Keyes. President Benton followed Mr. Keyes remarks with very interesting facts concerniug Matthew Lyon. The annual meeting and banquet of the Association was held at the Vendome, January 21, 1904, on which occasion, His Excellency, Governor John G. McCullough, His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Zed S. Stanton, and other distinguished guests were present. This was the largest meeting of Vermonters ever held in Boston, there being present over three hundred persons.

At a smoke talk, February 27, 1904, Hon. Wendell P. Stafford, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, gave a very interesting paper on The Making of Vermont.

On April 1st occurred the annual "sugaring-off" when "real maple sugar" on "real snow," together with doughnuts and Vermont cider, were indulged in by a large number of the members of the Association.

The present executive committee of the Association is made up as follows:—Josiah H. Benton, Jr., president; Albert Clarke and Eugene N. Foss, vice-presidents; N. L. Sheldon, secretary; Charles K. Darling, treasurer; William H. Davis, chaplain; Arthur L. Robinson; Everett C. Benton; Isaiah R. Clark; Wade Keyes; Elmer E. Silver; William Craig; William L. Quimby; George P. Anderson; and Addison O. Denny.

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., the energetic Presi-

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dent of the Association was born in Addison. His ancestors were of English stock and were among the first settlers of Connecticut. He received his education in the district schools of Vermont, at Bradford Academy, New London Institute in New Hampshire, and the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1866.

He served with credit as a Union soldier in the Civil War, and began the practice of his profession in Bradford, Vermont in 1866. He



TREASURER CHARLES K. DARLING.

afterwards practiced in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and was a Colonel on the Staff of Governor Stearns of New Hampshire in 1870. He was clerk of the House of Representatives, of the State of New Hampshire 1872. He came to Boston in 1873 and has since practiced his profession here with eminent success. He is the popular lecturer on Corporations at the Boston University Law School.

Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1870. He is one of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, a member of the Kingsley Post, G. A. R., a member and vice-president of the Algonquin Club, a past president of the Beacon Society, and an active member of the New England Genealogical Society. He was one of the founders of the Vermont Association, and has done more porhaps than any other member to develop it into its present degree of usefulness.

Albert Clarke is a native of Granville, was educated in the common schools of Rochester, and at the Normal School at Randolph, Vermont. He prepared himself for a legal career at Montpelier, and practiced his profession for a time with Hon. W. D. Ferrin. He served with distinction in the Civil War, commanding a company at the battle of Gettysburg. He was on the staff of Governor Paul Dillingham of Vermont, and has been a member of the State Senate. He was, for a time, engaged in editorial work on the St. Albans Messenger, and Rutland Herald, and afterwards in Boston. He was a member and chairman of the United States Industrial Commission, during President McKinley's term of office and has been

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for many years secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston. He is a most careful student of public affairs.

Eugene N. Foss was born in Berkshire, and was educated in the common schools and at the University of Vermont. He came to Boston in the early eighties and accepted humble employment with the Sturtevant Blower Company, and has since become its general manager. He has been eminently successful in business, and is a director of several banks and industrial corporations. He was a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts District in 1902, and was defeated by a small margin. He is the present apostle of reciprocity with Canada, and is yet to be heard from.



A CORNER IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.

N. L. Sheldon was born in Stockbridge, was educated in the common schools, at Goddard Seminary, and Norwich University, graduating from the latter with the class of 1884. After studying law a year with Hon. Edgar H. Woodman, at Concord, New Hampshire, he became principal of the West Newbury, Mass., high school, and was master of the Norwood, Mass., high school from 1888 to 1890. He then resigned to accept the executorship of the estate of Albert Whitcomb, at Bethel, Vermont, and to continue his legal studies at the Boston University Law School. He has, since 1894, practiced his profession in Boston, and it has recently been said that "there is no better representative of the Boston bar than Mr. Sheldon." He was, during his school teaching career, president of the Norfolk Master's Club, and is a Knights Templar, a past president of the Norwich University Alumni Association of Boston, and a member of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library.

Charles K. Darling was born in Corinth, and was educated in the common schools, at Barre Academy, Dartmouth College and the Boston University Law school. Soon after coming to Boston he became interested in military matters and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war was major of the

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Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He served with distinction in Porto Rico, and at the close of the war he became colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and United States marshall for the district of Massachusetts.

William H. Davis, was born in Chelsea educated in the common schools, at Dartmouth College and the Union Theological Seminary, and is now, and has been for sometime the popular pastor of the Elliot church at Newton.

Arthur L. Robinson, was born in South Hero, was educated in the common schools



HENRY O. HOUGHTON, (DECEASED)
President 1887 to 1888.

and came to Boston when a young man, and secured employment in the hay and grain business, and is at the present time, a member of the firm of Hosmer, Robinson & Company, wholesale hay and grain dealers. He is a member and a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Algonquin Club.

Everett C. Benton, was born in Guildhall, was educated in the common schools, and came to Boston twenty years ago to accept a clerkship with John C. Paige & Company, and is at the present time, one of the four partners in this firm. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being an officer in various bodies in Boston, and has received the highest degree in Masonry, that of 33d. He is well known in Boston socially; is Vice-President of the Beacon Society, and a member of the Algonquin and Athletic Clubs.

Isaiah R. Clark, was born in Reading, and spent his boyhood days in Windsor, where he fitted for College. He graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law, and came to Boston to the office of Hon. A. A. Ranney, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Ranney & Clark, doing a large and successful business. He has been very successful as a trial lawyer. He is a member and officer of the Beacon society, and other social organizations.

Wade Keyes, was born in Reading, was educated in the common schools, Goddard Seminary, and at Tufts College. He studied law with Hon. William E. Johnson, of Woodstock, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1892. He has practiced his profession at Woodstock, New York, and this City. He is a trustee of Goddard Seminary, a director of the Winchester Manufacturing Company, a member of the New England Genealogical Society, the Lodge of Elks, and the Masonic orders.

Elmer E. Silver, was born in Bloomfield, was educated in the common schools and at Brown University. After a short school teaching career, he became interested in the publication of school books, and some years ago, organized the firm of Silver, Burdett & Company, and is the Company's treasurer. He is a member of the University and other Clubs in Boston.

William Craig, was born in Corinth, was educated in the common schools, and has for many years been interested in the fruit and produce business in Boston. He is a member of the firm of Winn, Ricker & Company, and is a past President of the Fruit and Produce Exchange. He has recently been elected a member of the Board of Selectmen of Brookline.

William L. Quimby was born in Lyndon, was educated in the common schools and at Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar and practiced for a time in St. Johnsbury, but has for the past ten years been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston.

George P. Anderson was born in St. Albans, was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the University of Vermont.

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He has been engaged in newspaper work in Boston for the last six years, being at the present time assistant city editor of the Globe.

Addison O. Denny was born in Northfield, was educated in the public schools of his native town and came to Boston in 1890, and became interested in mercantile business. He is at the present time engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the style of A. O. Denny & Company.



ALDEN SPEARE, (DECEASED) PRESIDENT 1897-1898.

The membership by native towns is as follows: Addison, 1; Albany, 6; Alburgh, 2; Athens, 1; Bakersfield, 2; Barnard, 2; Barnet, 6; Barre, 3; Barton, 4; Berkshire, 6; Bethel, 8; Bloomfield, 3; Bradford, 11; Braintree, 1; Brandon, 5; Brattleboro, 10; Bridgewater, 2; Bristol, 2; Brookfield, 5; Brookline, 1; Browington, 3; Burke, 4; Burlington, 15; Cabot, 4; Calais, 6; Castleton, 4; Cavendish, 3; Charleston, 1; Charlotte, 1; Chelsea, 9; Chester, 4; Chittenden, 1; Colchester, 1; Danby, 1; Derby, 8; Dorset, 1; Dover, 1; Eden, 2; Enosburg, 8; Fairfax, 3; Fairfield, 3; Fair Haven, 1; Fairlee, 3; Fayston, 1, Fletcher, 1; Franklin, 2; Georgia, 3; Glover; 2; Grafton, 2; Granville, 3; Greensboro, 3; Guildford, 5; Guildhall, 4; Halifax, 2; Hardwick, 1; Hartford, 2; Hartland, 1; Highgate, 2; Hinesburgh, 4; Irasburgh, 2; Jamaica, 2; Jericho, 1; Johnson, 4; Kirby, 1; Landgrove, 3; Leicester, 1; Londonderry, 1; Lowell, 1; Ludlow, 3; Lunenburgh, 1; Lyndon, 4; Maidstone, 1; Manchester, 2; Marlboro, 1; Marshfield, 4; Middlebury, 5; Middlesex, 1; Middletown Springs, 1; Montpelier, 12; Moretown, 1; Morristown, 3; Morrisville, 2; Newbury, 3; Newfane, 2; New Haven, 1; Newport, 3; Northfield, 6; North Hero, 1; Norwich, 5; Orange, 2; Orwell, 2; Panton, 1; Pawlet, 1; Peacham, 2; Peru, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Pittsford, 1; Plainfield, 3; Rochester, 3; Rockingham, 8; Rutland, 14; Ryegate, 4; St. Albans, 14; St. Johnsbury, 7; Salisbury, 1; Shaftsbury, 1; Sharon, 1; Sheldon, 6; Sherburne, 3; Shrewsbury, 2; Somerset, 1; South Hero, 2; Springfield, 10; Starksboro, 1; Stockbridge, 7; Stowe, 7; Strafford, 2; Sudbury, 1; Swanton, 5; Thetford, 5; Tops-

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ham, 3; Townshend, 1; Tunbridge, 5; Underhill, 3; Vernon, 3; Vershire, 1; Waitsfield, 5; Wallingford, 1; Wardsboro, 4; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Waterford, 4; Waterville, 2; Weathersfield, 5; Westfield, 2; Westford, 2; West Haven, 1; Westminster, 4; Weston, 3; West Rutland, 1; West Windsor, 2; Wheelock, 2; Whiting, 2; Whitingham, 2; Williamstown, 1; Williston, 2; Windham, 2; Windsor, 5; Wolcott, 1; Woodbury, 3; Woodstock, 14; Worcester, 1. The above membership is made up by natives of 152 towns in Vermont.



WM. E. FULLER, PRESIDENT 1898-1900.

Among the prominent members of the Association not already mentioned may be named, Wallace F. Robinson, capitalist; James N. Frye, merchant; James M. Gleason, treasurer of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; Davis R. Dewey, professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles P. Thayer, Dean of Tufts College Medical School; William R. Shipman, professor at Tufts College; William B Dennison, banker; George W. Brown, treasurer of the United Shoe and Machinery Company; Orlando H. Alford, banker; George W. Bishop, Railroad Commissioner; Hiram A. Miller, engineer in charge of Charles River Dam; James T. Phelps, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company; George W. Proctor, Ex-Mayor of Somerville; Samuel Cole, ex-Mayor of Beverly; Murray D. Clement, ex-Mayor or Waltham; Thomas J. Boynton, Mayor of Everett; Henry O. Houghton, of Houghton, Mifflin & Company; Lewis R. Speare of Alden Speares' Sons Co.; Oscar F. Allen, treasurer of Cambridge Savings Bank; Ira A. Abbott, Judge of Municipal Court, Haverhill; Gordon A. Southworth, Superintendent of Schools, Somerville; Arthur W. De Goosh, Assistant Attorney General;

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Harrison H. Atwood, ex-member of Congress; Frank M. Cowles, artist; Edward Cowles, physician; Scott C. Carbee, artist; Giles W. Bryant, physician; Charles R. Corwin, merchant; Frank A. Hodgdon, physician; Samuel B. Whitney, musician; William M. Olin, secretary of the commonwealth; Freeman J. Doe, merchant; George H. Graves, merchant; John Company; David H. Holmes, physical instructor, McLean Hospital; Gardner W. Bullard, merchant; Elmond A. Burnham, physician; Howard R. Burrington, professor at Dean Academy; John S. F. Bush, physician; Edward H. Buchnell, physician; George S. Cahill, physician; Orrin H. Carpenter, lawyer; James F. Chase, manager of U. S. Life In-



EDGAR J. SHERMAN, PRESIDENT 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

C. Burke, lawyer; Marcel N. Smith, merchant Frank W. Page, physician and Charles H. Collins, merchant; Charles H. Greenleaf, proprietor Hotel Vendome; Theophilus Grout, special inspector U. S. Treasury; Thomas E. Guild, physician; Alfred S. Hall, lawyer; Frederick M. Hall, physician; Fred Hartley, wool merchant; Nathaniel C. B Haviland, physician; James B. Hawkins, boot and shoe machinery · Charles W. Hinman, manufacturer; Fred Holden, manager Vermont Marble surance Company; Frederick E. Cheney, physician; Leland H. Cole, cashier, Mercantile National Bank; Neidhard H. Houghton, physician; George E. Howe, lawyer; Winfred L. Howe, physician; Charles M. Hutchinson, physician; Arthur T. Johnson, lawyer; Ervin A. Johnson, dentist; Matt B. Jones, lawyer; Edward B. Kellogg, physician; Austin H. Kenerson, publisher; George B. Knapp, lawyer; Guy Lamkin, merchant; Arthur C. Lamson, merchant; George L. Lane, physi-

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cian; Arba N. Lincoln, lawyer; Rev. John W. Lindsay; Walter M. Lindsay, lawyer; P. O'Meara Edson, physician; William A. Faulkner, cashier American National Bank; William H. Field, treasurer, Journal Newspaper Company; John E. Fish, physician; John C. Frye, merchant; William M. Gay, physician; Arthur A. Gibson, physician; Curtis Abbott, lawyer; Addison L. Aldrich, merchant; Clarence J. Allen, physician; Edward E. Allen, physician; Harry H. Armington, lawyer; H. Benson, paymaster, N. E. Telephone & Telegraph Company, Jay B. Benton, city editor Boston Transcript; Walter K. Bigelow, merchant; Freemen M. Bill, merchant; Henry G. Bissell, merchant; Nathan D. Blake, merchant; Charles H. Bradley, superintendent, Farm School; Lewis S. Breed, dentist; Leonard E. Brewster, dentist; Rev. G. Wolcott Brooks; Frederick W. Brown, lawyer; George A. Brown, lawyer; David T. Montague, lawyer; John G. Morrison, manufacturer; Barron



GEORGE N. CARPENTER, (DECEASED) TREASURER 1888 to 1895.

Oscar] Armstrong, merchant; Edmund K. Barnes, wholesale druggist; William A. Barron, proprietor, Hotel Westminster; Rev. James L. Barton; Charles H. Bayley, manager United Shoe Machinery Company; Edwin A. Bayley, lawyer; George W. Beaman, rear admiral U. S. N.; Chauncey Coon, manufacturer; Milo Crane, merchant; George M. Dimond, editor; Charles R. Draper, physician; Charles A. Drew, physician; Rev. Myron S. Dudley; Lorenzo B. Dutton, physician; Byron L. Dwinnell, physician; Eugene Bemis, vice president Walter M. Lowney Company; Henry C. Moulton, lawyer; Frank L. S. Newton, physician; Rev. Clyde E. Ordway; George B. Reed, publisher; Albert A. Robinson, president, Mexican Central R. R.; Benjamin H. Sanborn, publisher; Elihu L. Sawyer, physician; Fred W. Shattuck, teacher; William E. Sleeper, manufacturer; Albert M. Smith, merchant; Fred D. Stanley, lawyer; Ralph A. Stewart, assistant Attorney General; Bertrand E. Taylor, architect; Benjamin Tenney, physician; Frank W. Thayer, lawyer; Edward C. Wheeler, manufacturer; Ashton R. Willard, author; and Curtis H. Burt, lawyer.

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Daughters of Vermont in Boston.

BY MRS. CHARLES H. HYDE.

THE Daughters of Vermont in Boston are indebted to Miss Helen M. Winslow and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin for the formation of their most successful Association.

In February, 1894, a call was placed by them in the Boston and Somerville papers for all Vermont women interested in forming a society of Vermont daughters to meet at the Parker House.



MRS. CLARENCE J. ALLEN,
President.



MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW,
President 1896—1900.

At that meeting in March, thirty enthusiastic Vermont women were present; the club was organized and the Constitution and By-Laws adopted.

From this beginning has grown the present flourishing society which on its tenth anniversary in March reported a full membership of 250 with a waiting list of 22. Our honorary membership list contains the names of many of the most prominent Vermont women throughout the United States.

It was incorporoted May 8, 1897 with the following signatures: Helen M. Winslow, Lucy J. Wood, Anna F. Barton, Maria L. Parker, Abbie B. Greenleaf, Ellen Dana Orcutt, Harriette E. Dickerman.

The society's aim is "To promote acquaintance, good fellowship and mutual benefit among the daughters of Vermont resident in or near Boston and the establishment of a place for social meetings."

The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month from November to April inclusive; they are varied in nature being sometimes literary or musical, sometimes in the form of a reception to some distinguished guest, and often devoted to the discussion of topics of the day; the tea and social hour usually following, enables the members to meet old acquaintances as well as to form new ones, through the bond of love for the old Green Mountain State.

The club was most fortunate in having for its first president, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, daughter of the late Hon. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont's famous "War Governor."

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Mrs. Stevens continued in the presidency two years, her refusal to accept renomination being received with deep regret. As honorary president she is greatly esteemed, and her musical ability has been a source of great pleasure.

The second president was a native of Westfield, Miss Helen M. Winslow who is known throughout the country, not only as the founder of "The Club Woman" magazine, but also as a well-known writer of prose and poetry. After four years of efficient service Miss Winslow retired from office amidst expressions of regret.



MRS. SALLY JOY WHITE,
President 1900—1902.



MRS. WILLIAM A. BARTON,
President, 1902—1904.

Her successor, Mrs. Sallie Joy White, born in Brattleboro, is the acknowledged leader of women journalists; she was one of the founders of the New England Women's Press Association, and its first president, which office she held five years. Mrs. White accompanied Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on her anti-slavery lecture tour through Vermont, and her reports attracted wide-spread attention.

The fourth president, Mrs. William A. Barton, was Anna Ferry, of St. Albans. She held the office two years, during which time the growth of the club, largely due to her efforts, was remarkable, the limit of membership being reached and a waiting list established.

Mrs. Barton had previously served three years as corresponding secretary, and two years as first vice-president. Her gracious manner and charming personality, as well as her tact and executive ability have endeared her to every member.

At the last annual meeting, March 17th the following officers were elected for 1904-1905:

Honorary President, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens; President, Mrs. Clarence Jean Allen, (Eva O. Joslin, Waitsfield); 1st Vice-President, Mrs. George O. Proctor, (Lillian A. Clark, Chester); 2nd, Vice President, Mrs. Louis G. Hale, (Mary E. Raymond, Woodstock); Recording Secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt, twice re-elected, (Blanche A. Goodnough, Newfane); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, re-elected, (Kate Meriam Royce, Rutland); Treasurer, Mrs. Frederic W. Sherburne, (Lola E. Wilson, Barre); Executive Board, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols, (Anna B. Severance, Windsor); Mrs. O. C. Ashton, (Oniss J. Needham, Middlebury); Mrs. William P. Shreve, (Janet Livingstone King, Winooski).

Committees.—Musical: Mrs. William H.

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Converse, Mrs. Eugene Eaton, Mrs. G. H. Graves. Literary: Mrs. Barbara Galpin, Mrs. Arthur L. Robinson, Mrs. Alfred S. Hall. Hospitality: Mrs. Anthony Kelley, Mrs. Eugene C. Wylie, Mrs. Philip McGrath, Mrs. Gilman A. Wheeler.

The honorary membership of the Association consists of the following prominent women, now or formerly resident in Vermont: Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Hotel Metropole, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, The Maples, Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Mary Wilkens Freeman, Metuchen, N. J.; Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, Pine Heights, Brattleboro, Vt.; Miss Mary Howe, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. William Dean Howells, 40 West, 59th St., New York City; Mrs. Harriette Brazor Pratt, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Mrs. E. C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. Theodore Thomas, 43 Belleve Pl., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lucy Wheelock, 284 Dartmouth St., Boston; Mrs. Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. W. G. Veazey, 1721 P. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George P. Greeley, Montpelier, Vt., Mrs. John G. McCullough, North Bennington, Vt.



MRS. GEORGE O. PROCTOR,
First Vice President.



MRS. LOUIS G. HALE,
Second Vice President.

Once every year a "Gentlemen's Night" is observed, at which are present dignitaries of the State and other prominent men and women.

In 1894 a reception was given the late Governor Levi K. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Stranahan and Mrs. Stranahan; the following year a similar reception was given to Governor Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury. In 1896, the honored guest of the club was the late Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts and Mrs. Wolcott. Two years later Governor E. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. J. Gregory Smith were guests of honor.

In December, 1900, the banquet at the Vendome was graced by the presence of Vermont's daughter Mary Howe, whose charming voice was heard at its best. "Gentlemen's Night" in 1903 an interesting evening was spent with Mrs. Waldo Richards in "Hiawatha" at the Tuileries.

The tenth anniversary of the society was celebrated on March 8th, at the Vendome, by a luncheon; as it marked an era in the Club's life, it deserves special mention. At half-past twelve the doors of the reception hall were thrown open to the Daughters and their friends. The ladies were presented to the guests of honor by a group of ushers: in the receiving

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line, standing amid the palms with the president, Mrs. William A. Barton, were Mrs. McCullough, wife of the governor of Vermont, Mrs. Bates, wife of the Massachusetts governor, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Sallie Joy White and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin. Noticeable among the decorations were the National and Vermont State flags which were loaned by the Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, and were a gift to that society from the late Gov. J. Gregory Smith. Following the reception a dainty luncheon was served, to which about two hundred sat down. The



MRS. ALBERT W. PRATT,
Recording Secretary.



MRS. CHARLES HUESTIS HYDE,
Corresponding Secretary.

decorations were in the club colors, pink and green.

The guests of honor were seated at a round table in the centre of the room, and at each plate was a tiny pot of ferns as a souvenir of the occasion.

Other small tables were placed about the hall, at which were the members and their guests. After the cravings of hunger were satisfied came usual post prandial exercises; bright and witty sayings, such as only Vermonters know just how to utter, fell from the lips of the various speakers

The president, Mrs. Barton, in her graceful way, introduced each one and by well chosen words wove their remarks into a perfect whole; a congratulatory telegram was received during the luncheon from Governor McCullough, and read by her.

In calling upon Mrs. Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Barton referred to her as "the author of our being," to which the popular ex-president responded in her witty vein, sharing the honor with Mrs. Galpin to whom she referred as 'small in stature" but one who "played a very large part in creating the society."

Miss Winslow's remarks were all in her usual original style and much regret was felt that they must be brief owing to the necessity of her early departure. To her the society is indebted for more than its formation; her membership and continued interest means much to it, and she stands for all that is best in club life; not alone in New England is she thus known, for she enjoys a national reputation on account of her work as editor of "The Club Woman."

Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, expressed in a few well chosen words her pleasure at being present. Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin read an original poem, written for the occasion, which was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Sallie Joy White gave an in-

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teresting bit of history. She related how Vermont being refused admittance to the confederation sturdily stood alone and declared herself an independent republic. Even when England offered to form an alliance with her, plucky Vermont turned her back and said "No" preferring to stand alone rather than ally herself on the side of monarchy against her sister colonies. In closing she said, "Boston can't go far wrong with so many Vermonters in it."

The afternoon pleasures closed with piano solos by Mrs. Stevens and a group of songs by Mrs. Gertrude Fletcher.

Although organized as a social club it has ever shown a willingness to further a good cause; believing in the educational power of books, it has sent out four travelling libraries.

The first one of its kind circulated in Vermont was a gift from its "Daughters" in Boston; more recently two other libraries were given by its members for circulation in the Southern States, the latter were named respectively, "Anna F. Barton," and "Daughters of Vermont."

This society has also contributed materially toward the Model School in Georgia, established by the Massachusetts Federation.



MRS. FREDERIC W. SHERBURNE,
Treasurer.



MRS. L. B. NICHOLS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

It was pronounced by all a very successful ending of the first decade in the society's history.

The members are very proud of the gavel which calls them to order. It is an exact copy of the ivory one used in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the head being made of locust wood cut from a tree close to the old "Catamount Tavern" frequented by Gen. Stark, Seth Warner and Ethan Allen, before the Battle of Bennington. It was presented by Mrs. Mary Walton Dewey, to the club in November, 1897.

Actuated by the same patriotic spirit, for which the children of Vermont have ever been noted, it was one of the first to respond to the call for aid during the Spanish-American War.

These few instances show that although its main work is in social line, this society aids in educational and philanthropical work according to its ability.

The club is a strong factor in the lives of many Vermonters in Boston, and the meetings are the occasions of much pleasure in strengthening the ties that bind every loyal son and daughter of Vermont to his native State.

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54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,781,854.09
Interest and Rents,	1,297,725.49
Considerations for Annuities,	175,784.04
Profit Account,	2,644.00
TOTAL,	$ 6,430,462.54

DISBURSEMENTS

Death Claims,	$947,757.97
Dividends and Annuities,	994,655.41
Endowments and Surrender Values,	897,899.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Lands,	1,691,913.70
	3,047,446.47
Agents Bal.	
TOTAL,	$6,430,462.54

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$3,773,200.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,429,971.29
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,397,284.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,240,144.52
Loans on Collateral,	25,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	328,198.76
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	475,737.45
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	818,810.04
Due from Agents,	1,445.23
TOTAL,	$23,551,737.97

LIABILITIES.

Premium Reserve,	$20,248,242.97
Annuity Reserve,	1,303,791.53
Extra Reserve,	207,970.70
Trust Fund Reserve,	17,287.73
Death Claims under adjustment,	151,744.83
Liabilities,	100,451.26
SURPLUS,	$2,521,518.75
TOTAL,	$23,551,737.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,090
Increase in Assets,	3,038,769
Increase in Income,	475,471
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	197,857
Increase in Surplus,	340,646
Insurance Issued,	20,822,366
Insurance in Force,	126,092,779

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JAMES J. ESTEY, 2d Vice-President
DWIGHT H. HARRIS, Secretary
CHARLES H. CONVERSE, Treasurer
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CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

The Popular Green Mountain Route.

To accommodate the large increasing summer travel to Vermont and Lake Champlain this season, the Central Vermont will put on new trains from Boston and New York to Vermont points, commencing June 27, and running every day including Sunday, as follows:

Solid Trains Boston to Vermont Points,
Via White River Junction.

	A Week days	B Daily	C Daily
Lv Boston	9.00 a m.	11.30 a.m	7 30 p.m.
Providence via			
Worcester	6.35 a.m.	7 56 a m.	4 15 p.m.
Worcester	8.00 a.m.	‖9.30 a.m.	‖6.24 p.m.
Lowell	9 20 a.m.	10.09 a.m.	8.16 p.m.
Nashua Jct.	10.03 a m.	12.34 p m.	8 37 p.m.
Manchester	10 29 a m.	1.01 p.m.	9.06 p.m.
Ar White River Jc.	1.17 p.m.	4 00 p m.	12.30 p.m.
Montpelier	3.53 p.m.	6.20 p m.	3.15 a.m.
Burlington	5 20 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5 00 a.m.
St. Albans	5.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	5 08 a.m.
Montreal	8 10 p.m.	10.15 p m.	7.25 a m.

Trains A and B have Pullman wide vestibuled buffet cars. Train C sleeping car Boston to Montreal.

‖Week days only. ‖Sundays at 4.50 p. m.

Solid Trains, all rail, New York to St. Albans,
Via Springfield.

	A Week days	B Daily	C Week Days
Lv New York	8.40 a m.	4.00 p m.	9.00 p m
Bridgeport	10.03 a m.	4.57 p.m.	10.21 p m.
New Haven	10.34 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	10 55 p m.
Hartford	11 85 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	11 55 p.m.
Springfield	12.20 p.m.	8.15 p m	12.45 a.m
Ar White River Jc.	4 27 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	5.00 a m.
Montpelier	6.20 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	8.20 a m
Burlington	7 30 p.m.	5 00 a m.	9 57 a m
St. Albans	7.55 p m.	5.08 a m.	10.38 a.m
Montreal	10.15 p.m.	7 25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.

Train A has buffet parlor car New York to St. Albans Train B has parlor car and first-class coach to Springfield and sleeping car Springfield to Montreal. Train C has sleeping car New York to St. Albans.

Write for "Summer Homes" giving full information in regard to summer resorts in Vermont, Lake Champlain, Adirondacks and Canada, sending 6 cents for postage to T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York City, or to GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ST. ALBANS, VT.

E. H FITZHUGH, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager. *J. E. BENTLEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.*

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MAP OF
VERMONT,
1904.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. JUNE, 1904. No. 11.

A Song in the Night.

BY KATE M. CONE.

LONG ago, in one of the townships of eastern Vermont, settled immediately after the close of the last French and Indian War, there lived a nine-years old boy named Stephen. His home with his father and mother and brothers and sisters, was in a log cabin at the foot of a high hill overlooking the Cascadnac River. No other houses were in sight. Where now are mills and a bridge and dam and long main street, there was only wilderness, an Indian trail through a tall pine forest, a line of rocks and rapids, and a faintly defined ford. At the junction of the Cascadnac with the Connecticut, a mile below, was a broad meadow where Indians used to camp, and the clear stream on which Stephen looked had, in days gone by, been a highway by which many a poor little English boy and girl had been carried captive to Canada. Scattered over the township there were perhaps a hundred souls, and so far apart were their dwellings, and so solitary their lives, that any occasion which brought them together was gladly improved. When, therefore, one afternoon early in June, Stephen's father came home from his work in the fields, somewhat before the usual hour, his step and his voice full of news, the whole household stopped work and gathered near him to listen. "Mother," he said, "I was over in the south clearing this afternoon when Elijah Strong went by. He called out there would be a preaching service at his house on Sunday and wanted me to pass on the word. I didn't rightly understand who, but maybe the minister from Hinsdell, Rev. Bunker Gay, will be there"

"It will be a great day for children," mother answered. "There are as many as eight babies to be baptized," and she immediately began to plan about her own twins, who had been born, as had the little ones in the other families she thought of, since the last time a regular minister had been there the autumn before.

If children nowadays had a chance to go to church only two or three times a year and then everybody went, from old folks down to babies and dogs, and stayed all day and took their luncheon, they would think it as great a treat as Stephen did.

The weather was such as we know on the second Sunday in June.

In good season in the morning Stephen was on the watch for the folks from the north part of the town and soon saw a little company crossing the river by the ford below the falls and toiling up the steep footpath to his father's house. There they rested a short time and then all started together for the climb over Hurricane.

At the center of the Town the Strong's kitchen was crowded, mothers with little ones occupying the few chairs, men and boys sitting in the open windows and on the doorstep, and more children than grown folks everywhere, for few as the families were, they each had from six to sixteen children. Within the memory of men now living three families in this same town sent fifty children to school in their district, so that we may feel sure that when the whole community turned out to church at the Center, pretty nearly every such Sunday might properly be called a children's day.

Stephen sat on the front seat, which was a split log laid on two blocks. After the morning sermon the eight babies were baptized and after the noon lunch another sermon was preached. Not much was said or done on purpose for the children, but I do not think they missed it. Stephen, at all events, took everything in as if it were meant for him. He liked the minister and, above all, he liked

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the minister's singing. He could sing a little himself, but never before had he heard so many people, led by so strong a leader, sing together. This was the hymn that went best;

"God is the refuge of his saints
When storms of sharp distress invade,"

Stephen thought of the cold winter they had lived through, of his mother's illness and their loneliness in the little cabin on the hillside, of how frightened the little ones had been when the wolves howled and the bears came prowling round, and how the bitter storms of snow and sleet had indeed invaded their poor home:

"Ere we can utter our complaints
Behold him present with his aid."

that was the way it was now when, with returning spring, everything looked brighter and easier.

"Let mountains from their seats be hurled
Down to the deep and buried there."

Out of the windows on one side Stephen could see the Pomfret and Sharon hilltops and on the other a glimpse of the Quechee range through the gap in Shallies hill. He couldn't imagine those everlasting hills being moved.

"There is a stream whose gentle flow
Supplies the city of our God;
Life, love and joy, still gliding through
And watering our divine abode;"

Far below, in full view, the Cascadnac sparkled in the sunshine. It was like the sacred river of the city of God to the new township.

"That sacred stream, thine holy word,
Our grief allays, our fear controls;
Sweet peace thy promises afford
And give new strength to fainting souls."

The afternoon service came to an end. Each man mounted a restless horse and with wife and babies behind him and children trudging along on foot, turned homewards, several groups going southward toward Quechee and others climbing the east path over Hurricane. Stephen was among the latter. They went soberly and rather silently along, as if loathe to separate to their scattered homes, but in Stephen's head ran the hymn about the mountains and the river, the storms and God's being a refuge to his saints. Next day he whistled it now and then and when he went after the cows he sang it at the top of his lungs.

"Stephen" said his father one day later in the same week, "I want you to go to mill for me to morrow. There is so much work to do about the planting that I can't spare John I will tie the bags onto the mare and you onto the bags and you'll go all right."

"Yes, father," said Stephen, feeling very much as any nine-years old boy in that region to-day would feel if he was told to go to Boston, one hundred and fifty miles away, on the morning train and back at night, to buy family supplies, that is, very much astonished, a good deal set up and about half and half afraid. Going to mill at that time meant taking the grist on horseback twenty-five miles to and from Charlestown, N. H., which was the nearest place where corn could be ground. There was no road, but a tolerably clear bridlepath which old Nell knew almost well enough to go over alone, and Stephen had some memory of the way they had come when the family emigrated from Connecticut. He was used to the woods and he had always had to be braver than boys are who live in a long settled country. No room for nerves or imaginary fears in those days for either girls or boys. And yet it was a lonely journey and he was a little boy. Wild beasts were plenty and Indians were still a possibility. Don't think his father did not dread to send him, and as for his mother, her heart sank like lead at the first word of the proposal. Stephen saw in a moment that they wanted him to be brave and that he must be brave for their sakes as well as for his own. He kept his trembling and knee-shaking to himself and he whistled to keep his courage up. He went to bed early, but his mother heard him in the little loft of the cabin over her head, after the others were asleep, asking God to take care of him and make him a brave boy. That made her cry and she went to sleep with a prayer on her lips for his safety.

Next morning the journey seemed not half so dangerous. Stephen took an early start, his father doing as he had promised, that is, tying the bags securely on each side of old Nell and tying Stephen also to a seat on her broad back. In the saddle-bags was a substantial luncheon and Stephen felt full of importance and pleasure. The trusty horse climbed the path, traces of which may still be seen above the Woodstock railroad. From the brow of the hill the boy looked back and waved his hand and then urged old Nell into a trot on her southward journey.

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Wouldn't you have liked to be with him? Four o'clock of a June morning is a lovely time in the woods and Stephen saw most of the feathered and furry inhabitants at breakfast or busy clearing up. The bobolinks were as loud then as now of the upland east of Hurricane. In the swamp, a half mile beyond, the air was filled with the fragrance of the swamp-pink and Stephen could see its pink blossoms growing in profusion in the thicket. A family of coons were washing in a pool at one place which he passed. He saw foxes whisking out of sight. Squirrels chattered at him from branches and flirted their grey tails in saucy friendliness. The forest birds seemed not afraid and, to his great delight, once one perched on the grain sack, rode a little distance, and ate corn and crumbs. Here and there he passed a house in a clearing and sometimes the path skirted a corn-field where the men were at that early hour at work. At Hartland he crossed the ford just above the Hen and Chickens, the great rocks in the river where the Indians used to fish. At Sumners Falls the path was high above the river whence he looked down at the foaming rapids and remembered that he had heard of the Indians' skill in shooting them in their canoes. A turn brought him in full view of Ascutney mountain, glorious in the morning sunshine, and he had it in sight almost all the rest of his way. He passed Windsor at about half-past seven and soon after ten he reached Charlestown and the mill.

At home the summer day was spent as usual. By six o'clock Stephen's mother began to wonder when he would come. By seven his father glanced up every now and then in hope of seeing him appear at the top of the hill. At half past seven big brother John said, with more carelessness than he felt, "Guess I'll go down the woods a piece and meet Steve."

Eight o'clock came and no Stephen. A little after half past eight a horse's steps were heard and old Nell rushed into the yard, snorting and covered with foam, and—alone. In two minutes father had seized his gun and started on the other horse up the hillside, a terrible set look in his white face and straining eyes, while poor mother, powerless to help otherwise, cared for frightened Nell. The grain sacks were safe and full of yellow meal. Not a scratch or bruise was on the animal, but she was spent with running, her eyes were wild and her nostrils bloody, and she quivered from head to foot with fear.

On through the twilight strode brother John, expecting at every turn to see Stephen. He had walked half way to Hartland when Nell galloped heavily past him, knocking him over in his effort to stop her. In the dim light he could not be sure whether Stephen was on her back or not, but her furious gait and evident excitement told him plainly that something was wrong. He turned back toward home and presently met his father. Together they pushed southward through the fast thickening darkness, too anxious to talk, but stopping every now and then to shout and listen. Nothing answered but the night sounds of the forest, an owl, the bark of a fox, the yelp of a wolf far away, a wakeful bird, and once a heavy rustling and crashing at some distance in the bushes, at which their horse pricked up his ears and grew restive. Down through the ravine that leads to the Quechee river it was nearly pitch dark. When they were almost through John stopped suddenly and whispered "Hark!" Far below they heard a voice, faint and shrill, whether calling or crying they could not tell. They pressed on and it sounded again distinctly. "It is someone singing," said the father. It is Stephen! I know it! sobbed big John, and as they came out into the starlight, on the little slope that rises just above the meadow, where the river, after dashing over the rocks of the upper fall, spreads itself out in broad shallows easy to ford, they heard the boys high voice bravely singing

> "God is the refuge of his saints
> When storms of sharp distress invade
> Ere they can utter their complaints
> Behold him present with his aid."

Such a shout as they raised! "Stephen, oh Stephen!" they called "where are you?" "Here," came the answer, "down by the ford."

There he was, safe and sound, high up in the crotch of a big willow tree, where he had placed himself for the night. "Did old Nell get home all right?" was the first thing he said.

"Yes, and freightened us 'most to death," answered John, while his father inquired in the same breath "How did you get off her back? Didn't they tie you on at the mill?"

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"I had to get off," said Stephen. "She wouldn't go over the ford. I had to get off and lead her. She snorted and snuffed and wanted to turn round. When we got almost over she heard something in the bushes behind her. She got away from me and went like a streak up the bank and into the woods. I tried to go after her, but it was so dark in there I couldn't keep the path, so I came back and thought I'd wait till morning."

"What do you suppose it was?" asked John. "Did you see anything?" "Yes, I did," said Stephen, "the cunningest sight you ever saw. A mother bear and six little bears, on the little beach just below the fall. They drank and then they played. The mother bear lifted the little ones, one at a time, up in her arms, over her head, in front of her, just as mother does our babies sometimes, and then sat down and they all tumbled over her. It was just light enough for me to see them."

"Weren't you afraid?" said John, while Stephen, who was sitting in front on the horse, felt his fathers arm tighten round him. "No" said Stephen, "she looked so motherly, and I don't think she saw me. I did feel afraid when it grew darker, but then I began to sing and felt better, and I sang as loud as I could so my voice wouldn't shake."

"We heard you," said John "way up in the woods. I guess I shan't forget 'God is the refuge of His saints' in a hurry."

"Let's sing it to mother," said Stephen "when we get near home. If we sing, she'll know we're all right.

Half-past ten and the other children, weary with waiting, had gone to bed and to sleep. Mother, sitting on the door-step in the soft summer darkness, her head bowed on her hands, was tracing in her mind every step of the way that Stephen had had to go and wondering at what point the fatal accident had happened. Was he drowned at the Connecticut ford? Had an Indian by any chance met him and carried him off? It must be wild beasts, and she shuddered as, at that moment, she heard a wolf howl up on Hurricane. Then she started and sprang up. Faint and far off she heard singing. It grew nearer, men's voices and a child's—Stephen's voice—till she could plainly distinguish the words,

"There is a stream whose gentle flow
Supplies the city of our God.
Life, love and joy still gliding through
And watering our divine abode."

Like a shout of triumphant came the last verse,

"That sacred stream, thine holy word,
Our grief allays, our fear controls.
Sweet peace thy promises afford
And give new strength to fainting souls.

No wonder her "fainting soul" revived. She sprang into the house to answer the singing with a light, and when father and sons came up to the door she stood there laughing and crying for joy as Stephen called out "I'm all right, mother. It was only a mother bear."

A PICTURE.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

A lovely bit of dappled green
Shut in the circling hills between,
While farther off blue mountains stand
Like giant guards on either hand.

The quiet road in still repose
Follows where'er the river flows;
And in and out it glides along,
Enchanted by the rippling song.

Afar, I see the steepled town
From yonder hillside looking down;
And sometimes, when the south wind swells,
Hear the faint chiming of its bells.

But under these embowering trees,
Lulled by the hum of droning bees,
The old brown farmhouse seems to sleep,
So calm its rest is and so deep.

Yonder, beside the rustic bridge,
From which the path climbs yonder ridge,
The lazy cattle seek the shade
By the umbrageous willows made.

The sky is like a hollow pearl,
Save where warm sunset clouds unfurl
Their flaming colors. Lo! a star,
Even as I gaze, gleams forth afar!

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IN THE SHADE OF THE MAPLES.

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A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BRATTLEBORO.



A SCENE ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BETWEEN BRADFORD AND WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

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CONTENTMENT.

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NORTH DORSET ON THE RUTLAND R. R.



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WILLOUGHBY LAKE.

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A FOREST STAGE ROAD IN EASTERN VERMONT.



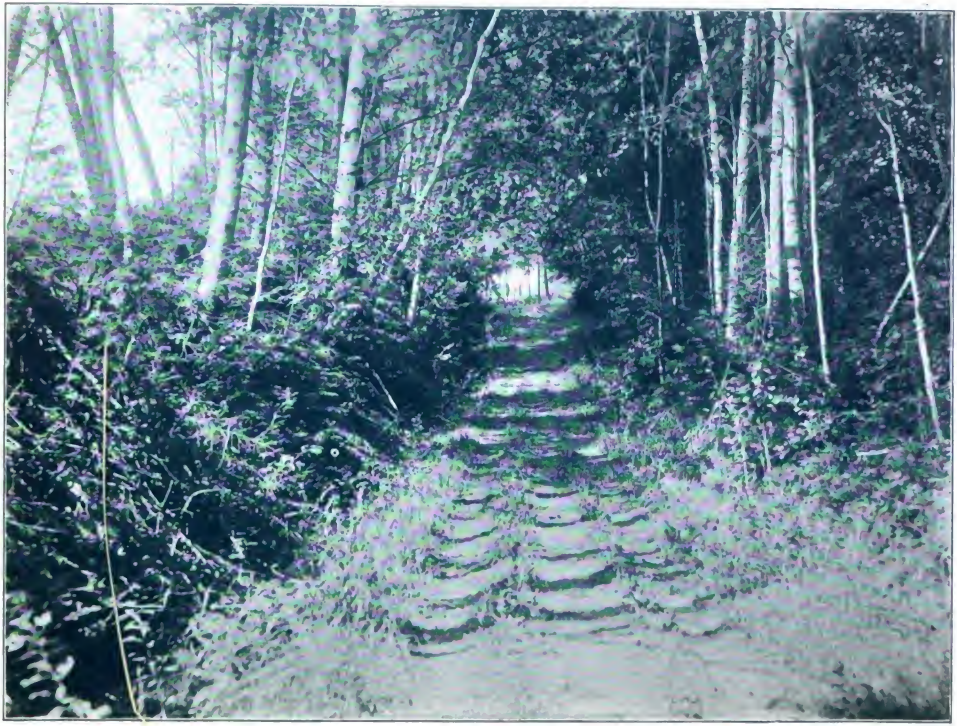
THE OTTER CREEK NEAR CLARENDON.

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By permission of the Central Vermont Ry. ROCHESTER, VT.

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THE OLD STAGE ROAD.

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LOCAL OPTION FOR MAN OR BEAST



FLOCK OF MERINOS.

APPLE ORCHARD ON THE ISLANDS.



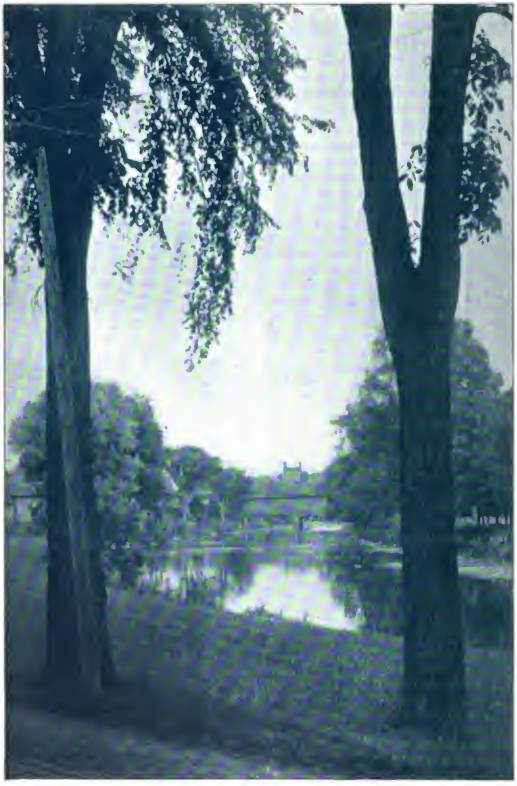
PITTSFORD VALLEY.



ABOVE BRANDON.

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THE ROAD TO MONTPELIER.

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BURLINGTON FROM RED ROCKS, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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SHORE SCENE, SOUTH HERO ISLAND, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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THE GREEN MOUNTAINS NEAR RUTLAND.



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LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

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VILLAGE OF UNDERHILL, VT., MOUNT MANSFIELD IN THE DISTANCE.

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CAMEL'S HUMP FROM BOLTON FALLS, VT.

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SHORE OF PEARLS BAY, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

SENATOR PROCTOR CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, senior United States Senator from Vermont, was 73 years of age on the first day of June. The anniversary occasion was observed in an original and noteworthy manner by Senator Proctor who had as guests at his home resi-



HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

dence in Proctor the surviving veterans of the old 15th Vermont, of which regiment he was Colonel in the War for the Union. The disguished Vermonter extended a cordial invitation to his comrades in-arms to help him celebrate his birthday this year, and in response thereto a party of 275 people, including members of the regimental association and their wives, were brought from their homes in Eastern Vermont to Proctor on a special train provided for the purpose. It was a delightful trip from Newport to the beautiful marble village on the Otter Creek.

At Proctor the townspeople had prepared a splendid welcome for the guests of Senator Proctor, who, leaving their wraps in the train, followed their hosts to the the Young Men's Christian Association building, where dinner awaited them. During the meal the Proctor band of 25 pieces gave a concert program on the lawn outside the building.

The noon repast finished, the visitors started on a tour of inspection that included all the points of interest about the pretty town. A large number of young men from the office force of the Vermont Marble Company acted

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as guides and showed the visitors all there was to be seen, explaining the different details of the marble business.

Teams were also furnished those who desired to drive about the hills, while small parties wandered off about the town, admiring the scenery in the valley and especially the view from the east side of the mill towards Pittsford. A visit was also paid to the grave of Senator Proctor's army horse, which died some years ago after giving his owner faithful service not only during the war, but long afterwards. The grave is well kept by order of Col. Proctor, who appreciates the faithful service rendered by the old war horse. The senator's house and grounds were thrown open to his guests, and in fact "liberty hall" fitly described the town.

After the tour of inspection was ended the guests gathered in groups about the lawn in front of the Young Men's Christian Association building, where the band gave a delightful concert, aided by singing by a number of young women. A gramaphone concert was also given the visitors.

A few minutes before the special started on its trip to Rutland, Senator Proctor briefly addressed his guests, standing under a big elm on the lawn. The senator told how much he had himself enjoyed the day and expressed the hope that his guests had done so as well.

His answer was a lusty cheer and when he had concluded his short speech, which was simply an expression of his delight at being able to welcome so many of his former comrades, a hearty round of three cheers and a tiger was given with a vim.

In the evening the visitors were escorted to Grand Army hall, headed by the Proctor band. The hall was filled with chairs arranged facing the platform, but the accommodations ample as they were failed to adequately seat the crowd that filled every nook and corner.

The hall was decorated with flags and flowers, and Brehmer's orchestra played patriotic airs as the crowd was assembling.

The evening was purely a social one and the program was informal. Senator Proctor was called upon for a speech and spoke briefly, dwelling mainly on the pleasure he took in seeing so many present on this occasion of the anniversary of his birth and remarked that no enjoyment that his guests might feel could exceed that he felt in extending to them all a most sincere and hearty welcome.

Senator Proctor was presented with a beautiful bouquet of 73 red carnations, the birthday offering of the Relief Corps, Mrs. G. W. Kenney, the Corps president, making the presentation. Short talks were also given by Z. M. Mansur, of Newport, and C. J. Bell, of Walden. At the close of the reception, supper was served by the women of the R. C.

During the reunion a business meeting was held when Senator Proctor was re-elected colonel of the regimental reunion society "for life," as everyone desired. Later the colonel made the following reappointments: Lieutenant colonel, E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury; major, F. E. Cobleigh, Lyndonville; adjutant and quartermaster, J. T. Gleason, Lyndonville; committee on resolutions, E. L. Hovey, M. L. Carpenter, R. G. B. The drum corps organized with these members: Major W. K. Annis, Albany; W. S. Brook, Barnet; W. L. Guild, Lyndonville; A. F. French, Barton; I. K. Gray, Wheelock; J. T. Quimby, Thetford.

The following resolutions were adopted; WHEREAS, we, the survivors of the 15th Regt. Vt. Vols, to the number of one hundred and fifty-two members, have been, by invitation, the guests of Redfield Proctor, our colonel in the late Civil War, in an excursion by special train from Newport to Proctor and return.

Resolved, that we, together with our wives and daughters, also invited members of the party, express our sincere thanks for the royal hospitality everywhere and in every conceivable way shown us.

Resolved, that upon this, the seventy-third anniversary of his birth, we tender him the full meed of our admiration, esteem and good will, with the hope that his present vigor may continue for many years more to bless us his boys, his native State, his country and the world at large.

The people of Vermont most heartily join with the veterans in their expressions of regard and esteem toward Senator Proctor on this occasion.

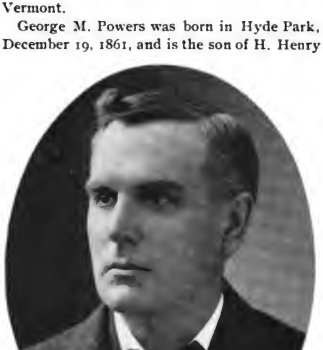
The political record of Senator Proctor is an exceedingly creditable one. As selectman, town representative, county senator, president of the senate, lieutenant-governor, governor, delegate-at-large to three Republican National conventions (and chairman twice), secretary of war and as United States senator, he has served the people faithfully and well.

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JUDGE GEORGE M. POWERS.

HON. GEORGE M. POWERS, recently appointed by Governor McCullough an Assistant Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, assumed his judicial duties at the June term of the Bennington county court. His appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Wendell P. Stafford is an eminently fitting one and meets the approbation of the people of Vermont.

George M. Powers was born in Hyde Park, December 19, 1861, and is the son of H. Henry



HON. GEORGE M. POWERS.

and Caroline (Waterman) Powers, of Morrisville. He removed to Morrisville with his parents in his infancy, where he has since resided. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883, and subsequently studied law with his father, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1874 to 1891. He has been a successful practitioner and was States Attorney for Lamoille county in 1888-90. He was appointed reporter for the Supreme Court in March, 1902, which office he held when promoted by Governor McCullough.

In politics Mr. Powers is a Republican and represented the town of Morristown in the Vermont House in 1896. He was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the judiciary committee. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1884, 1886 and 1888, and secretary of the Senate in 1890, 1892 and 1894. In 1893 he married Gertrude Frances, a daughter of ex-Governor and Mrs. U. A. Woodbury. They have three children, Horace Henry 2nd, Mildred Dorothy, and Elizabeth Lillian.

A SCHOOL NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER proposes in recognition of the graduates of Vermont schools and colleges of 1904 to make the July VERMONTER a School or Commencement number, to be exclusively devoted to the school children of the State and the members of the senior classes in the high schools, academies and colleges.

The features of this School number will be as follows:

Exercises of Commencement.
Class Day exercises.
Prize speaking.
Names of members of senior classes.
Names of winners of prizes.
Names of salutatorians.
Names of valedictorians.
Record of base ball clubs.
Miscellaneous events of Commencement.

This number will be illustrated with a number of groups of portraits of senior classes of 1904, and also with some single portraits of graduates of our schools. For terms for the publication of photographic groups of senior classes, or base ball clubs, members are requested to address THE VERMONTER.

A special feature of the School number will be a comprehensive report of the exercises of the celebration of the Centennial of the University of Vermont, with illustrations.

This proposed School number will be the first publication of any description ever issued containing reports of commencement exercises and the names of the graduates from the public schools and colleges in Vermont. It will be not only of present interest but of value for future reference. Schools or individuals wishing extra copies of this School number should forward at once their orders to the publisher. Price 10 cents per copy. Scholars are wanted to act as agents for THE VERMONTER. Liberal commissions are offered. Write for terms.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN.



MISS MARGUERITE EVELYN TUCKER,
Supervisor of Graded Schools, Brattleboro

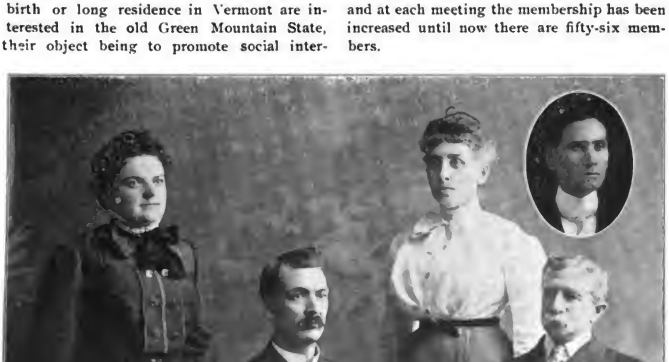
Photo by Wyatt.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

WOONSOCKET, R. I. SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

ON June 9th, 1903, nine Vermonters met, after several preliminary meetings had been held, and decided to form a temporary society, to be composed of persons who live in Woonsocket and vicinity and who, because of birth or long residence in Vermont are interested in the old Green Mountain State, their object being to promote social intercourse, to perpetuate common memories, and to celebrate Vermont historical events.



FIRST OFFICERS OF THE WOONSOCKET, R. I., SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.
MRS. GEO. A. SMITH, Secretary. MRS. W. H. TAYLOR, Vice-President. D. A. CASEY, Present Secretary.
W. J. DAVIS, President. GEO. W. ANDREWS Treasurer.

At this meeting a temporary organization was formed and officers elected as follows: President, W. J. Davis, D. O.; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. George A. Smith; treasurer, Geo. W. Andrews, D. D. S.

A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, means were taken to ascertain those who were eligible to membership, and it was decided to make the organization permanent in January, 1904. Meetings were first held at the homes of the members but are now held in a hall. They have been held regularly and at each meeting the membership has been increased until now there are fifty-six members.

The first annual dinner of the society was held on January 21, 1904. Among the entertainment features at this gathering was the song, "Where the Apple Blossoms Blow in Old Vermont." The first annual maple sugar meet was held April 19, 1904. At this gathering there were one hundred and thirty persons present; and again the Vermonters were pleasantly reminded of former scenes by hearing sung, "My Old Green Mountain Home."

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Both events were very successful and were conducted in such a manner as to reflect distinctive Vermont ideas.

At the first meeting of the permanent organization the following officers were elected for one year: president, Dr. W. J. Davis; first vice president, Dr. G. W. Andrews; second vice-president, Mrs. Wm. H. Taylor; secretary, D. A. Casey; treasurer, H. L. Carpenter, Esq.; chaplain, Mrs. L. E. Taylor.

The meetings are well attended are very interesting. Reminiscences, games, music, and "Old Home" heart to heart talks keep the members so well entertained as to cause them to look forward anxiously to each meeting.

The idea of such a society in Woonsocket was first suggested by the present secretary. Mr. Casey had seen the workings of such societies in several places and noted how closely it united those who possess that fraternal spirit so characteristic of Vermonters, hence suggested the idea to Dr. Davis who proved to be an enthusiastic advocate of it. The two worked together until several were interested, with the result that there is now a successful society.

Briefly given, sketches of the officers are as follows: Dr. W. J. Davis was born in Plymouth, Vt., moved to Bridgewater, Vt., and later studied for his profession at Dr. Foster's School of optics, Boston. He has been in Woonsocket since June, 1895.

Dr. G. W. Andrews was born in Guilford, Vt., attended the old Powers institution at Bernardston, Mass., and studied for his profession at the New York College of Dentistry. He has been in Woonsocket twenty years.

Mrs. William H. Taylor, formerly Miss Mary Lindsay, was born in Franklin, Vt., and later lived in Derby and attended the Newport High School.

D. A. Casey was born in Starksboro, Vt., and spent the greater part of his boyhood days on a farm. He prepared for teaching, and is now principal of the High School Commercial department.

H. L. Carpenter, Esq. was born in Mendon, Mass., and later moved to Woonsocket. He is a graduate of the Woonsocket High School and of Boston University Law School. His father, Leslie M. Carpenter, was born in Barton, Vt., and lived there until he was twenty-three years old, but has lived in Woonsocket about twenty years.

Mrs. L. E. Taylor was born in Medway, Mass., her maiden name being Mary E. Metcalfe. Her husband was born in Rochester, Vt., and is the Adams Express Agent at Woonsocket where he has lived for 16 years.

Mrs. George A. Smith, our first secretary, whose maiden name was Grace W. Jameson, was born in Irasburgh, Vt., and was educated in Barton Academy and the Bristol, R. I., High School. In 1887 she married Mr. Smith, who is editor of the Woonsocket Evening Reporter, and came to Woonsocket to live.

No project is carried on successfully without some prime, moving force to guide and perpetuate it; and the Woonsocket Society of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont is no exception to the rule. To its president is due a very large measure of the success it has attained. His zeal, enthusiasm and counsel, and his timely efforts, both to direct and to perform, have won for him the admiration and esteem of his associates and have caused them to feel that few persons could better illustrate the principle of faith, courage and honesty removing all obstacles and finally viewing a reasonable, triumphant success than Dr. W. J. Davis already has done.

The other members of the society are Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Alvord, Mrs George W. Andrews, Merton F. Bellows, Patrick J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Carpenter, Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mrs. Alice Crooker, Miss Grace Crooker, Miss Teresa Dwyer, Miss Margaret Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Goozey, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Jennison, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Patterson, Miss Stella Patterson, Mrs. Nancy M. Paul, Mrs. George A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stevens, Mrs. Abby Stockwell, Leonard E. Taylor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The history of Vermont societies and sketches of the officers and members, with illustrations, will be continued in successive numbers of this magazine. The articles completed, or being prepared, include the history of the Vermont Association of Minnesota, the Vermont Association of the District of Columbia, the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, the Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont, the Vermont Association of Buffalo, the Springfield Association Sons and Daughters of Vermont, the Vermont Association of Hartford, the Nebraska Sons of Vermont and the Vermont Society of Manila.

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IN MEMORIAM.

JOEL CLARKE BAKER.

Died at Rutland, June 6, 1904.

JOEL CLARKE BAKER was born in Danby, April 16, 1838, and was the son of Edia and Selencia A. (Davenport) Baker. Educated in the public schools of Danby and at the Poultney academy, he began in 1868 the study of Latin and Greek with Philip H. Emerson. He commenced the study of law in 1859 in the office of Spencer Green, of Danby. Later he changed to the office of David E. Nicholson, of Wallingford, where he remained until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar in Rutland county. Mr. Baker enlisted in 1862 as private in company B, of the 9th Vermont regiment. He was mustered into the United States service as sergeant and through successive promotion became a captain. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry he was sent as a paroled prisoner to Camp Douglas, where he remained until his exchange, January 9, 1863. Afterwards serving with a guard over confederate prisoners. He returned to the front and served through many battles until the fall of Richmond when he was among the first to enter and with his own hands pulled down the confederate flag flying over the residence of Jefferson Davis. While in North Carolina he had considerable practice in Provost courts organized through act of Congress.

After his return from the South Mr. Baker resumed the practice of law in Wallingford, but moved in 1868 to Rutland, where he spent the remainder of his life, taking a high rank as a lawyer. Mr. Baker had been a director of the Clement National bank, the Howe Scale company and the P. E. Chase Manufacturing company and the *Herald* and *Globe* association, having been editor of the *Herald* from 1869 to 1873. Mr. Baker had been superintendent of schools in Wallingford and Rutland and was school commissioner at the time of his death. A Republican in politics, he was elected State senator in 1886 and served on important committees. He had been a candidate for the nomination for congressman and for an appointment to the State Supreme court. He had also been register of probate, city attorney and referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Baker was a prominent Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Baker was married October 8, 1866, to Ada O. Howe of Mount Tabor. She survives him with one daughter, Miss Mabel A. Baker, of Rutland. He leaves no other near relatives.



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CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,850.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,809.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,901.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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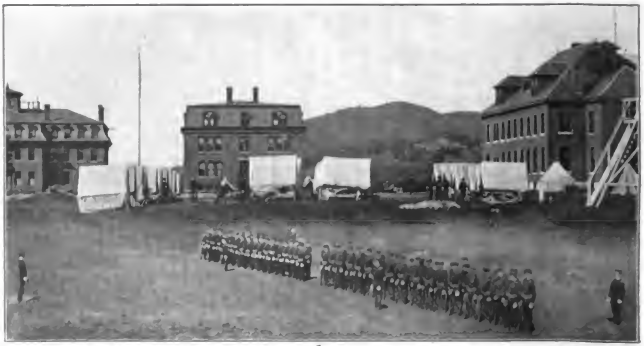
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Photo by Blanchard, Montpelier. BASKET BALL TEAM OF MONTPELIER SEMINARY—STATE CHAMPIONS.

1. Lena E. Bushnell. 2. H. Maud Hopkins, Manager. 3. Idella M. Prouty. 4. Jessie B. Marvin, Captain. 5. Margaret D. Stone. 6. E. A. Hamilton, Director. 7. Persis M. Davis. 8. Jennie Varney. 9. Grace L. Larkin.



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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. IX. JULY, 1904. No. 12.

The Public Schools of Vermont.

SINCE the advent of the 20th century two important and memorable events have occurred in the educational history of Vermont. These events were the centennial anniversaries of the University of Vermont and of Middlebury College. The centennary of these leading institutions of learning were celebrated with impressive and noteworthy exercises and emphasized the fact that they stand in the foremost rank among the universities and colleges in the United States and offer superior advantages for obtaining a higher education. These dual centennial anniversaries, coming comparatively near together, mark a hundred years of rapid educational progress in Vermont and serve to call especial attention to the high standard attained in the public school system of Vermont. The schools of Vermont are better to-day than ever and compare very favorably in all respects with those in sister states. This is particularly true of our secondary schools.

Good schools are the foundation of good government and every citizen should be interested in their maintenance. There is no annual event of greater importance to a community, be it large or small, than the commencement exercises of the local high school or academy. The graduation of a class of boys and girls is always impressive and means much to the people and the State. The graduation from Vermont schools each year marks a radical demarkation in the lives of nearly a thousand of the flower of our youth. These graduates are the promise of the present and hope of the future, and they will be the leaders in the church, in society and in business and professional life of "Greater Vermont."

The old red school house and its modern counterpart in rural Vermont is the nursery of our high schools, academies and colleges. The elementary schools form the main part of our educational system, and as a whole they show marked improvement and progress from decade to decade.

The number of public schools in Vermont is, in round numbers, 2,500, the number of school houses 2,300 and the number of teachers 4,000. The total annual enrollment of pupils in recent years approximates on an average 65,000, in the education of whom more than $1,000,000 is expended each year. The number of central schools (excluding incorporated districts) is 38, of high schools 59 and of academies 18. The average attendance of pupils upon the high schools is about 4,500 and upon the academies a little over 1,700. The secondary schools have a total annual enrollment of more than 6,200 pupils, and from them are graduated each year nearly 800 students.

The academies and seminaries of Vermont have performed a large service in the education of youth. They occupy an important place in the educational system of the State and perform a large work in school education.

The Vermont State Normal Schools located at Castleton, Johnson and Randolph have along with other agencies for the betterment of teachers and schools efficiently performed a prominent part in all educational progress, and are recognized as indispensable factors in educational work.

The total number of students attending the three State Normal Schools in 1904 was nearly 275. From these institution were graduated this year 111 students; 52 from Castleton, 29 from Johnson, and 31 from Randolph.

The total enrollment of students for the college year 1903-1904, at the University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Norwich University, exceeds 750.

The graduates this year were as follows: From the University of Vermont, 120, including 65 from the academic department and 55 from the medical department; from Middlebury College, 20, and from Norwich University, 9.

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Photo by Rood.

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY.



Photo by Blanchard, Montpelier.

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RANDOLPH.

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ROLL OF GRADUATES.

The following is a complete roll of the graduates from the high schools, academies and colleges in Vermont in 1904.

Barton Academy, Barton.

Clinton D. Murray, W. Curtis Johnson, Jr., Frank H. Dana, Della R. Bliss, Alice L. Tenney, Mabel C. Dodge, Earle S. Drown, Flora G. Humphrey, Vernon B. Ticehurst, Lucy H. Wheeler, Alton G. Baird.

Bellows Falls High School.

Helen Winifred Ryder, Bertha Bodine, Timothy Joseph Shea, Walter Edgar Martin, Jerry Joseph Morin, Mary Frances Barrett, Blanche Woodfall, Margaret Elizabeth Savage, Katherine Loretto Hogan, Preston Henry Hadley, Jr., Cora Alma Houghton, Mary Frances Howard, Grace Franklin Ferry, Valeska Frances Exner, Katherine Helena Sheridan, May Elizabeth Hartnett, May Augusta Pierce, Julia Veronica Marlborough, Scott Erinton Splain, Hugh Frances O'Brien, Harry Edwin MacDonald, Grace Olivia Williams.

Bennington High School, Bennington.

Hazel Hart, Mary Eliza Cutting, Frederick Arthur Burt, Maud Mattison Galusha, Mary Agatha Loughlin, Ethel Anna Cutler, Curtis Sidney Burt, Fannie Fenton Tillmore, Lucretia Margaret Edgerton, Robert Parkman Moore.

Black River Academy, Ludlow.

Grace Anne Gates, Maude Evangeline Foster, Donald Howe, Avis Ida Pinney, Frank Swan Raymond, Dennie Jennie Colton, George Edson Graves, Arthur Hubert Godin, Edward Albert Lockwood, Muriel Eliza Goble, Roxana Emmeline Sears, James Lyman Lovejoy, Edward Francis Phalan, Lois Cranston Pratt, Maude Laura Ayer.

Bradford Academy, Bradford.

Inez Ford Rodlmon, Edward Sawyer Robertson, Alden Stevens Martin, Sanford Berton Hooker, Sadie Imogene Noyes, Henry Charles LaChance, Edith Florence Smith, Lula Ina Kennedy, Mabel Carrie Hutchinson, Marion Alice Martin, Katherine Mae Rowell, Emma Angela Edwards.

Brattleboro High School, Brattleboro.

Luther Willis Hawley, Carl John Strand, Rollin Thomas White, Edward Samuel Clark, May Clark Goodhue, John Putnam Helyar, Julia Dineen Brosnahan, Edward DeWitt Leonard, Milton W. Pierce, Helen Augusta Nelson, Frank Warren Roberts, Horatio Elwin Smith, Frederick Asher Spencer, Flora Macdonald Cattanach, Marion Parnal Chapin, Mary Elizabeth Frost, Lucy Cutting Haynes, Helen Agnes Keyes, Edith Marion Knight, May Kathryn Moylan, Charlotte Goodrich Spaulding, Mai Hammond Spear and Elizabeth Benton Tuthill.

Brandon High School, Brandon.

Arnold Roberts Manchester, Helena Martha Parmalee, Rose Anna Parmelee, Jessie May Sawyer, Genie Estelia Thomas, Lotta Caroline Memoe, Farnie Annette Spooner, Anna Mae Walker.

Brookfield High School, Brookfield.

Fannie Britton, Forrest Kibbee, Herbert Fullam, Nellie Wright.

Bristol High School, Bristol.

Loren Roy Jacobs, Fred Edwin Morse, Lydia Jane Lawrence, Daisy Blanche Gove.

Brigham Academy, Bakersfield.

Alice J. Bronson, Edith Bronson, Carroll R. Leach, W. Mayo Lynde, Karl T. Morse, Robert J. Sherwood, Bessie J. Allen, Cassie M. Jackson, Clara L. Burgess, L. Grover Chase, Grace E. Cooledge, Clyde R. Cowan, Golda M. Cowan, Harold P. Crowell, Harry E. Davis, Joseph L. Dezotell, Benjamin J. Dow, Oscar Dow, Florence E. Durivage, Mabel H. Hathaway, Maude E. Hathaway, Mary F. Kennedy, Arthur J. Kirley, Mabel A. Maginn, Catherine M. McNaney, Mary E. Nichols, Harry O. Powers, Golda J. Reed, Lucy E. Stephenson, Blaine S. Stewart, Noyes D. Tillotson, Abigail E. Tupper, Maud L. Warren.

Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester.

Mildred Jennie Beebe, Paul Warren Fowler, Burton Levine Hard, Chauncey Seymour Shaw, Anna Bourn Tuttle, Helen Eliza Viall, Amy Lenora Capen, Lewis Way Graves, Mollie Hack, George Elias Pike, Joseph Henry Shuffleton, John Mark Whalon, Harold Chester Shaw, Jessie Day Sheldon, Rosaline Mae Stockwell, William Ira Whitney.

Burlington High School, Burlington.

Helen Margaret Barker, Bertha Alice Barrows, Bernard R. Bristol, Anna E. Brooks, Henry Chase Brownell, George A. Buck, Arthur Cone, Lena N. Cushman, Laura Moulton Cutting, Stanley Stuart Dodds, Mathilda Foster, Frances Harris, Ethel Julia Humphrey, Florence Kimball Jenks, Frances M. Johnson, Lois Severson MacBride, Laura Brown McKillip, Estelle L. Metcalf, Cora Alice Miles, Lolita Muriel Smith, Levi P. Smith, Carrie Lillian Stone, Florence Votey, Laura Gray Wales, Helene M. Woodworth, Louis D. Austin, Mabel Pearson Badger, F. Earl Collison, S. Mabel Cowlbeck, Tina May Deyette, Peuchle L. B. Estes, Henry Hendee, Alfred H. Heininger, Alice Ethel Isham, George L. Killary, Alexander Lamport, Gertrude Anna McDonald, Bertrand H. Mix, Ida Louise Ockerblad, Edward A. Pinney, Isaac P. Sharon, Jessie H. Sinclair, Chester Arthur Vancor, Sylvia Alice Warren, Florence Emily Bickneli, Rolla Williams Brown, Leila E. Cameron, Lela H. Chambers, William Hollis Child, Lillie May Desany, William Henry Dwyer, Duncan Fraser, Mary A. Kelley, Esbon C. Kenyon, Alice McDonough, Fred S. Neill, Grace W. Pease, Walter B. Perkins, John Abram Rowell, Edith Maude Sherwin, Sanford O. Squires, Ray B. Thomas, James Lee Wells, Lena Mae Winterbottom, Zoe B. Wood.

Caledonia Co. Grammar School, Peacham.

Waldo Glover, Eunice M. Hunt, A. M. Milligan McLam, Winifred J. McLam, Guy I. Rowe, Clarence S. Roy, Nellie M. Sanderson.

Chelsea Academy, Chelsea.

Bessie Hamilton Burgess, Emma Willard Hatch

Chester High School, Chester.

Ethel M. Goodrich, Angie M. Holden, Pierre W. Darrow Ethel M. Goodrich.

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Photo by Fuller, Rutland

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY BRANDON HIGH SCHOOL, BRANDON.



Photo by Cutler, Burlington

GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON.

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Craftsbury Academy, North Craftsbury.

Mary Hanson Bailey, Horiy Rogers Cowis Flora Eliza Dutton, John Amasa Dutton, Martha Belle Paterson, Mary Catherine Root, Mary Lenore Sheehan.

Derby Academy, Derby.

Hester Rosella Coburn, Rosa Bernice Gilbert, Will Calvin Harvey, Olive Melissa Saunders, Lepha Matilda Taylor, Nellie Jenette Rush, Ethel Rhoda Tripp, Elmer Hoyt Warner.

Enosburg Falls H. S., Enosburg Falls.

Maurice A. Aseltine, Charles A. Blair, Alice M. Cassidy, Jessie G. Carpenter, Grace O. Giddings, Ruth F. Goodspeed, Cora H. Hart, Glenna M. Noble, Lauren H. Pomeroy, Ruth Pratt.

Essex Junction H. S., Essex Junction.

Rena Baker, Henry Gurney Ingersoll.

Fair Haven High School, Fair Haven.

C. Ernest Rood, Roy Dyer Wood, Sarah D. Streeter, Bessie I. Merriam, Elsie Hughes, Emma Hazel Leonard, Elizabeth Davis, Mary Carmody, Whitcomb, Maud Whitcomb, Gwladys Hughes, Jennie Vaughan, Ruth Hollister.

Goddard Seminary, Barre.

Anna Mabel Barker, Ida Blanche Batchelder, Lucy Benoit, Effie Grace Blake, Grace Edith Brown, Blanche Susan Burnap, Faith Safford Chapman, Elsa L. Clapp, Daisy Laura Deane, Nell'e Estha Dickinson, Ila Maud Downing, Ina Maggie Dutton, Bertha Laura Hewitt, Abbie Marie Hubbard, Mattie Lee Jones, Florence Belle Parker, Anna Betha Poor, Maude Roben, Bernice Sanders, Bessie Fales Shortt, Ellen Blanche Smith, Sadie Florence Underwood, Harvey Eastman Averill, Mark Robert Berry, Helen Maranda Blake, Merle Bennett Clark, William J. Earle, Carl Ward Heflin, Arthur Elwin Pike, Dean Charles Newcomb Seaver, Arthur Thompson Stuart.

Groton High School, Groton.

George W. Morrison, Harry T. Morrison, George W. Whitehill.

Hardwick Academy, Hardwick.

Clara Agnes Slapp, Eugene Henry Clowse, Bessie Lou Lawson, Abby Caroline Mack, Mabelle Jennie Perkins, Harry Clarence Bailey, Arthur Haskell Balch, Anna Maude Whalen, Perley Adelbert Hoyt, Edward William Powers, Flora Belle Foss, Jennie Mabelle Green, Mollie Garfield Martin, Florence Belle Parks.

Hinesburg High School, Hinesburg.

Will J. Barker, Roy LeF. Gilman, Seymour Pierce, Mary L. Murray, Belle M. Ross, Blanche A. Small.

Island Pond High School, Island Pond.

Melissa Moore, J. Eustace Guest, R. Archie Bishop, Albert U. Ladd, Iva M. French, Ethel B. Smith, Mary H. Nicholson, Inez M. Marsh, Josiah C. Spiller.

Johnson High School, Johnson.

Roy Jones, Earl Welch, Ada Warren.

Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park.

Susie Eva Perry, Blanche Stella Camp, Rowland Whittier Crocker, Mary Lottie Huribut, Clarence Guy Leach, Berton Ray Newcomb, Sarah Florence Rooney.

Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend.

Helen E. Adams, John B. Adams, H. Hope Chase, George J. Clarke, Etta Mae Cobb, Alice J. Derry, Ethel A. Eddy, Jessie Johnson, S. Albert Kimball, Charley H. Palmer, Frank H. Smith, Orea I. Smith, Harold F. Sprague.

Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center.

Archie Lee Leonard, Hortense E. Murch, Gordon E. Phillips, Marguerite E. Newell, Sadie L. Sheldon, Florence B. Jenkins, Helen H. Hoffman, Lawrence B. Spencer, Clyde Spencer, Bernice Campron, Florence Coleman.

Maple Grove Academy, South Hero.

Lucy Landon Allen, Grace Helen Wright, Ina Lula Hall, Arthur Edson Perkins, Robert Henry Allen, Homer Jennison Clark, Jessie Marion Davis.

Middlebury College, Middlebury.

Stanley Frank Bond, Edmund Thompson Duffield, Arthur William Eddy, William Henry Hemmersley, Roy Warner Jocelyn, Hugh Garfield Lynde, Harry Foster Markolf, Philip Edwin Mellen, James Ira Newton, William Ernest Slocum, Jr., Louis Clark Clare, Leslie Ernest Sunderland, Garfield Minot Weld, Edwin Walter Wilcox, George Race Wilson, Alice Beaumelle Brainerd, Florence Elizabeth Perley, Jessie Maude Prentis, Josie May Prentis, Maude Mary Tucker.

McIndoes Falls H. S., McIndoes Falls.

Joanna Duncan, Helena Moore, Royal Crane

Middlebury High School, Middlebury.

Theodora Winona Crane, Frank Farnsworth, Mabel Maryette Boardman, Grace Smith Buttolph, George Gellatly Duff, Helen Mary Duff, Mary Katharine Kendall, Laura Emma Adams, Bessie Eliza Hunt, Helen Frances McNulla.

Montpelier High School, Montpelier.

Mary A. Boardman, Lewis M. Drew, Mabel A. Martin, Henrietta A. Richardson, Lyman N. Wheelock, Joseph W. Blakely, Chester E. Cleaves, Mary V. Deming, Bessie P. George, Perley F. Grout, C. Raymond Ranney.

Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier.

Maud A. Boyce, H. Maude Hopkins, R. O. Wiggins, S. F. Cooley, A. W. Hewitt, C. E. Royce, H. M. Drenan, B. M. McBride, Nina A. Battles, Laura C. Page, Grace A. Pike, P. D. Batcheider, F. W. Huntington, G. A. McIver, C. B. Scott, Gertrude M. Lawson, Laura C. Page, Nellie V. Barnes, Sadie M. Eastman, Lillie G. Hersey, Gertrude M. Lawson, Charlotte M. Nason, Marguerite D. Stone, Horace B. Williams, O. F. Allen, C. C. Harvey, W. F. Hill, Olive E. Cameron, Winnifred L. Ferrin, Emma B. Lyons, Lillian R. Phelps, Edna M. Sisco, Ella G. Watson, W. C. Atkins.

Newbury High School, Newbury.

Henry Greeley Randall, Annie Laurie Taisey, George Samuel Tuttle, Laura Edna Tuttle.

Newport High School, Newport.

Henry Virgil Bogue, Harold Horace Rawson, Noel Wilbur Smith, Marion Alice Dane, Berdena Louise Greene, Arthur Emerson MacGregor, Alice Joslyn Smith, Nina Ethel Achilles, Clara Janette Bailey, Lulu Grace Kendall, Daisy May Kittredge, Laura Marguerite Sturtevant, Olive Blanche Ward.

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St. Albans High School.

2. Wilbur F. Welch,
Vermont Academy

3. Florence D. Hinds,
St. Albans High School.

4. Frederi
Brattlebo

8. Lena Campbell,
Vermont Academy.

9. Clayton C. Woodward,
Thetford Academy.

10. Helen Ryder,
Bellows Falls High School.

11. Henry
Brad

15. Alta Taylor Chalmers,
Rutland High School.

16. Jerry Moran,
Bellows Falls High School

17. Lucy H. Wheeler,
Barton Academy.

18. Clar
Barton

22. Riford R. Tuttle,
Rutland High School.

23. Mabel A. Shields,
St. Johnsbury Academy.

24. Levi P Smith,
Burlington High School.

25. Th
Middleb

[See list of winners of Commence

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A. Spencer,
igh School.
LaChance,
Academy.
). Murray,
School.
ira Crane,
High School.

5. Mabel L. Southwick,
University of Vermont, '07.
12. Helen M. Barker,
Burlington High School.
19. Jennie L. Rowell,
Thetford Academy.
26. Bennet C. Douglass,
Windsor High School.

6. Lyman N. Wheelock,
Montpelier High School.
13. Arthur E. Pike,
Goddard Seminary.
20. Robert Eaton,
Morrisville High School.
27. Edith G. Brown,
Goddard Seminary.

7. Alice B. Brainerd,
Middlebury College
14. Mary Frost,
Brattleboro High School.
21. Rhuanna Smith,
Morrisville High School.
28. Frances Richardson,
St. Johnsbury Academy.

honors on pages 378, 379 and 380.]

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Northfield High School, Northfield.

Ralph A. Eaton, Ruth E. Dole, Frances E. Collins, June J. Joslyn, Jessie A. Silver, Eugene F. Parker, Frank A. Spearin, Clemmie L. Sawyer, Grace B. Carpenter, Florence C. Staples, Ida L. Thompson.

North Bennington H. S., No. Bennington.

A. May Dyer, Elizabeth V. Horton, Edward C. Shanahan, Hiram J. White, Alice May Young.

Peoples Academy, Morrisville.

Caroline Brackett, S. Bell Barrows, Gladys Brooks, Robert Eaton, Lena Farnham, Low Gould, Leo Gould, Florence Norton, Lewis Liberty, Maude Phillips, Ada Towle, Charles Tinker, Rhuamah Smith.

Pittsford High School, Pittsford.

Miriam C. Hitchcock.

Proctor High School, Proctor.

Mary F. Greeno, John F. Haney, Laura S. Holden, Harriett S. Holmes, Edith S. Kell, Flora H. Piette.

Randolph High School, Randolph.

Robert Ray Adams, Robert Whitcomb Chedel, Fred Osmon Copeland, Bernice Olive McCollom, Alice Charlotte McIntyre, Elizabeth Mary Campbell, Hattie Churchill, Mary Wedgewood, Helen Mae Alvord, Edith Margaret Brooks, May Stanley Cone, Hortense Lemyra Flint, Heber Tilden Holman, Roy Albert Huse, Marjory Ann Panton, Hazel Katherynne Rogers, Blanche Hixson Sargent, Fearly Hill Washburn.

Rochester High School, Rochester.

Roxana L. Marsh, Helen C. Swinyer.

Richford High School, Richford.

Byrd E. Esty, M. Lena Flanagan, Lee A. Safford, Lillian H. Welch.

Rutland High School, Rutland.

Harry James Adams, Susan Angell Barrett, Lois Almeda Barton, Alfa Taylor Chalmers, Bertha Ameranth Colburn, Clara Cecilia Collins, Isabella Frances Creed, Viletta Terrill Curtis, Ideil Athelinda Donahue, Emma Jane Hillard, Robert Wyman Hoag, Mary Inza Spencer Hunt, Ruby Honor Lavanture, Rita Priscilla Marshall, Bessie Mary Matthews, Alice Pattl Pease, Henrietta Hall Perkins, Inez Anna Shippy, John Raymond Temple, Rlford Robert Tuttle, Emma Annie Winslow, May Agnes Hullhan, Clara Emma Johnson, Alma Helena Nielsen, Nellie Louise Bashaw, Bernie Grace Amblo, Mary Irene Mullin, Holly Ernest Whay, William Henry Whay, Thomas Joseph Creed, Clifford Arnett Robinson, Elwin Napoleon Smith, Bertha Lovina Sanders, Elizabeth Wright Crafts, Rinalda Marie Bachand, Delia Avis Hayward, Beulah Mary Baird, Howard Herbert Hunter, Clarence Singleton Tay, Fred Horatio Litchfield, Glen Avery Campbell, Leslie Earl Buswell, Kenneth Leo Parker, Casimer Rebecca Sqwier, William Albert Onion, Queenie May Weir, Maude Estelle Clark, Adth Theresa Valliquette, Martha Margaret Adams, Harry Edward Clifford, Irene Elizabeth Davis.

Spaulding High School, Barre.

Charles Newell Barber, Grace Ila Barney, Carrie Alice Carlton Bemis, Flora Louise Calder, Ray Leslie Curtis, Frank Ennis Cutler, James Robard Darling, Thurman Willard Dix, Margaret Hunter, Henry Hollister Jackson, Pinkie Keel Lewis, Mary McDonald, Ula Abbie McWhorter Martin Elijah Sargent, Abbie Ellen Webster, Olive Mae Williams.

South Royalton Graded School.

Ethel M. Adams, Harry A. Aldrich, Karl N. Day, Winfred H. Hewitt, Glenn M. Rowell, Emma A. Russ, J. Wm. Sherlock, Edith A. Spaulding, Marion T. Wynn, Mamie M. Doubleday, Glinn M. Buck.

Stowe High School, Stowe.

Harry Haines Downer, Wayne Towne Burt, Marian May Campbell, Eugene Seth Cobb, Winfred Wilklns Houston, Amber Beatrice Smith.

Tnetford Academy, Thetford.

Jennie Lena Rowell, William E. Worcester, Thomas P. Haley, May Winnifred Morse, Raymond Vaughan, Effie Mae Howe, Clayton C. Woodward, Maude Ethel Douglass, Sted Ernest Douglass, Adella Cummings.

St. Albans High School, St, Albans.

Marion Lymna Collins, Bertha Hazel Shilvock, Percy Walte Baldwin, Bertha N. Carr, Arthur W. Crampton, Clement V. Dewart, Clarence E. Harvey, Florence Darling Hinds, Agnes Ripley Pease, Annie Ruth Reynolds, Augusta M. Sheltus, Mary Stewart Stranahan, John Branch, Jr., Lucy M. Holmes, Walter Church Lang, Dora C. Miller, Karl S. Twitchell.

St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury.

Harvey A. Carrick, Donald L. Comstock, Bailey F. Follensby, Harold F. French, Andrew B. Moore, Walter C. Rich, Wilbur H. Symes, Philip L. Thompson, William F. Wilder, Frank C. Woods, Lotta B. Bogle, Ellen J. Bone, Maude E. Brown, Helen M. Carpenter, Bertha M. Daniels, Jeannie W. Darling, Florence M. Dickinson, Ethel M. Dow, Bertha E. Duston, Margaret L. Ely, Ella P. Farr, Maude E. Follensby, Gladys E. Hooker, Edith M. Howard, Alida D. Howe, Harriett A. Hudson, Mildred C. Lord, Olive J. McLam, Helen M. McFarland, Angelina R. Powell, Florence M. Ranney, Frances M. Richardson, Alice L. Ricker, Glenn Robinson, Mabel A. Shields, Marion E. Stanley, Bessie M. Stanton, Bessie E. Wright, Marion A. Wright, Harry W. Batchelder, Harold D. Burbank, Walter P. Carr, Clyde P. Houston, Donald McGregor, Mark J. Mudgett, Ray C. Palmer, Charles S. Ranney, Jr., Fred S. Sanborn, Etta C. Warren, Frank P. Bell, Mary E. Crane,, Gladys Hopkins, Angie L. Hunter, Blanche A. Joyce, Harold F. Morse, Arthur M. Rich, Edith M. Rudd, Bertha E. West, Horace N. Woodruff, Jessie B. Hayes, Arthur Schoppe.

State Normal School, Castleton.

Nettie Irene Allen, Carlotta Grace Andrews, Florence Adelaide Armstrong, Mary Margaret Barrett, Mary Elizabeth Bacon, Anna Marie Barron, Leon Calice Boulia, Mary Isabelle Brayton, Mary Leona Burke, Agnes Anne Carmody, Dora Mildred Clark, Carrie Elizabeth Colvin, Mae Lora Cook, Carrie Emma Daggett, Anna Amelia Dodge, Nellie Louise Eno, Edyth Anna Katherine Crosby, May Frances Crosby, Gertrude Sheldon Roberts, Hattie Louise Rogers, Sadie Clara Rub-

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Photo by Eaton. BASE BALL CLUB OF GODDARD SEMINARY, BARRE—STATE CHAMPIONS.

Fraser, p. Clark, c. f. White, Manager. Pike, 1st b. Connelly, Coach. Turner, 3d b.
Blake, r. f. Berry, Captain, 2d b. Butler, s. s.
Seaver, c. Stuart, l. f.



VARSITY BASKET BALL TEAM UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, 1903—1904.

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lee, Floy Amelia Sessions, Joanna Frances Sheehan, Clara Belle Smith, Annie Isabel Smith, Fannie Stella Grove, Mary Elizabeth Henley, Elsie Lena Hewitt, Esther Anna Hopkins, Julia Elizabeth Howard, Fannie Barrett Jackway, Julia Marie Jones, Winnie Madge Ladoo, Della Lewis, Mary Ellen McDevitt, Alice May McGraw, Rose Anna McLaughlin, Alma Esther Newton, Emma Victoria Nelson, Mary Ellen O'Leary, Rachie Eva Parker, Margaret Agnes Raleigh, Gertrude Veronica Raleigh, Kate Marriett Ransom, Mayme Esther Sutton, Sedomie Isabelle Ternien, Mary Loretto Tully, Elwyn Frisbee Ward, Frances Grace Watters, Mary Louise Williams, Edna May Pearl Williams, Mazie Pearl Witherbee.

State Normal School, Randolph.

Mary Lucy Abbott, Gertrude Mary Bacon, Grace Goodwin Bacon, Laura Hamlin Barnes, Faye Alice Beard, Georgia Mariette Brewster, Olive Paine Calef, Alma Mabel Carpenter, Asa Benjamin Chatfield Lora Adaline Clark, Hattie Elizabeth Cutting, Alice Cushman Davis, Caroline Lucinda Dearing, Agnes Lucile Dunbar, Elizabeth Marion Fletcher, Bertha Gladys Holmes, Lillian Carolyn Hubbard, Eva Fowler Jackson, Ruby Bassett Kelley, Mabel Caroline Kent, Louise Edna Lamson, Annette Ida Lasure, Grace Ella May, Sarah Jane McConnell, Harriet Sarah Munson, Clara Ethelynd Osgood, Lima Marcia Price, Grace Lydia Waterman, Edith Dolly Wheelock, Sena Marion Whitney, Walter Maynard Williams.

State Normal School, Johnson.

Mary Etta Adams, Anna Eliza Allen, Clara Belle Atherton, Helen Madge Brown, Cora Esther Brydia, Mattie Carrie Brydia, Agnes Ellen Imogene Dodge, Eda Mae Dunton, Gertrude Pearl Erwin, Myrta Avis Fair, Celestia Eleanor Gates, Mabel Harriet Goodale, Lucia Anna Holbrook, Josie Edna Hovey, Ruth Victoria Hovey, Alice Nancy Jenkins, Dulsie Mae Kenyon, Mary Emily Kinerson, Vesta Harrington Lawton, Kate Mary Mack, Harriet Emma McBride, Elizabeth May McNaney, Margaret Grace McNaney, Bessie Green Pringle, Pearl Alice Ricard, Nettie Mae Rickard, Gladys Ellen Rogers, Julia Agnes Scott, Sadie Rhoda Smith.

Swanton High School, Swanton.

Mabel N. Hazen, Mabel C. Skeels, Lewis E. Rye, Lyman B. Tobin, Lee W. Thomas.

Troy Conference Academy, Poultney.

James Frederick Bisgrove, LeRoy Howard Bowen, Addie Louise Bowen, Carrie Amelia Carpenter, Charles Patrick Cassidy, Archibald La-Rue Christie, Rena Alta Crone, Charles Edward Dailey, Edward Patrick Dalton, Robert Horace Dunlop, Henry Alanson Ferguson, May Janet Gilchrist, Elizabeth Greer, Ina Harrington, Minnie Herrick, Mary Agnes Hogan, Alice Louisa Hoyt, Josephine McCulloch, Alvin Henry Monroe, Ellen Jane Moses, Ruth Laura Phillips, Minard LaGrand Proper, Elma Grace Rowley, Chester Andrews Slocum, Nina Bella Stevens.

Vergennes High School, Vergennes.

Roy Marshall Spooner, Delana Elizabeth Willard, Mary Elizabeth Coe, Bernadette Lenora Connors, Robert Harvey Ketcham, Robert Haas Selple, Annie Elizabeth Sinon, Charles Leslie Woodman.

University of Vermont.

Lillie Adriance Bean, Frederick Sumner Briggs, Harry Edward Cunningham, R. Dwight Hitchcock Emerson, Ralph George Gibson, Samuel Thatcher Hubbard, Alanson Halden Jones, Durant Loomis Macrae, William Martin Mulherron, Harry Hatnorne Page, Carolyn Louise Preston, William Edson Ross, Arthur Hayes Sargent, John Calvin Sherburne, Jr., Henry Orson Wheeler, Jr., Arthur LeRoy Williams, Helen Gordon Clark, Anna Elizabeth Gilbert, Elmer Ellsworth Gove, Della Nellie Harding, Earl Brush Kingsland, Frences Louise Little, Lillian Etta Mears, Carl Stone Pomeroy, Emma Richardson, Helen Betsey Somers, Irwin Spear, Louis Nelson Van-Vliet, John Henry Ayres, John Charles Kirtey, Warren Williams Mack, Roscoe Freeman Patterson, Charles Henry Pierce, Carl Brigham Brownell, A. B., Chauncey Sherman Brownell, Jay Allen Chamberlin, Lieut. George Jean Holden, Guy Robert Barnum, James Arthur Wellington, Harry Barker, Henry Chamberlain Clement, Le-Roy Bloom Cramer, George Murray Leach, Arthur Edward Pope, Edward Thomas Shaw, Arthur William Clark, Roger Sherman Derby, Nathaniel George Hathorne, Harold Irving Huey, Walter Minott Jenkins, Roy William Marshall, Leon Marsh Pholps, Arthur Dunne Stearns, A. B., Frank Wilbut Chamberlain, Richard Francis Darling, Alfred Holley Gilbert, Wm. Williams Gilbert, Samuel Clark Hood, Fayette Elmore Hubbard, Lucius Hinckley Jones, Friend Alonzo MacMartry, Jacob Johnson Ross, Daniel Michael Walsh, Olin Warren Webster.

Medical Department.

The Medical Graduates are: Landon Abernathy, Adelbert Beeman Allen, Ph. B., Harry Nelson Archibald, Henry Raymond Biggar, Hermon Davis Bone, B. S., Thomas Stevens Brown, Charles Stephen Buchanon, Curtis Charles Alfred Bullock, Gersham Loveland Closson, Jr., Harland Abbott Danforth, Lewis Clinton Day, Julius Edward Dewey, Isaac Randall Doane, Peter Leo Dorey, Dean Spencer Drake, Stephen Farrer Dunn, George William Eddy, William Warren Ferris, Rowe France, Jesse Louis Gammons, Stillman Proctor Grout, Joseph Bernard Guiltran, Chauncy Earle Hunt, De-Forest Clinton Jarvis, Linwood Major Kelly, Edward Cloyd Kistler, Arthur Leo Larner, George Eugene LaTour, James Francis Lawlor, Robert Henry Lee, William Franklin LeMaire, Lothair Lewis Leonard, James Parks MacDowell, Florence William McCarthy, Lewis Florence McCarthy, Herbert Sawyer McCasland, Edward Rodwick Benedict McGee, Howard Fellows Morse, Daniel Joseph Nolan, Michael Joseph Noone, George Bernard O'Connell, Daniel Vincent O'Donnell, John Lyman Potter, Charles Al Pratt, William Edson Ross, Harry Richard Ryan, Delano Richmond Ryder, Otis White Sedgwick, Charles Jay Shaw, William Becker Stewart, Eulick Francis Sullivan, Ernest Albert Taylor, Harry Wallace Trask, John Wilson Trask, James Cornelius Wilson.

Vermont Academy, Saxtons River.

Alice Cole, Myrtle Alva Powell, Ruth Abbie Randall, Ellen May Ward, Walter Samuel Archi-

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1903 FOOT BALL TEAM, EDMUNDS HIGH SCHOOL, BURLINGTON.



BASE BALL CLUB OF WHITCOMB HIGH SCHOOL, BETHEL.

1. G. Kimball, p. 2. Greene, c. f. 3. Parrott, s. s. 4. Burrell, 1st b. 5. Whitaker, 2d b. 6. E. Burrell, 3d b. 7. Rogers, l. f. 8. Huber, r. f. 9. Shaw, c. McCormack, Manager. 10. G. Kimball, Captain.

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baid, Kate Abi Beach, Lena Morris Campbell, Homer Bailey Hunt, Burton Wilson Olmstead, Margaret Adelle Orton, Samuel B. Pettengill, Jr., Sheldon Spencer Swasey, Jr., Gertrude Mae Johnson, Leon Amasa Norcross, Claribel Alford, Ray Wanzer Leach.

Wallingford High School, Wallingford.

Laura M. Doty, Harry H. Porter.

Waterbury High School, Waterbury.

Ethel L. Child, Caroline L. Keene, Mary H. Manning.

Wells River High School, Wells River.

Annie R. Beaton, Lotta G. Belanger, Winifred F. Swan, George N. Bailey, Arthur L. Graves, George H. Learned.

Whitcomb High School, Bethel.

Robert H. Kimball, Edmond C. Burrell, Emma L. Arnold, Roy G. Wheelock, Kate E. Wilson, Pearle A. Davis, Belle I. Newell, Bessie L. Goddard.

White River Jct. H. S., White River Jct.

Arthur Morey, Kittie Gates, Sarah E. Wiggins, M. Florence Wright, Maud L. Perrin, Ora A. Watkins, Jessie Alexander, M. Frances Harvey, C. Mae Wheeler, Maud B. Tracy, Louise H. French, Carolyn Gladys Wells, Roland Yanson.

Windsor High School, Windsor.

Lee Coy, Bennett Douglass, Earl Mower, Stella Vitty, Mae Kennedy, Leona Duncan, Ruth Davis, Mary Hoisington, Marion Fowle, Flora Ruggles, Bertha Martin, Nellie Sherman, William Harrington.

Winooski High School, Winooski.

Maye Allen Eastwood.

West Rutland H. S., West Rutland.

William Wheeler, Robert Wheeler, Mary Markoff, Helen Clark, Jessie Smith.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS

The names of the graduates receiving honors or awarded prizes, are as follows:

Bakersfield—Brigham Academy. Salutatorian, Cassie M. Jackson; Valedictorian, Edith Bronson.

Barre—Spaulding High School. Class President, C. Newell Barber; Salutatorian, Carrie Alice Carleton Bemis; Valedictorian, Henry Hollister Jackson. Prize Winners, (Prize Speaking) 1st, Allie Richardson; 2nd, Georgiana Trail; 3rd, Ethel Strong; 4th, Clara Perry.

Barre—Goddard Seminary. Class President, Mark Robert Berry; Salutatorian, Edith Grace Brown; Valedictorian, Ila Maude Downing. (Prize Winners) Edith Grace Brown, Arthur Elwin Pike.

Barton—Barton Academy. Class President, Clinton D. Murray; Salutatorian, William C. Johnson, Jr.; Valedictorian, Lucy H. Wheeler.

Bellows Falls—Bellows Falls High School. Class President, Jerry Morin; Salutatorian, Bertha Bodine; Valedictorian, Helen Winifred Ryder.

Bennington—Bennington High School. Class President, Robert Parkman Moore; three students of equally high rank, Robert Parkman Moore, Mary Agatha Loughlin and Ethel Anna Cutler.

Bethel—Whitcomb High School. Class President, Robert H. Kimball.

Bradford—Bradford Academy. Class President, Henry C. LaChance; Salutatorian, Sanford B. Hooker; Valedictorian, Inez F. Rodimon.

Brandon—Brandon High School. Class President, Arnold Roberts Manchester.

Brattleboro—Brattleboro High School. Class President, Frederick A. Spencer.

Bridport—Bridport High School. Class President, Roy Jacobs.

Brookfield—Brookfield High School. Class President, Fannie Britton; Valedictorian, Fannie Britton.

Burlington—Burlington High School. Class President, Levi P. Smith; Salutatorian, Helen M. Barker; Valedictorian, Florence Votey. The winners of the Howard prizes of $15, $10 and $5, awarded to those attaining the highest standing during the four years of the high school course were: First, Miss Helen M. Barker; second, Miss Florence Votey; third, Henry C. Brownell. The alumni prizes, which are three of $5 each, are awarded to the pupils attaining the highest standing in each course for the year. In the classical course five pupils stood exactly alike for the year and share the honor jointly. These pupils are Miss Ethel Southwick of the B class, and Homer Powell and Misses Marion Thomas, Ruth Henderson and Nellie Johns of the C class. In the Latin-Scientific course three pupils had the same standing, Misses Mary Peck, Mary Tanner and Mary McDermott of the C class. The prize in the English course was awarded to Miss Mary Kelley of the A class.

Burlington—University of Vermont. Class President, Daniel Michael Walsh. Senior Honor List, (General High Standing) James Arthur Wellington, Daniel Michael Walsh, William Williams Gilbert, Guy Robert Varnum, Harry Edward Cunningham, Emma Richardson, Harry Barker. Special Honors (in Chemistry) Arthur Duane Stearns. Special Honors (in German) Irwin Spear. Special Honors (in Electrical Engineering) Harry Barker, Phelps Prize in Engineering, Charles Henry Pierce. Senior Honors in Medical Department, Dean Spencer Drake, Thomas Stevens Brown, George Bernard O'Connell, Henry Raymond Biggar, Gersham Loveland Closson. Jr. Kingsley Prize Speaking Winners, 1st, Ivor Stephen MacFarlane, class 1907; 2nd, Hugh Leslie Thompson, class 1906; 3rd, Sidney Moore Bunker, class 1906.

Chelsea—Chelsea Academy. Valedictorian, Emma W. Hatch.

Chester—Chester High School. Salutatorian, Ethel M. Goodrich; Valedictorian, Angie M. Holden.

Derby—Derby Academy. Class President, Lepha Matilda Taylor; Salutatorian, Elmer Hoyt Warner; Valedictorian, Lepha Matilda Taylor. Prize Winners, 1st Prize in Elocution Contest, Will C. Harvey; 1st Prize in Original Oration Contest, Will C. Harvey; 2nd Prize in Elocution Contest, Lepha M. Taylor.

Fair Haven—Fair Haven High School. Class President, C. Ernest Rood.

Groton—Groton High School. Class President, George W. Morrison; Salutatorian, Harry T. Morrison; Valedictorian, George W. Morrison. Prize Winners, (Prize Speaking) 1st Prize, Lora M. Lumsden; 2nd Prize, Ethel Ricker.

Hardwick—Hardwick Academy. Class Presi-

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dent, Eugene H. Clowse; Salutatorian, Bessie Lou Lamson; Valedictorian, Clara Agnes Slapp.

Hinesburg—Hinesburg High School. Class President, Will J. Barker.

Hyde Park—Lamoille Central Academy. Class President, Rowland Whittier Crocker; Salutatorian, Susie Eva Perry; Valedictorian, Rowland Whittier Crocker.

Island Pond—Island Pond High School. Class President, Melissa Moore; Salutatorian, Melissa Moore; Valedictorian, R. Archie Bishop.

Johnson—State Normal School. Class President, Ruth V. Hovey.

Ludlow—Black River Academy. Class President, Donald Howe; Salutatorian, Maude E. Foster; Valedictorian, Grace A. Gates.

Lyndon—Lyndon Academy. Class President, Bernice Camplon.

Lyndon Centre—Lyndon Classical Institute. Class President, Marguerite E. Newell; Salutatorian, Marguerite E. Newell; Valedictorian, Sadie L. Sheldon. Prize Winners: I. Principal's Scholarship Prize of $15 in gold, for highest excellence for the entire four years' course, awarded to Sadie Lulu Sheldon. II. Fuller Scholarship Prize, a set of books, awarded to Marguerite Ethlyn Newell. Junior Declamation. First Prize, $10 in gold, awarded to Grace Lucretia Deoss. Second Prize, $5 in gold, awarded to Herbert Alfred Burnham. Honorable mention, Wilder Arthur Simpson.

Manchester—Burr and Burton Seminary. Prize Winners: Miss Clarissa Cooledge, of Peru, was awarded the Skinner Scholarship Prize of $30, having maintained the highest rank in her studies of any student, and Orrin B. Hughes, of Winhall, received the Skinner Essay Prize of $25.

Middlebury—Middlebury College. Class President, William H. Hammersley; Salutatorian, Josie May Prentis; Valedictorian, Jessie Maude Prentis. The following were awarded Commencement Honors and were elected to Phi Beta Kappa: Josie M. Prentis, Jessie M. Prentis, Maude M. Tucker, Arthur W. Eddy, Stanley F. Bond, Alice B. Brainerd, William E. Slocum, Jr. Highest Honors in German were awarded to Jessie M. Prentis and Josie M. Prentis. Honors in History and Political Science were awarded to Edwin W. Wilcox. Highest Honors in Chemistry were awarded to Philip E. Mellen and L. Ernest Sunderland. Prize Speaking Winners, Parker Contest: First prize of $20 was awarded to M. D. Holmes; second, $10, to C. M. Walch. Merrill Contest, first, $25, to D. C. Caldwell; second, $20, to R. M. Pickard; third, $15, to H. R. Bird; fourth, $10, to C. D. Cushman.

Middlebury—Middlebury High School. Class President, George G. Duff; Salutatorian, Grace Smith Ruttolph; Valedictorian, George G. Duff.

Montpelier—Montpelier High School. Class President, Lyman A. Wheelock; Salutatorian, Mary A. Boardman; Valedictorian, Henrietta Richardson.

Montpelier—Montpelier Seminary. Class President, Harvey M. Drenen; Salutatorian, Bertram M. McBride. First Honors, Arthur Wentworth Hewitt. Prize Winners, Declamation, Wallace H. Glipin, Charlotte M. Nason; Prize Debate, Wesley C. Atkins.

Morrisville—People's Academy. Class Presi-



Photo by Baldwin, Rutland.

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dent, Robert Eaton; Salutatorian, Lou Gould; Valedictorian, Rhuanna Smith. Prize Winner, (The H. P. French $10 Gold Prize), Rhuanna Smith.

Newbury—Newbury High School. Class President, Henry Greeley Randall; Salutatorian, Henry Greeley Randall; Valedictorian, Laura Edna Tuttle.

Newport—Newport High School. Class President, Arthur E. MacGregor.

North Craftsbury—Craftsbury Academy. Class President, John Dutton; Salutatorian, May Root; Valedictorian, Mary Bailey.

Northfield—Norwich University. Salutatorian, Guy Garfield Russell; Valedictorian, George Christopher Randall. Prize Winners: Faculty Gold Medal, George C. Randall, Woodsville, N. H.; the Shuttleworth Sword, Ernest A. Lawrence. Montpelier; the Juckett Medal, John H. Mears, Enosburg Falls; the Thomas Gold Medal, Ernest A. Lawrence. The sophomore prizes were awarded to H. C. Edgerton, of Northfield, for academic standing, and to D. H. Gilman, of Brattleboro, for general standing. The Freshman prizes were awarded to H. C. Pratt, of Montpelier, for academic standing; J. H. Mears, of Enosburg Falls, for military standing, and H. C. Pratt, of Montpelier, for general standing.

Peacham—Caledonia County Grammar School. Class President, Guy I. Rowe. Prize Winners, (Declamation), Guy I. Rowe, E. Aileen Somers.

Pittsford—Pittsford High School. Class President, Miriam C. Hitchcock.

Poultney—Troy Conference Academy. Class President, Irving Muir Tynan. Prize Winners: Recitation, Maud J. Williams, Brooks McCuen; Botanical Prize, E. M. Noyes; American History, Josephine McCullough, Irving M. Tynan; Spelling, Ina Harrington; Highest Grade, Winnifred Blakely; Greatest Progress, (Jenks Latin Prize), Ernest F. Lewis; Bookkeeping, Francis Osteyee; Correspondence, Katherine Lewis; Penmanship, (Moses Commercial Prize), Maud Smith; Bible Study, Josephine McCullough, Carrie Harwood.

Proctor—Proctor High School. Class President, John F. Hanney.

Randolph Centre—State Normal School. Class President, Louise E. Lamson; Salutatorian, Thomas J. Abbott; Valedictorian, Olive Paine Calef.

Richford—Richford High School. Class President, Lena Flanagan; Salutatorian, Byrd E. Esty; Valedictorian, Lillian H. Welch.

Rutland—Rutland High School. Class President, Riford Robert Tuttle; Salutatorian, Bertha Amaranth Colburn; Valedictorian, Alfa Taylor Chalmers.

Saxtons River—Vermont Academy. Class President, Samuel Barrett Pettengill, Jr. Prize Winners: Roux Prize in French and the Class of '98 Medal for Excellence in English, Lena Campbell; Graves Military Medal, Wilbur Frank Welch.

South Hero—Maple Lawn Academy. Class President, Grace Helen Wright; Salutatorian, Lucy Landon Allen; Valedictorian, Homer Jennison Clark. Prize Winners, (Gold Medal) Declamation, Ina Lulu Hall, Robert Henry Allen.

South Royalton—South Royalton Graded School. Class President, Glenn Murray Back; Valedictorian, Marion T. Wynn.

Springfield—Springfield High School. Salutatorian, Lenero E. Howe, Valedictorian, Charles M. Gifford.

St. Albans—St. Albans High School. Class President, Percy Waite Baldwin; Salutatorian, Bertha H. Shilvock; Valedictorian, Agnes Ripley Pease. Prize Winners, (Smith Prizes for Original Essays), 1st, Agnes Ripley Pease; 2nd, A. Ruth Reynolds; 3rd, John Branch, Jr.

St. Johnsbury—St. Johnsbury Academy. Class President, Philip L. Thompson; Salutatorian, Mabel A. Shields; Valedictorian, Frances Richardson.

Stowe—Stowe High School. Class President, Harry Downer; Salutatorian, Harry Downer; Valedictorian, Ruth Jenney. Prize Winners, (Declamation), George Harris.

Swanton—Swanton High School. Class President, Lee W. Thomas. Prize Winners, (Declamation), Donald Tobin, Dorothy Harwood.

Thetford—Thetford Academy. Class President, Clayton C. Woodward; Salutatorian, William E. Worcester; Valedictorian, Jennie Lena Rowell. Prize Winner, (Declamation), Raymond Vaughan.

Vergennes—Vergennes High School. Class President, Charles Leslie Woodman; Salutatorian, Delana Elizabeth Willard; Valedictorian, Robert H. Ketcham.

Wallingford—Wallingford High School. Class President, Laura Marvin Doty; Salutatorian, Harry H. Pooler; Valedictorian, Laura Marvin Doty.

Waterbury—Waterbury High School. Class President, Ethel Child. First Honors in Scholarship for four years, Ethel Child.

Wells River—Wells River High School. Class President, Lotta G. Belanger.

West Rutland—West Rutland High School. Class President, William Wheeler.

Wilmington—Wilmington High School. Salutatorian, Emmie L. Carpenter; Valedictorian, Mary L. Bellows.

Windsor—Windsor High School. Class President, Bennett C. Douglass; Salutatorian, Stella A. Vitty; Valedictorian, Bennett C. Douglass.

Base Ball Clubs, 1904.

Barton Academy—Games won, 4; lost, 3.
Goddard Seminary—Games won, 8; lost, 0.
Brigham Academy—Games won, 7; lost, 9.
Bethel High School—Games won, 7; lost, 1.
Burlington High School—Games won, 6; lost, 2.
Enosburg Falls High School—Games won, 7; lost, 4.
Fair Haven High School—Games won, 3; lost, 4.
Middlebury High School—Games won, 6; lost, 1.
Island Pond High School—Games won, 4; lost, 3.
Morrisville High School—Games won, 5; lost, 2.
Pittsford High School—Games won, 3; lost, 2.
Troy Conference Academy—Games won, 6; lost, 2.
Proctor High School—Games won, 8; lost, 2.
Thetford Academy—Games won, 3; lost, 2.
St. Johnsbury Academy—Games won, 5; lost, 2.

Basket Ball Teams, 1904.

Montpelier Seminary—Games won, 6; lost, 0.
University of Vermont—Games won, 5; lost, 6.
Bellows Falls High School—Games won, 4; lost, 5.
Brattleboro High School—Games won, 2; lost 2.

Foot Ball Teams, 1903.

Burlington High School—Games won, 5; lost, 0.
University of Vermont—Games won, 4; lost, 5.

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GRADUATING CLASS AND FACULTY OF SPAULDING HIGH SCHOOL, BARRE.



Photo by The Jacksons.

MUSICAL CLUB, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

VERMONTERS have from an early period occupied a conspicuous position in public life at the National Capital. The influence of Vermont men on legislation in the Congress of the United States has been very marked for more than half a century. The sons of Vermont have won distinction also in other departments of the government in Washington. Many of the leading and most successful professional and business men in the District of Columbia are natives of the State. The permanent residents in the district, of Vermont birth, numbered 641 in 1900.

Washington is the home of numerous State organizations, but among them all none are more prosperous or progressive than the Vermont State Association composed of sons and daughters of Vermont temporary or permanent residents of the capital city of the country. It is also true that few State associations have so many well known and prominent men as members. They include high government officials, eminent lawyers, leading physicians and clergymen and successful business men. A glance at the names and occupations of the officers published in another part of this article will indicate the general character of the membership of this association.



HOSEA B. MOULTON, PRESIDENT.



EDWARD F. BINGHAM, HONORARY PRESIDENT.

The Vermont State Association was organized April 4, 1876. At the time of its organization it was given the name of the Vermont State Republican Association, and the object as stated in the constitution was "to promote and disseminate the principles and purposes of the republican party, not only in our State, but wherever the influence and hearty co-operation of the organization may be extended."

There is but little written history of the association during the period from 1876 to 1901, owing to the fact that a large number of

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the records were burned by a fire which consumed the desk of the secretary. Such history as remains is therefore traditional.

In December 1900, Mr. Newton L. Collamer began the work of reorganization, by means of personal interviews with members of the old Association. This resulted in some informal meetings during the early part of January, 1901, and the formal reorganization of the Association as the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia on January 31, 1901.

In the reorganization of the Association the conditions for membership were enlarged, and



EDWARD R. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT 1902.



GEORGE R. WALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.

the object stated to be "to keep green in our hearts and minds the love of God, loyalty to our country, devotion to our State, and friendship to all Vermonters wheresoever they may be, also the cultivation of acquaintances, social intercourse among its members, and the advancement and protection of their interests;" a declaration of principles worthy of our State and well calculated to endear the Association to all who claim the heritage of a right to Vermont as the State of their birth or adoption.

Active membership in this Association comprises persons who are Vermonters by birth or adoption, and those connected with them by blood or marriage. It was hardly anticipated by the most sanguine of the loyal Vermonters that this reorganized Association would meet with such enthusiastic support as it has received. From the best accounts that can be secured, the old Association at the time of its last meetings contained less than eighty members, and by some it was estimated that a membership of one hundred would be all that could be expected in the reorganization of the Association. The measure of success which has attended the new departure is readily observed when it is stated that within two months the membership had exceeded the number of one hundred—and there are now about 250 members. The *personnel* of the membership is one of the notable characteristics of the organization. It includes persons prominent in official life, those who are conspicuous in the business life of Washington, and those who form that sturdy class of people for which Vermont is noted—the class who attend faithfully to the everyday duties of life; who believe in the dignity of labor and in the doing well those things which are given them to perform. A goodly proportion of the members are daughters of Vermont born in the State or whose parents are natives.

In the meetings which have been held since the re-organization, the social features have been made prominent, and the opportunity for

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Vermonters to become acquainted with the resident Vermonters has been appreciated by a large and enthusiastic attendance.

One of the notable instances of the spirit of State pride in the new association is the holding of open headquarters by the association during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of March, 1901—during the inaugural week of the second inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States. Headquarters were maintained during the period and were visited by many of the visiting Vermonters and their friends during the inaugural.



REV J. H. BRADFORD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The annual reunions of the Association held in April are events which prove to be among the most popular gatherings held in Washington by any State organization. In addition to these annual reunions, social meetings are frequently held during the year.

The annual sugar party for 1904 occurred on April 27 in the spacious armory of the National rifles. It was a notable occasion. The novelty of a menu composed of maple sugar "waxed" on large blocks of ice, with side dishes filled with doughnuts, sage cheese and hot biscuit, has proven to be a greater attraction than can well be imagined, and the sight of four hundred loyal Vermonters, seated at long tables, partaking of sugar—the finest that leaves the State—and attended by daughters of Vermont dressed in Priscilla costume will long be remembered by those who attended the famous sugar-party.

The menu was as follows: Sugar right from Bennington county, all right, all right; biscuit, Winooski label with Otter Creek butter; pickles, all sorts Middlebury and Bellows Falls brands; sage cheese, Barton Landing, Passumpsic; doughnuts, known also as crullers and nut cakes; water, Dunmore, *a la* Memphremagog-Bomoseen; spruce gum and beech nuts, *a la carte;* cigars and Brandon shorts *ad libitum*. President Moulton presided at the post-prandial exercises. Addresses were made by Hon. Charles H. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy; Hon. Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney-general; Mr. George R. Wales, vice-president of the Association; Hon. Kittredge Haskins, M. C.

The following program of music was given during the evening: The Dillingham Polka Mazourka, Hard Times, Polka Rondo, Zip

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Coon, Moulton Two-Step, The Haskins' Husking Bee, Money Musk, Jericho Redowa, Ascutney Grand Polonaise, Proctor Cotillion, Foster Hornpipe, Cecelian Dance, The Campbells are Coming, Killington Gallop, Mansfield Schottische, Chittenden Skedaddle, Vermont Reel, Brandon Fancy, Devil's Dream, Essex Junction; Sweets from Bennington, Tempo di Waltz; 1st Cavalry Vermont Prize March.

The arrangements for the sugar party were successfully carried out by committees consisting of Runnion M. Patrick, chairman; Mrs. A. S. Caywood, Mrs. Martha A. Miles, Mrs. Lucy R. Brown, Miss Grace Ross, Mrs. Mary I. Fairman, Mrs. H. T. Offterdinger, Mrs. Isabel M. Wilkins, Mrs. D. A. C. Goodrich, Edward R. Campbell, E. L. Holbrook, Ben F. Winkins, H. Clay Sholes, Edwin D. Farnham, Charles E. Fairman, Henry T. Offterdinger, Azro J. Maxham, Douglas W. Holton and George S. Benson.

Upon the organization in 1901 of the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, junior U. S. Senator from Vermont, was chosen its president. The other officers were as follows: First vice president, Maj. E. R. Campbell; 2d vice president, Capt. J. J. Bain; 3d vice president, C. E. Pearsons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

At the annual meeting in 1902, Major Edward R. Campbell was elected president. He was succeeded in 1903 by Charles E. Fairman Esq. At the annual meeting in 1904 Judge Hosea B. Moulton was elected president.

The list of honorary presidents since 1891 includes such prominent Vermonters as Senator Redfield Proctor, Senator Wm. P. Dillingham, Representative D. J. Foster, Representative Kittredge Haskins, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; Hon. Charles H. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy; Judge Edward F. Bingham, former chief justice of the supreme court of the district; Hon. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Hon. Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner; and Mr. John C. Scofield, chief clerk of the war department.

The present active officers are as follow: President, Hosea B. Moulton, LL. D.; vice-presidents, George R. Wales, Horatio N. Taplin, George H. Bond; recording secretary, Rev.



MYRON M. PARKER.



HON. CHALES H. DARLING.

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James H. Bradford; corresponding secretary, Ernest E. Holbrook; financial secretary, Ben F. Wilkins; treasurer, Henry T. Offterdinger; directors, Charles E. Fairman, Maj. Maj. Edward R. Campbell, Aaron S. Caywood.

Judge Hosea B. Moulton, LL. D., the president was born in the town of Concord in 1844. His father, Capt. David Moulton, served in the war of 1812, and both of his grandfathers, Noah Moulton and Thomas Hale served in the Revolutionary war.

Judge Moulton's early school life was spent in New Hampshire, and when but a mere boy he left school and enlisted in the 2nd New Hampshire volunteers where he served in the



REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

Army of the Potomac until December, 1863, when he was assigned to a position as foreman in the laboratory in the arsenal at Washington. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was appointed an examiner in the Treasury department and then he resumed his studies and was graduated in 1868 from the National University. Thereafter he resigned his position in the department and entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1875 to 1879 he was on the District bench, when he resigned and resumed his practice. He is an authority in legal matters, having compiled the laws of the District for two National Digests and other works.

George R. Wales, first vice-president, is a native of Middlebury, and is a lawyer of marked ability. He is now and has been for some years past, the law officer of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Horatio N. Taplin, second vice-president is a native of Montpelier, and is well known throughout the State. He was, for some years, treasurer, and thereafter president of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is engaged in the real estate and brokerage business.

George H. Bond, third vice-president, is a native of Brattleboro, and is, at the present time, an employee of the United States Senate.

Rev. James H. Bradford, recording secretary, is a native of Grafton, is a Congregational minister, and is now a clerk in the Indian Office, Interior department. Mr. Bradford served with distinction as chaplain during the Civil war, and has since held many prominent offices in the G. A. R.

Ernest E. Holbrook, corresponding secretary, is a native of Proctor, and is at the present time Senator Proctor's private secretary.

Benjamin Franklin Wilkins, financial secretary, is a native of Rutland, and at the present time is employed in the Surgeon General's office, War department, located in the old Ford's theatre building.

Henry T. Offterdinger, treasurer, is engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco business at No. 504 Ninth Street, N. W., and is one of the most successful business men of Washington.

Rev. Willard C. Davenport, chaplain, is a native of Brandon. He is rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church.

George S. Benson, marshal, is a native of Benson, and is now one of the executive officers at the White House.

Chas. E. Fairman, chairman of the board of directors, is a native of Fairfax. He is an attorney at law, and makes a specialty of pension and other government claims. He has probably secured more pensions for Vermont soldiers and their widows than any other attorney.

Major Edward R. Campbell, a director, was born in Brandon. He was president of the Association in 1902. Major Campbell is a veteran of the Civil war and is an official of the U. S. Pension Bureau.

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IN MEMORIAM.

FARRAND STEWART STRANAHAN,

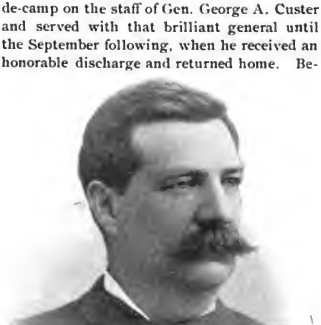
DIED AT ST. ALBANS, VT., JULY 13, 1904.

THE death of ex-Lieutenant-Governor F. Stewart Stranahan is a personal sorrow to every one who knew him, and a distinct loss to the city and State of his adoption. He was a consistent christian, a true patriot, a gallant soldier in the war for the Union, a public spirited citizen, a faithful and efficient public official, and an able and trusted business man. He was ever loyal to his friends and to principle, and a conspicuous exemplar of good citizenship in civil life and politics.

Farrand Stewart Stranahan, the third of the name Farrand in three successive generations, was born in New York city, February 3, 1842, the son of Farrand Stewart Stranahan and Caroline (Curtis) Stranahan. He attended the schools of his native city, but when he was 17 years old, in 1859, he came to Vermont, which was to be his home thenceforth, and in which he was to achieve a high place in public and business life.

His first important position was that of paymaster on the Vermont Central railroad, to which he was advanced in 1865. From 1867 to 1871 he was in business in St. Albans as a retail merchant, and at the close of that period was appointed treasurer of the National Iron & Car Co., subsequently merged into the National Car Co., which position he held at the time of his death. In 1886 he became cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans and was made its vice-president in 1892. He was also a director of the Central Vermont railroad and was vice president of the Missisquoi road. He was director in the National Car Co., and Chicago, New York & Boston Refrigerator Co., and vice-president of The St. Albans Messenger Co.

In addition to this he was concerned more or less throughout his life with the affairs of State and nation. His first great service was performed in the cause of the preservation of the Union when he was scarcely of age, for it was in August, 1862, that he enlisted in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry. He was successively promoted from first sergeant to the rank of second and first lieutenant, and shared in all the battles of his regiment until the winter of 1864, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George A. Custer and served with that brilliant general until the September following, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Be-



THE LATE F. STEWART STRANAHAN.

cause of this service he was a member of A. R. Hurlbut Post, No. 60, G. A. R., of which he was commander at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Owl Club of St. Albans and its president for two years.

Mr. Stranahan was a Republican in politics

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and as a representative of his party served as trustee of the village of St. Albans and represented the town in the general assembly of the State in 1884. Four years later he was elected to the State senate, was trustee of the State industrial school from 1888 to 1892, and in the latter year received his crowning reward by being elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Vermont, and made one of the best presiding officers that ever sat in the president's chair in the senate.

Mr. Stranahan was also president of the St. Albans cemetery association, of which he was one of the incorporators and from time to time discharged similar trusts and responsibilities among his townsmen and neighbors.

Mr. Stranahan at one time was actively interested in the Vermont national guard and was captain of Co. D, the famous "Ransom Guards," the crack company of the State militia of the '70s. He was aide-de-camp and chief of staff to Gov. Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.

He possessed a keen musical ear and a rich bass voice and in the days of his greatest activity delighted to sing in the glee clubs and choruses which St. Albans used to support with so much enthusiasm. For many years he sang in the Congregational choir when that organization was considered one of the best if not the leading church choir in Vermont. He was a member and regular attendant of the Congregational church and for several years past had been one of its deacons.

August 26, 1862, Mr. Stranahan married Miss Miranda Aldis, daughter of Lawrence and Fidelia Burnett (Gadcomb) Brainerd, and the two children of this union were Mabel Fidelia, deceased, and Col. Farrand Stewart Stranahan, general manager of the Dr. B. J. Kay Remedy Co., of Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. Stranahan is also survived by one brother, John C. Stranahan, cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans, and by a half-sister, Mrs. Russell Engs, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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University
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Vermont.

ILLUSTRATED
Souvenir Number of "The Vermonter"
READY EARLY IN AUGUST.

THE University Centennial Number will contain a complete history of the exercises of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. It will be elaborately illustrated with portraits of the president and faculty, of the graduating class, and of Mr. Darwin P. Kinsley, Mr. John H. Converse, Mr. Eugene N. Foss, Mr. C. A. Catlin and other prominent alumni of the U. V. M. There will also be views of the procession and of other features. A group portrait of the faculty and graduating class of the medical faculty will also be published. A complete list of names and addresses of the visiting alumni will also be given.

The Centennial Number has the approval and endorsement of the President and Trustees of the University.

Price 10 cents per copy.

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CHARLES S. FORBES, St. Albans, Vt.

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CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

The Popular Green Mountain Route.

To accommodate the large increasing summer travel to Vermont and Lake Champlain this season, the Central Vermont will put on new trains from Boston and New York to Vermont points, commencing June 27, and running every day including Sunday, as follows:

Solid Trains Boston to Vermont Points,

Via White River Junction.

	A Week days	B Daily	C Daily
Lv Boston	9.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m	7.30 p.m.
Providence via			
Worcester	6.35 a.m.	7.56 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Worcester	8.00 a.m.	‖9.30 a.m.	‖6.34 p.m.
Lowell	9.39 a.m.	10.89 a.m.	8.10 p.m.
Nashua Jct.	10.03 a.m.	12.34 p.m.	8.37 p.m.
Manchester	10.29 a.m.	1.01 p.m.	9.06 p.m.
Ar White River Jc.	1.17 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
Montpelier	3.53 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	3.15 a.m.
Burlington	5.20 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.
St. Albans	5.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	5.08 a.m.
Montreal	8.10 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	7.25 a.m.

Trains A and B have Pullman wide vestibuled buffet cars. Train C sleeping car Boston to Montreal.

‖Week days only. ‖Sundays at 4.50 p. m.

Solid Trains, all rail, New York to St. Albans,

Via Springfield.

	A Week days	B Daily	C Week Days
Lv New York	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Bridgeport	10.03 a.m.	4.57 p.m.	10.21 p.m.
New Haven	10.34 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	10.55 p.m.
Hartford	11.85 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	11.55 p.m.
Springfield	12.20 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	12.45 a.m.
Ar White River Jc.	4.27 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.
Montpelier	6.30 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Burlington	7.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.57 a.m.
St. Albans	7.55 p.m.	5.08 a.m.	10.38 a.m.
Montreal	10.15 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.

Train A has buffet parlor car New York to St. Albans. Train B has parlor car and first-class coach to Springfield and sleeping car Springfield to Montreal. Train C has sleeping car New York to St. Albans.

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RUTLAND, VT.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,392.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.16
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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VOL. X. AUGUST No. 1 1904.

THE VERMONTER

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OF THE

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III. The course in Commerce and Economics, aiming to furnish instruction and training in branches directly related to business and public service, including Accounting, Stenography, Finance, Commercial Geography, and Business Law and Practice.

IV. The Course in Medicine, embracing the subjects usually taught in American Medical Colleges.

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Candidates will be admitted without examination if they bring certificates from reputable preparatory schools whose courses of study fully meet the requirements for admission, but students so admitted are on probation during the first term.

All the courses in the Academic and Scientific Departments are open to young women upon the same condition as to young men. The young women are required to room and board in private families approved by the Faculty.

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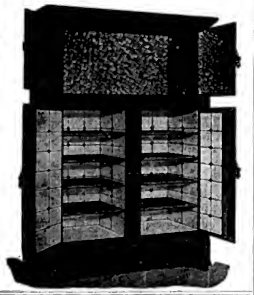
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Photo by C. L. Burnham, Burlington.

CENTENNIAL CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. AUGUST, 1904. No. 1.

Centennial of the University of Vermont.



THE University of Vermont and State Agricultural College enjoys the distinction of being one of a score among the four hundred universities and colleges in the United States which has observed its centennial anniversary Few other institutions of learning in America have such an eventful history or a more promising future than our State University. Founded by General Ira Allen, and chartered contemporaneously with the admission of Vermont into the Union, in 1791, the U. V. M. opened its doors to receive students in 1800, and four years later graduated its first class. Like the State, the University had a firm foundation and wise sponsors. The growth of this institution during the first one hundred years of its existence has been gradual and along conservative lines. During this period she has contributed her full share of power and influence to promoting certain great educational movements in the country and has been "the seat of fine, honest and intrepid scholarship."

Starting its active life with a class of four male graduates it sends out a centennial class numbering more than one hundred young men and women. The total number of graduates of the University during the century is 4,106. President Daniel Clark Sanders was the entire faculty until after the first class was graduated. The faculty, professors and instructors now number more than 80 and the students annually registered exceed 600. The present incumbent of the presidency, Matthew Henry Buckham, D. D., LL. D., (class of 1851) was elected to the headship of the University, August 2, 1871.

During the third of a century comprised in the administration of President Buckham the University has had a greater growth than during all the previous years of its existence. It has been a period of expansion in every direction—in the numbers of the student body, in the accessions to the faculty, in the amounts of the college funds and also in the number of new buildings added to the University equipment. This period has also witnessed marked improvements in the cirriculum, as well as the organization of new departments. Beginning its corporate existence with an endowment of less than $25,000, the equipment has gradually increased until it exceeds $1,000,000 in value, exclusive of the centennial fund of a million dollars now being raised. The prophecies and hopes of the early friends of the University have been more than realized, and Vermonters at home and abroad look with pride and satisfaction on its past record and its established reputation. No college or university on the continent has a more magnificent site or one commanding a greater variety of picturesque views than does the University which overlooks the splendid city of Burlington and beautiful Lake Champlain.

With a hundred years of eventful history behind it the University of Vermont observed its centennial commencement in 1904. Excepting the centennial of the State of Vermont, in 1877, no anniversary event of so great importance and interest has ever been celebrated in Vermont as the centennary of the U. V. M. Comparing the various features and functions of the celebration with similar observances in other States it is not invidious to say that the exercises of our centennial commencement were fully as dignified, appropriate and interesting as they were at any other college centennial.

The arrangements for the celebration were admirably planned and most successfully carried out. The long commencement procession with its ranks of distinguished visitors, college presidents and alumni was an impressive spectacle. The fine address of the president to the graduating class and the magnificent centennial oration will long be remembered; but more than all these the class gatherings, the fraternity reunions, and the old friendships renewed and strengthened made the occasion a noteworthy one.

THE VERMONTER makes reference in another place to the scholarly baccaulaureate sermon preached by President Buckham the first day of the centennial commencement. The principal events of the week may be summarized in this connection.

The flag raising on Monday morning was a fitting ceremony for "Independence day"

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and the class day open air exercises had the largest class day audience ever gathered on the college green. The papers read on Tuesday forenoon at the "Conference" in the Unitarian church, were especially fine and strong.

The alumni breakfast, in the gymnasium, called together nearly four hundred graduates—the largest number ever assembled in one place. The report of the handsome inauguration and auspicious prospects of the endowment fund, was received with every mark of gratification and approval, and the enthusiasm and spirit of loyalty to their alma mater which found expression was all that could have been hoped for. The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new Medical college building was imposing. The presentation of Shakespeare's "Tempest" on the lawn at Grass Mount on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings was creditable to all the participants.



PRESIDENT M. H. BUCKHAM, D. D., LL. D.

The one hundredth commencement Wednesday was undoubtedly the most interesting and best commencement in the history of the University. The long line of scholars and educators, and public men, including many of national fame, who thus signified their friendship for and identification with the University; the academic gowns and caps and hoods; the fine marching music; and the applause of the thousands of spectators who lined the roadway along the line of march, combined to heighten the interest in and effect of the parade. The procession numbered nearly 500 persons.

The exercises of commencement day were of especial interest. The centennial address by Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, class of 1881, of New York was an admirable effort. Its graceful opening and the fine delivery of the orator won the immediate favor of the audience. Its historical portions fully held the interest of the hearers, all of whom must have recognized the fresh spirit, the fine scholarly tone, the high feeling and admirable expression of the orator.

The poems by Mr. John Edward Colburn and Mrs. Jessie Wright Whitcomb were meritorious productions.

The commencement corporation dinner was served in the form of a collation at the Van Ness house after the exercises at the opera house.

The after dinner speaking was instructive and edifying. Governor McCullough, Justice Brewer and the college presidents shared the enthusiasm of the occasion. The president's levee at the Billings' library brought the day to a pleasant close.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The celebration of the centennial commencement of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural college was auspiciously begun Sunday, July 3d, with the baccalaureate sermon by President Matthew Henry Buckham. The exercises were held in the College street Congregational church, which was crowded to overflowing. The academic seniors and the seniors in the medical department were conspicuous in their black caps and gowns in the large audience room of the church.

The exercises began with the singing of a hymn by the congregation and a double quartette from the class, consisting of Misses Harding, Little, Richardson and Somers and Messrs. A. H. Gilbert, W. W. Gilbert, Macrae and Wheeler after which Professor Goodrich read a selection from the scriptures and offered prayer. Mrs. G. E. Howes sang "He Shall Feed His Flock" and "Come Unto Him," from Handel's Messiah.

The baccalaureate sermon by President Buckham was the thirty-third one which he has delivered on as many successive commencement occasions. It was one of his best efforts—scholarly, forceful and finished—like the presidents' preceding discourses before senior classes. The subject of the sermon was "The Ideal Life Real." The text was from John II, 25, "Jesus * * * knew what was in man."

THE VERMONTER regrets that lack of space precludes publishing this admirable sermon in full, but that portion addressed especially to the graduating classes is given herewith:

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ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASSES.

It has been a matter of public comment that many of the baccalaureate discourses of this commencement season have had a despondent tone respecting the future of our country and of the world. What I have said to-day has not been intended as a reply or a counter-statement, for my theme had been chosen and mainly worked out in advance of these utterances, and certainly I should not set up to be more cheerful than my brethren because I have more light than they. Perhaps the difference of view may be that, unlike them, we are to-day centennializing, that is, by the suggestion of the occasion we are taking long views behind and before. A wise man once prescribed as an antidote to depression to take short views. It may at times be a still better course to take long views to get the parallax and the perspective which a far glance backward and a long vista forward give to the operator. There is enough in the world to alarm and depress, but it is permitted to us on occasions like this to look away over and beyond this to the good which because it is less conspicuous may be more solid and abiding. I suppose none of us is ready to say with Simeon, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," but there are many who are saying, "Lord let thy servant survive to see some of the glories which are to come in the future." At any rate young friends, the question for you is not how much better will the world be in the next generation but what your part is to be in making it better.

The sum of what the University has to say to you—to you of all the departments alike, and whatever your calling or work may be—is to bid you, on the basis of a generous and sympathetic estimate of what is in man, to do what you can to spiritualize human life, at least some small section of it. It is this which has made life so much better than it was ages ago. The coarse animal life with which human history began has been gradually transformed by having infused into it spiritual qualities, more reason, more conscience, more love. We are finding that man has infinite capacity for these things and that they and they only are the final things worth living for. And so the objects men are actually living for are undergoing a slow change. When it is said that most men live for money it is meant that they live for what money will buy, and they are finding out that the best things money will buy are the next best to those priceless things money will not buy, and those are intelligence and beauty and affection—sweet childhood, noble manhood, gracious womanhood. Who does not know and in his heart believe that a ton of gold is well spent if it can buy an ounce of spiritual good, of hope, gratitude, courage, peace or even the simple sense of heart approval. There are men to-day—and there will be more of them—who are converting wheat and corn and coal and iron and oil and cotton and stocks and bonds into health and homes, into libraries and art and music, and so are helping us by an object lesson to understand the meaning of that difficult passage of scripture which urges us to make out of the mammon of unrighteousness friends who will receive us into everlasting habitations—which may mean that we are to take the raw and crass materials of human life and spiritualize them into finer qualities, into wisdom and virtue and piety.

Has one of you literary talent, the power to touch and move men? You can put this power to the service of base fiction, or yellow journalism, and so do something to sensualize human life, or you can devote it to the advancement of public virtue, clean politics, domestic love, the strenuous and the gentle life. What will constitute success in the medical calling? To have helped some community to a saner life, to good air, good water, good food, and so on to good lungs, good health, good muscles, and so to good work, kindly thoughts, good tempers and a holy life. How can a business man give to himself at last a good account of his life? By using his business as a co-operative agency for increasing the industry, thrift, comfort, social and spiritual well being of the community on whose patronage his business depends. Sum up all the aims and activities of all the professions and callings, and their lasting benefits all come to this: Lord "thou gavest me ten pounds. I have gained beside them ten pounds more." Thou gavest me ten pounds of physical energy, and mental power, and education and opportunity, and I have gained with them ten pounds more, of health and gladness of social virtue, and civil righteousness, and moral uplift, and Christian piety.

And just this is what this University has been doing in these hundred years past, and through you and your successors hopes to do in the century and many centuries to come, to spiritualize human life in all its departments. The University makes no protest against material prosperity. She has done her humble part to bring it to pass, rejoice in it, claims a beneficiary share of it, knows how to use it and to teach others how to use it. If she is poor she has made many rich. Go forth with her blessing and prayers to get, with other things, gold to transmute it by the alchemy you have learned in the laboratory of the spirit to wrest from nature her secrets and humanize them, to get power over men and to exploit it into sympathy, helpfulness and guidance, to lighten human burdens, to multiply human joys, to make human life more religious and religious life more human, by making both one as he conceived and exemplified it who came to us from God that we may have life and have it abundantly.

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Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

Sunday evening an address was delivered to members of the old society for religious inquiry and the University Young Men's Christian Association at the First Church by the Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., of the class of 1856. G. L. Orton, president of the college Y. M. C. A., presided and the introductory exercises included an anthem by the choir, scripture reading by the Rev. G. G. Atkins, pastor of the church, solo by Dr. J. C. Hindes, prayer by the Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., of Constantinople, Turkey, of the class of 1856, and the singing of a congregational hymn. Dr. Spalding took which had been put in place half-way between the fountain and the statute of Lafayette, was the gift of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co. of Burlington, and the flag, a handsome one, nine by fifteen feet, was presented by H. W. Allen & Co., of Burlington. The flag was raised by Mrs. D. W. Robinson while the Sherman band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the athletic association was held Monday morning in the college chapel. The treasurer made a satisfactory report and a new constitution, patterned to some extent after that of the athletic associa-



Photo by B. Barker, Burlington. A SNAP SHOT OF THE FACULTY IN FRONT OF THE BILLINGS LIBRARY.

for his subject "The Challenge of the Twentieth Century."

SENIOR WALK.

The members of the senior class, arrayed in caps and gowns, assembled behind the "old mill" early Monday morning for the annual class walk. The line of march was a long one and many members of the faculty were visited, and responded with speeches. All the professors exhorted the members of the class, as alumni, to keep in the closest connection with the college, and to be an honor to their Alma Mater and wished them God-speed and the best of success.

FLAG RAISING.

A most appropriate event for Independence day was a flag raising, which took place on the campus. The new pole, 81 feet in length,

tions of some of the large colleges, was adopted. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Elias Lyman, '70.
Vice President—Prof. N. F. Merrill.
Treasurer—Dr. Lyman Allen, '93.
Secretary—Fred B. Wright, '05.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The class day exercises were held on the college green Monday afternoon. The chapel desk according to old-time custom, was carried out under the grove of "whispering pines" on the campus for the last meeting but one of the class of 1904.

The address of the president of the class, Daniel Michael Walsh, was the first number on the program. Then came the centennial oration by Harry Edward Cunningham, followed by the class history by Harry Barker,

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the boulder oration by William Williams Gilbert, the campus oration by Arthur Edward Pope, the class poem by Irwin Spear, the pipe oration by Leon Marsh Phelps, the class essay by Miss Lillie Adriance Bean, the address to undergraduates by Harry Chamberlain Clement and the ivy oration by R. Dwight Hitchcock Emerson.

The various addresses and orations were exceptionally bright, well written and well delivered and received hearty applause. After the addresses had been delivered and the class pipes smoked the seniors marched to the library where the ivy was planted and the class song sung. The class day committee was composed of the following: F. S. Briggs, chairman, N. G. Hathorn, W. M. Jenkins,



FLAG RAISING ON THE CAMPUS.
Photo by B. Barker, Burlington.

E. S. Derry and J. C. Sherburne, Jr. A game of baseball followed between the undergraduate and alumni clubs, the former winning by a score of 11 to 7.

THE CENTENNIAL PROMENADE.

The senior prom was held Monday night at the Billings library. It was a most delightful affair. The reception committee consisted of W. M. Mulheron, chairman of the prom committee, Miss Bean, Prof. and Mrs. George E. Howes, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Mower, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Woodbury. The committee in charge of the dance was as follows: William Martin Mulheron, chairman; Miss Lillian Adriance Bean, Henry Orson Wheeler, Jr., Harry Edward Cunningham, Arthur Edward Pope.

THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College was held in the college chapel the third day of the Centennial celebration. The meeting was called to order by the president, John H. Converse of Philadelphia.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Charles A. Catlin, of Providence, R. I. Vice-president—Robert Roberts of Burlington, Vt. Secretary—Charles E. Allen, of Burlington, Vt. Treasurer—Joseph T. Stearns, of Burlington, Vt. Obituary committee—Prof. J. E. Goodrich, the Rev. George Y. Bliss, Walter B. Gates and Henry L. Ward, all of Burlington, Vt. Executive committee—Chauncey W. Brownell, of Burlington, Vt., Joseph D. Denison, of Randolph, Vt., Prof. John Dewey, of Chicago, Ill., and Dr. Lyman Allen, of Burlington, Vt.

The necrological report, prepared by Prof. J. E. Goodrich, chairman of the obituary committee, was presented. It comprised the names of eighteen graduates and three non-graduates.

ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

The alumni conference was held at the Unitarian church Tuesday morning on the general theme of "The Influence of the University in the World." The Hon. Robert D. Benedict, '48, presided and seated on the platform with him were two of the speakers, the Hon. John A. Kasson, '42, of Washington, the oldest alumnus in attendance at the centennial exercises, and the Hon. Charles A. Kent, '56, of Detroit, Mich.

The papers read were as follows:

"The Progress of International Law During the Life of the University," Hon. John A. Kasson, class of 1842.

"The University as the Preserver and Teacher of the Experience of Nations in Public Affairs," Hon. Charles A. Kent, class of 1856.

"The University in the World of Business," Hon. John H. Converse, class of 1861.

"The University in Its Relation to Social Problems," Professor Davis R. Dewey, class of 1879.

"The Nature of a Liberal Education," Professor James R. Wheeler, class of 1880.

Other papers presented were by Dr. J. H. Blodgett, '95, Med. '97, of Saxton's River, on "Medicine as a Learned Profession," and by Vinton A. Clark, '98, on "The Influence of the University in the Field of Agriculture, by Prof. John Dewey, '79, on "The Progress of Philosophy in the Century," and by Prof. Kirby F. Smith '84, on "The Modern Phase of Scholarship."

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BREAKFAST.

The centennial breakfast of the Alumni Association was held in the commodious gym-

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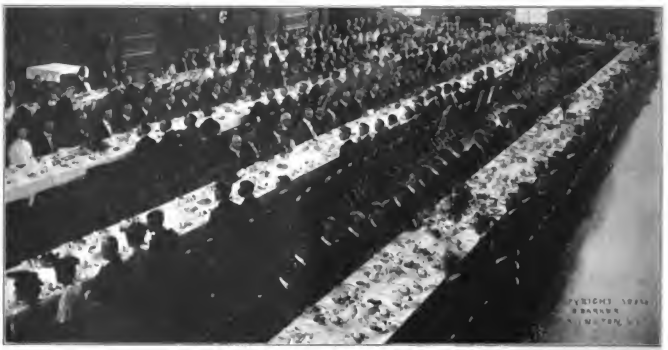
nasium. This feature of commencement week was a decided success, and fully 350 alumni and alumnæ occupied seats at the four long tables which stood lengthwise of the audience room. The speakers' table extended across the upper end of the room. The tables were prettily decorated with green leaves and yellow flowers, embodying the college colors in a most effective manner.

At the head table were seated President M. H. Buckham, Mr. J. H. Converse of Philadelphia, Mr. C. A. Catlin of Providence, R. I., Mr. D. P. Kingsley of New York, the Rev. G. B. Spalding of Syracuse, N. Y., Prof. Silas R. Mills of Northampton, Mass., Prof. W. O. Atwater of Middletown, Conn., J. J. Allen,

SENATOR HILL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Invited Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Alumni:

This is the most auspicious occasion that the alumni of the University of Vermont have ever assembled. It is not only the end of the century but the beginning of a new century in the life of our beloved alma mater. If we were to recount to-day, the events which have characterized her splendid history, if we were to enumerate the achievements of her loyal sons and distinguished daughters, if we were to recall the records which have been made in all departments of life, time would not suffice to more than classify a few of them.



ALUMNI BREAKFAST IN THE GYMNASIUM.
Photo by B. Barker, Burlington.

Esq., B. L. Benedict, Esq., and R. D. Benedict, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. E. N. Foss of Boston, Hon. H. W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte, Judge C. B. McLaughlin of New York, the Rev. E. H. Griffin of Baltimore, Md., Dr. A. F. A. King of Washington, D. C., Hon. G. G. Benedict and Hon. Robert Roberts of Burlington. Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Spalding, after which the breakfast was served.

At the close of the breakfast the retiring president of the alumni association, Mr. John H. Converse, opened the exercises with a few appropriate remarks and welcomed all present and congratulated them on being able to attend the centennial commencement exercises.

He introduced as the principal speaker of the afternoon the Hon. Henry W. Hill, '76, of Buffalo, N. Y., who spoke as follows:

The University of Vermont is about to have given it such an impetus, such a field for future work and usefulness, such an uplift, that the 400 young people, middle people and old aged people that have assembled here to-day, know no limit to their opportunities for future good to this institution, this State and this nation.

Fifty years ago, there presided over the deliberations of the alumni that met on the 50th anniversary, the Hon. Jacob Collamer, a man without a peer as a lawyer in the United States Senate at that time. There was also present the Hon. James P. Spalding, whose brother graces this occasion and whom some of you have heard speak last Sunday; and also present on that occasion our sweet poet, the Hon. O. G. Wheeler, whose son and grandsons make up a part of this assemblage. (Applause).

The University which has such men and such women as this has officially and otherwise among its alumni certainly has every

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reason for hope and there is indication for future usefulness in the unbounded world in which to carry out their plans and fulfill their expectations. It is an auspicious occasion in that there are represented here classes graduating nearly 50 years ago. At that time the classes were much smaller and the faculty consisted of fewer members. Then the classes rarely exceeded 25 in number; now they exceed 100 and the faculty numbers nearly 40 professors and instructors. Then there were few buildings, now they are sufficiently numerous and well equipped. The site of the university is one of the most delightful spots in America, which President Lincoln once said was providentially designed as the seat of a great university. Nearly all these advantages have been realized in the last half century. This occasion is fortunate in that it brings together many classmen of former years. Some have passed away and others are absent, but many are present to add their tribute of devotion to their alma mater and in their presence to encourage those immediately charged with the responsibility of maintaining the high standing of this university in letters, the science and the arts. We miss several members of the faculty that were here 25 or 30 years ago, but we have our beloved president, (Applause) Professor Goodrich and Professor Perkins, and may they live long to continue their good work in this university. Our alumni are widely scattered. One is directing the operations of a mining corporation in South Africa. Another is superintending the construction of subways in London. Others are filling responsible positions in this and other countries. They are to be found in nearly every State, and whereever they chance to be they are serving humanity in some laudable way and putting into practical operations the principles taught in some of the departments of this university. The sacrifices which were made by themselves and by their relatives and friends, in order that they might acquire a liberal education were not inconsiderable. Many an elder brother or a sister has done what they were able to do to help along a deserving student and this university now numbers among its alumni many such worthy graduates. There are present members of the classes extending back nearly 50 years. Some of these were here when the perpetuity of the university was in doubt. Fortunately it passed that crisis and stands so firmly to-day that neither civil commotion nor political strife can disturb its security. It is one of the smaller colleges but its advantages over larger institutions of learning may be the better understood when it is remembered that the students in this university come into daily contact with its professors as in the case of a student in Williams college who was backward in his work and President Hopkins took interest in the young man and awoke in him such confidence that the student gradually advanced to a high standing in his class. Personal contact with that great teacher gave the young man just the confidence and impetus which were needed to make his college career of inestimable benefit to him.

We are to hear to-day the report of the committee in charge of raising the endowment fund, to carry on the work so auspiciously begun. Let me say that I find that something like this has been done to maintain colleges in European countries. Berne College, in Switzerland, receives annually $120,000 to educate its 800 students. Heidelburg with its 800 to 1,200 students receives annually $180,000. Vienna with its 6,000 students receives annually $500,000, and Berlin with its 10,000 to 12,000 students receives $600,000. This is an



HON. HENRY W. HILL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

average of from $1.50 to $2.50 per student, in in excess of tuitions and revenues from endowment funds.

Now I mention this Mr. President, to show you that we are not alone in asking our friends to support this movement. This is not the only university that has been obliged to appeal to patriotic, sympathetic and refined public sentiment to support it.

We wish to raise a million to support this university and for added instruction in its different departments.

What may we alumni do for this cause? We can do whatever we set our hearts and hands upon to do. We may not all be able to give what we would like to give but we may encourage or induce some friend of learning, some patron of higher education, to give something out of his fortune to help the young men and young women desirous of receiving such instructions as may be had here. Mr. President if we were to have one per cent. of the value of the products sold in this country in one year, to devote to higher education,

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and by that I would include, of course, the liberal arts and technical schools, it would be sufficient to maintain all the colleges and technical schools in the land.

Can it be that manufacturers, who accumulate fortunes as the result of important discoveries and the appreciation of scientific formula such as the Perkins's Synthesis will not respond to the demands more to continue such scientific discovery?

Well, I have said enough Mr. President. There are not many of us who are likely to be here one hundred years hence. Let us make the most of this celebration. Let us acquaint our friends with this university in all its departments and the evidences of good will arouse such interest in the University of Vermont before another hundred years, it shall be pronounced by all men as one of the strongest institutions in this great land of ours. (Applause.)



CHARLES A. CATLIN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE CENTENNIAL FUND.

Mr. Converse then called on Mr. Charles A. Catlin of Providence, R. I., to present the report of the centennial fund committee and to take the chair as president of the alumni. Mr. Catlin was greeted with applause as he arose to read the following report:

To the Associate Alumni of the University of Vermont:

Your Centennial Endowment Fund committee begs leave to present the following report:

It will be recalled that at the meeting last summer, a resolution was adopted formally undertaking the raising of a fund of $1,000,000 to be known as the University of Vermont Centennial Endowment Fund, to carry out which, the president of the associate alumni was empowered and directed to name a committee of six, of which he was to be ex-officio a member.

In accordance with this action, President Converse named the following gentlemen to serve with him upon such committee:

Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Frederick T. Kidder of Woodstock, Vt.; Darwin P. Kingsley of New York city; Horatio Loomis of New York city; Elias Lyman of Burlington, Vt.; Charles A. Catlin of Providence, R. I.

Owing to the absence abroad of some of these gentlemen, considerable delay was experienced in getting the committee together, and it was not until October 17th that a meeting was held for the consideration of the business in hand. At this meeting Charles A. Catlin was elected chairman, Professor Howes having been detached by the corporation from his regular faculty duties for the purpose, was elected secretary, and Elias Lyman was appointed local executive committee with President Buckham and Treasurer Powell as advisors.

In accordance with the plan suggested last year for the presentation of the matter, the committee proceeded at once to the preparation of a brochure setting forth information in regard to the university's past and present work, together with its present financial condition and outlining something of a general plan for prosecuting the fund raising enterprise. As considerable time was consumed in gathering information and other delays encountered, it was well into December before the pamphlet was finally published. As soon thereafter as possible, copies were mailed to all alumni, to others who may have at any time been connected with the university as students, and to a large number of friends. Thus the movement was fairly inaugurated.

Following the distribution of the brochure, the secretary, acting as manager of the enterprise, set himself to the task of getting into communication with prominent alumni and friends of the university in the larger cities, and appointing committees to conduct work in these localities.

Professor Howes also made trips to many of the places thus selected, and by his personal efforts, succeeded in establishing a number of new alumni associations developing a widespread interest which has already borne considerable fruit and which will continue to bear fruit in the future.

As soon as the working committees were organized, in most cases the course of procedure has been to send out circular letters in their territory to parties likely to be interested, and then to follow these up by early personal interviews.

Your committee has found its work not a little hampered by the uncertain financial conditions prevailing throughout the country, which scarcely had our enterprise been inaugurated, manifested themselves as potent deterring factors. Indeed, before the first meeting of your committee, the situation had apparently become so grave as to raise serious

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doubts in the individual minds as to the expediency of prosecuting the enterprise at this time. While this phase of the matter was evidently very carefully canvassed by the individual members of the committee before they met, when at length they came together, there was no intimation whatever of delay, each apparently having decided by and for himself that the policy should be one of prompt and active prosecution. The wisdom of this course has been shown, for, while undoubtedly the business depression has materially affected the result and delayed the final realization of the full sum not a little, the success attending the effort thus far has been most encouraging, as shown by the following statement:

Here then still remains a wide missionary field for our effort with reasonable promise of large returns.

Certainly we have reason to expect Vermont's interest in her own university. Yet thus far with the exception of those connected with the university and some of the generous citizens of Burlington, we have but few responses from the State at large. So here again is a hopeful field for future exploit.

Burlington, too, has a vital interest in this matter, and we believe when this home field shall have been properly exploited—judging from the generous responses thus far received—a handsome addition will accrue to our enterprise.

Then beside all this, it will be observed that



FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. V. M.
Photo by B. Barker, Burlington.

Contributed or pledged by 253 sons and daughters of U. V. M., $190,202; contributed or pledges by 37 other friends of U. V. M., $24, 230. Total amount contributed or pledged to date, $214,432.

In the above there were contributions and pledges from 150 persons outside of Vermont to the amount of $119,296; from 140 persons within the State to the amount of $95,136.

The above returns indicate something of what we may reasonably hope to accomplish. Owing to financial and other conditions many of our alumni have been forced either to make reduced subscriptions or to withhold them for the time being. Something of what may be expected from this source when all shall have been gathered in may appear from the fact that here we have 253 contributing $190,202. the outside field has scarcely been heard from. Here certainly is tremendous opportunity for our effort with almost unlimited possibilities of return.

Is it not reasonable, therefore, to hope that when our effort shall have properly extended into all these fields, we shall be able to accomplish our task.

The real facts are that, thus far, we have made a flattering beginning, but only a beginning, and that the future has much in store for our cause, both of effort and return.

While your committee would congratulate you upon the large sum they have succeeded in pledging to the enterprise and the hopeful prospect of ultimate success in securing the full amount, they would by no means limit their felicitations to this material progress,

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but would congratulate you upon the tremendous moral effect which has followed the starting and prosecution of the enterprise, in the way of rousing interest in our university, in calling attention to the important position it has attained, the widespread influence it exercises at home and abroad, and more than all, in the inspiration of sons and daughters to a deeper devotion and a closer personal interest in her welfare.

Not only has the effort already brought many helpful dollars into her coffers with certain promises of many more, but it has opened avenues of approach for loyal hearts to rally in solid phalanx of support in years to come, yielding to alma mater such an ever-growing power for good as she has never had before.

In addition to the amounts named in the report, Mr. Catlin announced that the women students had subscribed $700 besides the $200 already given and other subscriptions amounting to $575 had been received during the day. He thanked the alumni for the honor conferred on him and expressed the belief that the fund would grow handsomely during the next year.

Mr. Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, one of the heaviest contributors to the fund, was given an ovation as he arose to speak. He urged the young alumni to take an active interest in public affairs, and said that New England, to maintain her commercial supremacy, must depend on her brainy men and her college men. He paid tribute to the worth of the small col-



Photo by H. E. Cutler, Burlington. CENTENNIAL CLASS OF THE MEDICAL DE

Who with what has been done already, will say sons of U. V. M. are lacking in contributive quality? And who will say that we may not be able to raise this fund with eleven of every twelve of our brothers yet to hear from, and new friends constantly raised up here and there to help us? Nothing worth while, but is bought at a price. The price of success here is our patient, persistent effort. Let each put his shoulder to the wheel, doing with his might as he has opportunity, and success is ours.

And finally, in presenting this report your committee would heartily commend the labors of our most efficient and tactful secretary, Professor Howes, to whose unremitting effort and watchful care is due in so large a measure, the complete organization and successful conduct of your enterprise.

lege, which was the pride of every true Vermonter.

Mr. R. D. Benedict, of Brooklyn, said the young alumnus about to enter the world of activity, should be happy because he would always have the results of his work with him. He had a message from an educational meeting held in Japan on the 28th of May, at which were present representatives from a score of the leading Japanese universities. Certain resolutions were there adopted complimentary to American educational systems, and in reply he wished to introduce some resolutions which were adopted. They are to be sent to the board of educators above named from the centennial meeting of the Vermont alumni, expressing the latter's hearty wishes toward Japan's reaching the highest plant of educational development.

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The secretary of the Associate Alumni, C. E. Allen, Esq., was instructed to transmit a copy to the president of the Imperial University of Tokio. Brief addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. E. C. Bass, of Providence, R. I., Prof. W. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, Judge C. B. McLaughlin, of New York, and Mr. Daniel L. Cady, '85.

CORNER STONE LAID.

An important event of the centennial commencement was the laying of the corner stone of the new medical building Tuesday afternoon. The exercises took place on the site of the old building on Pearl st. Seated on the platform were President Buckham, Governor McCullough, members of the medical faculty and distinguished alumni. The members of the graduating class stood at the left in cap and gown. President Buckham called the large assemblage to order and asked the Rev. Dr. Jackson to invoke the divine blessing. At its conclusion all joined in the Lord's prayer.

President Buckham briefly recounted the history of the medical department paying tribute to John P. Howard and Miss Louisa Howard for their gifts to the college, which included the building destroyed by fire. They should not be forgotten in the remembrance of present benefactions. As the first speaker he introduced Dr. H. C. Tinkham, dean of the medical department.



MENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

ADDRESS OF DR. H. C. TINKHAM.

I consider it a great honor to be present in this way at the laying of the corner stone of a new building for the medical department of the University of Vermont.

It is an occasion that I have looked forward to with great desire for many years. The imperative need of a new building for the medical department was only emphasized by the fire of last December, for the old building was entirely inadequate to the needs of the department and this laying of the corner stone which is the assurance that there is to be a new building, which is to be ample in size, convenient in arrangement, and equipped to meet the requirements of the modern teaching, gives me as much satisfaction, as much pleasure, as any personal attainment of my professional life.

It gives me additional pleasure to speak for this department of the University on this occasion for it is so much a part of my life and so near my heart, that it is always a pleasure to me to discuss it.

The medical department of the University of Vermont came into existence eighty-three years ago. It had a more or less successful life for seventeen years when it was apparently cut off in the bloom of its youth; for eighteen years, to all appearances, it was dead. It came to be considered a thing of the past,—an unsuccessful venture,—but at the end of this time it was aroused from this condition of coma in which it had been so long, and for the past fifty years, (with the exception of

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some slight functional nervous disturbances) has been in a healthy condition and growing stronger and better every year.

During the past twenty-five years there has been a wonderful advancement in the knowledge of medicine.

This has been a period of investigation and research.

The results have been astonishing, and have revolutionized the older ideas of medicine and surgery.

The work in pathology and bacteriology especially, has entirely changed the idea of the cause of disease, and consequently the treatment. Many diseases that have baffled the physician and have been considered incurable are now being treated successfully to recovery.

Diseases that have been considered uncontrolable and have swept countries and localities, with terrible epidemics attended with appalling fatality, have been found to be entirely under the control of simple regulations, and if the epidemics come now it is because some one has disregarded the well known rules for their prevention.

The advance in surgery is no less wonderful; operations are being done every day that were considered impossible, cases are being cured by the application of surgical appliances that were left without treatment, because as yet none had been devised, and surgical conditions are recognized and successfully met that have gone with the patient to the church yard unknown.

This wonderful advancement in medical knowledge is the result of patient, persistent and careful investigation. Investigation as to the cause of disease. Investigation of the effect of disease on the body, and investigation of the means to destroy the germs of disease either before or after they have entered the body. We have much positive knowledge in regard to these things but there is still much to be discovered. The medical department of the University has also been progressive. It has accepted as facts, new ideas in medicine and surgery as soon as they have been proven, and taught them to its students.

It has adopted the most approved system of teaching? It has equipped laboratories for teaching the newer methods of investigating disease, in short it has made every effort to take advantage of all modern ideas and methods of teaching medicine.

It has also endeavored to maintain a satisfactory standard of medical education.

That it has done this is fully attested by the fact that the graduates of the medical department of the University of Vermont are admitted to the regents examinations of the State of New York for license to practice medicine in New York on the same conditions as graduates of the medical schools of that State, and also, by the fact that students from our graduating classes have satisfactorily passed the examinations of the State board of Massachusetts and received a license to practice medicine in that State before completing their course of study here.

The study of medicine is very unlike what it was. The period of study has been materially increased.

The standard of requirements, both for preliminary education and to graduate in medicine has been raised.

A graded course of instruction adopted, and laboratory training incorporated in the curriculum.

The physician of to-day must be more thoroughly trained in every way. He must be fully conversant, not only with the RESULTS of medical research but also with the *methods*, so that he may be able to apply them in the diagnosis of diseases which he may be called to treat.

It is very evident then, that a medical school in order to be able to teach well, and to graduate well qualified men, must have sufficient room and the necessary equipment.

The old building, as I have said, had become entirely inadequate both as regards room and equipment to meet the present requirements of the department.

Rooms for various laboratory work had to be found and equipped elsewhere, and the rooms used in the building were not adapted to the present work.

The proposed new building has been planned to meet all the requirements of medical teaching to-day.

There are ample lecture rooms, recitation rooms and laboratories. There are rooms for practical work and research in the various departments of medicine. It is to be a plain building without ornamentation, but as strong in character as it is simple, a fine addition to the magnificent group of University buildings.

The laying of this corner stone marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the department. With the additional facilities for teaching that will be available in the new building, it *will be possible* to do better work and graduate better qualified men to go out to battle with disease, and to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate.

It *should be possible* to influence the young men who are seeking a medical education, and who naturally should come to the University of Vermont, to take their training here instead of looking to other institutions for it, because we can then offer them as good facilities for study, and as good instruction, as they can find elsewhere, and in a most beautiful city free from many of the distracting influences of larger towns.

The University of Vermont is of much importance to the city of Burlington. It may be, that the coming of students, and the yearly functions at commencement time have come to be considered in such a matter of fact way,

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that their importance has been entirely overlooked.

A university town receives much from its university in culture and refinement. Much in the way of educational and elevating influences, and much in social opportunities.

Its citizens have the opportunity to give their children a liberal education at very much less expense than if they had to go away from home.

It makes the city a more desirable place to live in, and so attracts a desirable class of people to secure homes here.

And finally, it returns directly to the city more money than the city receives from any business now here.

The medical department makes available better qualified physicians and surgeons to care for you when you are sick, for whether the physicians of the city are directly connected with the department or not, they are all influenced by it to more careful study and more thorough investigation.

The money that is left in the city each year by the students of the medical department for fees, board and incidental expenses is equal to the income of a million and a half of dollars at 6 per cent.

The University of Vermont is glad to serve the people of Burlington. It gives us delight to be able to give you the opportunities for pleasure and profit, and we look forward with pleasure to the possibility of being able to serve you better.

And now in closing, I will say that there *will* rise on this corner stone a new building for the medical department.

The friends of the University *will* come forward to meet this most urgent need; many have already done so. The money to make this building possible *will* come and the department *will* go on to a brighter and better future.

President Buckham next called upon Governor McCullough who performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone. He said that he had been given just one minute for the making of his remarks. They were very brief but to the point and he closed by hoping that many of the graduates from the new medical building may take high rank in the profession. "Let all the buildings on college hill last for all time, living, breathing, palpitating temples of learning. Esto perpetuo."



Photo by H. Barker, Burlington. CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION, NO. 1.

The stone was here lifted from its place, a bed of mortar spread beneath it on which it was carefully set, and the governor with trowel in hand, pronounced "this stone well laid." The granite block bears this inscription:

LAID BY THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT
AT
CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,
JULY 5, 1904.

In a receptacle in the stone a tin box was placed containing copies of the daily papers and a catalogue of the University. Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury was introduced by the president and referred to his coming to Burlington 46 years ago last February to take up his

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studies at the medical college and assume the duties of janitor. The medical department was then located in the building now used as the experiment station at the south of the college green. He recalled members of the old faculty speaking of them in terms of high regard and said that he had always watched the growth of the college with exceptional interest. No other honor received by him was ever more prized than the degree he received in '59. He urged the support of all and thought that the erection of the new building should weigh heavily on the heart of every alumnus till it reaches completion.

President Buckham at the conclusion of Governor Woodbury's remarks said that the very first subscription toward the erection of the new building was a liberal check from Governor Woodbury. The oldest member of the medical department, Dr. King, was the last speaker.

Dr. King was glad that the governor of the State had laid the corner stone as it was an earnest of State sympathy. He spoke of the beauty of the day; described the benefits derived from the hospital and medical college; gave the numbers of patients treated at the Mary Fletcher hospital by instructors and professors of the medical department as 24,000, of whom one-sixth paid for service rendered and one-sixth paid in part. If the remaining 16,000 patients had paid as little as $5 apiece, what a fund would have been created toward the present structure! At the conclusion of his remarks, which were of a bright and witty character, President Buckham pronounced the ceremonies completed.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The red letter day of centennial week was commencement day—Wednesday, July 6. The one hundredth commencement of the University was a most interesting and noteworthy occasion. The weather was perfect and Burlington presented a holiday appearance. Governor John G. McCullough and staff arrived early at the Billings Library escorted by troop M of the 15th cavalry, Captain Elting; the military escort being tendered him by Colonel Rodgers, commandant at Fort Ethan Allen. The staff of the Governor consisted of Gen. Wm. H. Gilmore, Adjutant and Inspector General and Quarter-Master-General; Brig. Gen. Jesse E. Thompson, Surgeon General; Colonel John G. Norton, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Colonel Frederick E. Burgess, Colonel George F. Leland, Colonel Chas. W. Ruiter and Colonel Linn D. Taylor.

The campus presented a gala appearance. The commencement procession formed along the front of the college buildings in the following order: Sherman's Military Band; Chief Marshal H. O. Wheeler, and aides, C. E. Allen, H. B. Chittenden, Dr. D. C. Hawley, George W. Benedict, Dr. Lyman Allen, Carl B. Brownell; under-graduates of all departments; alumni by classes 1903-1894, 1893-1884, 1883-1874, 1873-1854, 1853—and all members of previous graduating classes present; candidates for degrees; faculty, Prof. Geo. H. Perkins and Dr. James N. Jenne, marshals; delegates from other universities and colleges; distinguished guests, F. R. Wells and D. W. Robinson, marshals; members of the city government; trustees of the University; the governor's staff; Governor McCullough and President Buckham.

The line of march was down College street, to South Winooski avenue, to Bank street to the opera house. When the head of the procession reached the latter place, the column halted and opened its ranks, allowing the governor and President Buckham to pass through first, followed by the governor's staff, trustees, city government, guests and other members, forming the procession in the reverse order to that named above. There were 484 people in line and the column extended over four city blocks. All seats in front of the opera house rail had been reserved and they were at once filled, while on the stage, with President Buckham were seated Governor McCullough and staff, Justice David J. Brewer, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Senator Redfield Proctor, Senator W. P. Dillingham, Congressman D. J. Foster, presidents and representatives of sister institutions of learning, distinguished guests, members of the board of trustees and faculty of the University and others.

Following music by Waterman's orchestra, President Buckham asked President Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Williams College to offer prayer. Another selection by the orchestra and the Centennial address was delivered by the Hon. Darwin Pearl Kinsley, '81, of New York city. The address of Mr. Kingsley would fill eight pages of THE VERMONTER hence only that portion making especial reference to the University can be published in this number.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF D. P. KINGSLEY.

Quite two thirds of our half century is technically comprehended in the administration which to-day directs the fortunes of the college. From it the greater number of this audience got their training. It began nominally in 1871, but its spirit was in the college during the brilliant administration of President Angell; it was developing during the civil war; it was at work when Senator Morrill secured for the University a second foundation; indeed, it took its beginning in the heart and character and mind of a student who graduated three years before that first jubilee. From 1847 to 1904—57 years—there has been no hour when the University of Vermont has not

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been the hope, the ambition, and for 47 years, the care of Matthew Henry Buckham. I know of no parallel to this length of service in any American college. In addition, apply what test you like to the University to-day; apply the same test to the University as it was in 1854; then measure the advance—estimate the achievement! In his presence I am not permitted to say what I would, but as I know of no longer, so I am bound to say I know of no finer service. I know of no broader administration; this has kept the institution modern. I know of no administration with higher ideals: this has kept the institution sound. I know of no serener courage—courage that has labored on when days were drear and the outlook gloomy.



DARWIN PEARL KINGSLEY,
Centennial Orator.

The administration of President Buckham has secured for the college about all its buildings, substantially all its equipments, and all its permanent funds derived from voluntary contributions. It has brought, not only the usual college course, but the instruction planned by Senator Morrill, close to the people of the State. It has increased the number of students five fold. It has given perhaps, the most distinguished example of co-education in higher education. The medical college, after a striking period of success and steady advancement in its standards has finally been made a college in the University. All the departments that seem strange and very modern to many of us have grown up within this period, and a course of study determined largely by the students' election has been tested as fully, perhaps, as in any college in the land.

The nearer we get to the present the more effective the administration of the University becomes, and it is no exaggeration to say that the last 25 years has seen more accomplished in matters which insure the perpetuity of the University, than was accomplished in the previous 75 years.

Men live again in their children. The immortality that comes to men through children is as certain as anything we know. The birth of a butterfly symbolizes the beginning of the life eternal, but the birth of a child takes immortality out of the realm of speculation and dogma. Institutions play the same part in the life of ideas, principles and men. The ideas and the men of 1804, and the ideas and the men of 1854, are a living force in the University and in us. We are here to acknowledge this and humbly to pledge an honest effort to maintain the standards and the faith of the fathers. To our saints and heroes,—to the men of 1777, of 1791, of 1804, of 1854, we offer the homage which, in the East, has become a religion. We proudly claim from them our blood, our beliefs, our history, our traditions,—even our superstitions. To the little band who were participants in that first jubilee, who take us by elbow touch to the very birth-hour of the University, we uncover. Across the intervening years, down the line stretching back through the century, we hail all others, living or dead, whose virtues are enshrined in this institution and perpetuated in the good learning and sound manhood of the nation.

With them we turn our faces toward the future.

Facing the problems of the hour and of the future, the University of Vermont has points of surpassing strength. She has, first of all, the strength of unselfishness. No college for a century has given more continuously to the world and received from outside less in return. It has been the unique mission of this institution, and of this State, to produce men of unusual moral fibre, endow them here with higher commonwealths and found other colleges.

The University has also the strength that comes from the rare quality of the youth who seek her tutelage.

No one has drawn the picture of a Vermont home, from this view-point, better than McLaren in his story of George Howe. He says:

"There was just a single ambition in these humble homes, to have one of its members at college, and if Domsie approved a lad, then his brothers and sisters would give their wages, and the family would live on skim milk and oat cake, to let him have his chance."

George Howe has entered this college and graduated from it many times. Such homes are scattered all through these green hills. The spirit of the Scotch family surrounded the early youth of many of the boys and girls who have passed this way on their journey to manhood and womanhood and distinction.

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This fact was also in my mind when I said a moment ago that no college in all the land sprang from finer seed; and I now add, no other college in the land has such material to work on to-day.

The graduate of this University should quickly become a man who is felt. He has a way of looking the world squarely in the eye, and he isn't afraid. He doesn't know how to be afraid—doesn't know enough of the things that make other men timid. He hasn't been spoiled by the pressure of the mob. He doesn't waste time on the artificialities of life, on which most men fritter away their strength; he goes direct to the matter, straight to the heart of accomplishment. He expects to work. He knows how.

The quality of leadership is in the very soul of such boys. They are clear-eyed, deep-chested. They instinctively use the Bismarckian theory of diplomacy and tell the truth. They may have few of the so-called graces of life, they may be to the world a little uncouth at first, but they usually take possession of the world while it is smiling at them. They become leaders by sheer moral force and intellectual integrity.

If the history of her first century is to be in so far repeated, and it probably will be, this University will continue giving, she will continue to send forth to other states a very large part of her own product, a considerable measure of the very substance of the State.

Mr. Kingsley received a great burst of applause at the conclusion of his very able address and was frequently applauded during his delivery.

Music by the orchestra preceded the reading of the Centennial ode by John Edward Colburn, '96, of Manchester, Vt.

Next came a poem written by Mrs. Jessie Wright Whitcomb of the class of 1884, of Topeka, Kans., read by Mrs Jean Christie Bull of Spokane, Wash.

The degrees in course and the honorary degrees were then conferred.

DEGREES IN COURSE.

Degrees in course were awarded as follows:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Lillie Adriance Bean of Milton, Frederick Summer Briggs of Brandon, Harry Edward Cunningham, cum laude of Burlington, R. Dwight Hitchcock Emerson of Burlington, Ralph George Gibson of Hanover, N. H., Samuel Thatcher Hubbard of Rutland, Alanson Halden Jones of Burlington, Durant Loomis Macrae of Burlington, William Martin Mulheron of Burlington, Harry Hathorne Page of Hinesburgh, Carolyn Louise Preston of Felchville, William Edson Ross of Franklin Falls, N. H., Arthur Hayes Sargent of East Corinth, John Calvin Sherburne, Jr., of North Pomfret, Henry Orson Wheeler, Jr., of Burlington, Arthur LeRoy Williams of Winchendon, Mass.



Photo by H. Barker, Burlington. CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION, NO. 2.

BACHELORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Helen Gordon Clark of Vergennes, Anna Elizabeth Gilbert of Dorset, Elmer Ellsworth

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Gove of South Burlington, Delia Nellie Harding of Copperfield, Earl Brush Kingsland of Vergennes, Frances Louise Little of Burlington, Lillian Etta Mears of Dorchester, Mass., Carl Stone Pomeroy of Enosburg Falls, Emma Richardson, cum laude, of Richmond, Helen Betsey Somers of Irasburg, Irwin Spear of Burlington, Louis Nelson Van Vliet of Burlington.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

John Henry Ayres of Bennington, John Charles Kirley of Sheldon, Warren Williams Mack of Hardwick, Roscoe Freeman Paterson of Newbury Center, Charles Henry Pierce of Royalton.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Carl Brigham Brownell, A. B., of Burlington, Chauncey Sherman Brownell of Burlington, Jay Allen Chamberlain of Grand Isle, Lieut George Jean Holden of Burlington, Guy Robert Varnum, cum laude, of Burlington, James Arthur Wellington, cum laude, of Fitchburg, Mass.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Harry Baker, cum laude, of Rutland, Henry Chamberlain Clement of Burlington, LeRoy Bloom Cramer of Mechanicsville, N. Y., George Murray Leach of Fletcher, Arthur Edward Pope of Burlington, Edward Thomas Shaw of East Arlington.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY.

Arthur William Clark of Glover, Roger Sherman Derby of Springfield, Nathaniel George Hathorne of Burlington, Harold Irving Huey of Springfield, Walter Minott Jenkins of Springfield, Roy William Marshall of Rutland, Leon Marsh Phelps of East Highgate, Arthur Duane Stearns, A. B., of Burlington.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Frank Wilbut Chamberlain of Springfield, Richard Francis Darling of Newbury, Alfred Holly Gilbert of Dorset, William Williams Gilbert, cum laude, of Dorset, Samuel Clark Hood of Arlington, Mass., Fayette Elmore Hubbard of Burlington, Lucius Hinckley Jones of Burlington, Friend Alonzo MacMurtry of Vergennes, Jacob Johnson Ross of Huntington, Olin Warren Walsh, cum laude, of Rutland, Olin Warren Webster of Irasburg.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ECONOMICS.

Harry Cragin Burrows of Burlington.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Abbie Katherine Leonard, A. B., 1898 of Burlington, Edmund Curtis Mower. A. B., 1892 of Burlington.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Vinton Albert Clark, B. S., 1898 of Geneva, N. Y.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Chauncey Marsh Goodrich, A. B., 1896, B. S. C. E., 1901 of Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Arlington Pearl Little, B. S. C. E., 1901 of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Landon Abernathy of Bristol, Adelbert Beeman Allen, Ph. B., of Burlington, Harry Nelson Archibald of Troy, N. Y., Henry Raymond Biggar of Middlefield Center, N. Y., Hermon David Bone, B. S., of Wells River, Thomas Stevens Brown of Deerfield, N. H., Charles Stephen Buchanan of Troy N. Y., Curtis Charles Alfred Bullock of Roxton's Pond, P. Q., Gersham Loveland Closson, Jr., of Springfield, Harland Abbott Danforth of Peabody, Mass., Lewis Clinton Day of Nicholville, N. Y., Julius Edward Dewey, of Montpelier, Isaac Randall Doane of Springfield, Peter Leo Dorey of Underhill, Dean Spencer Drake of West Lebanon, N. H., Stephen Farrer Dunn of Burlington, George William Eddy of Schuylerville, N. Y., William Warren Ferris of Portsmouth, N. H., Rowe France of Burlington, Jesse Louis Gammons of Brooklyn, N. Y., Stillman Proctor Grout of Burlington, Joseph Bernard Guiltinan of Bennington, Chauncy Earle Hunt of Montpelier, DeForest Clinton Jarvis of Burlington, Linwood Major Kelley of Richford, Edward Cloyd Kistler of Blaine, Pa., Arthur Leo Larner of Burlington, George Eugene Latoure of Burlington, James Francis Lawlor of East Douglas, Mass., Robert Henry Lee of Dorset, William Franklin LeMaire of Taunton, Mass., Lothaire Lewis Leonard of North Calais, James Parks MacDowell of Penn Yann, N. Y., Flurence William McCarthy of East Dickenson, N. Y., Lewis Florence McCarthy of Northfield, Herbert Sawyer McCasland of Redford, N. Y., Edward Rodwick Benedick McGee of Berlin, N. H., Howard Fellows Morse of Center Harbor, N.H., Daniel Joseph Nolen of Burlington, Michael Joseph Noone of Scranton, Pa., George Bernard O'Connell of Auburn, Me., Daniel Vincent O'Donnell of Bennington, John Lyman Potter of Island Pond, Charles A. Pratt of Franklin, William Edson Ross of Franklin Falls, N. H., Harry Richard Ryan of Rutland, Delano Richmond Ryder of Marion, Mass.,

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Otis White Sedgwick of Bondville, Mass., Charles Jay Shaw of Corinth, N. Y., William Becker Stewart of Oneonta, N. Y., Eulick Francis Sullivan of Three Rivers, Mass., Ernest Albert Taylor of Lunenburg, Harry Wallace Trask of Worcester, Mass., John Wilson Trask of Lynn, Mass., and James Cornelius Wilson of Hartford, Conn.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

President Buckham then announced the honorary degrees, prefacing the same as follows, and adding to each name, a brief characterization of the person so honored. He said:

In the name, and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Vermont here present and assenting, I now welcome into the fellowship of arts, learning and letters which this university represents, a small number among the many worthy to be so recognized, of those who have won distinction in learning or in public service, and confer on them the highest honors which the university has the power to bestow.

The degree so bestowed were as follows: The degree of

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

On John Griffith McCullough, governor of the State of Vermont, worthy successor of the long line of statesmen, who for the past hundred years have filled the office of chief magistrate of the commonwealth.

On James Burrill Angell, ex-president of the University of Vermont, president for 33 years of the University of Michigan, dean of American university presidents—an inspiring teacher, able in administration, skillful in diplomacy, persuasive in speech, admired and loved by thousands of pupils in the three universities which have enjoyed his services.

On David Josiah Brewer, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in law learned, in equity broad-minded, in humanity large-hearted; eloquent as an orator.

On John Stephen Michaud, bishop of Burlington, worthy of an episcopate which has exemplified the union of loyalty with charity: of zeal with urbanity.

On Albert Freeman Africanus King, senior professor in the medical department, professor in Columbia University, learned specialist, author.

On Wendell Phillips Stafford, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, orator, poet.

On Charles Artemas Kent, professor of law in Michigan University.

On Bertine M. Laughlin, justice of the appelate court of the State of New York, able jurist and approved judge.

On Darwin Pearl Kingsley, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance company, who combines the strenuous activity of the business man with the tastes and accomplishments of a scholar.

On Leslie M. Shaw, ex-governor of the State of Iowa and secretary of the treasury of the United States, eminent in finance, a leader in statesmanship.

On Redfield Proctor, senior senator from Vermont, ex-secretary of the war department of the United States, soldier, statesman.

On James M. Tyler and Loveland Munson, assistant judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, of the type which has given its just renown to our highest court, chosen to their high office for their integrity, learning and practical wisdom, and long retained in it by the approval of the bar and the people.

On Robert Newton Hall, class of '57, judge of the court of Kings bench of the Dominion of Canada.

On Charles Edgar Clark, rear-admiral of the United States navy, who as captain of the Oregon on the famous passage from San Francisco, and in the battle of Santiago bay, brought lustre to his own name and that of his vessel, his nation, State and American navy.

On Charles Horace Spooner, long-time teacher, president of Norwich University.

On Arthur Crawshay Alliston Hall, bishop of the diocese of Vermont, scholar, preacher, pastor, the rich gift of Oxford University and the Anglican church to the Christianity and the culture of his adopted country.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

On George Burley Spalding, theologian, preacher, who illuminates the questions of the day by the light of philosophy and religion.

On George Yemens Bliss, rector of St. Paul's church, Burlington, who worthily maintains the traditions of an honored pulpit and a devoted ministry.

On John Wright Buckham, professor of theology in Berkley Theological Seminary, and a chair endowed by Frederick Billings, and first occupied by Israel Edson Dwinell, starred names in our university galaxy.

On William Jewett Tucker, president of Dartmouth college, in learning, dignity and personal force, a lineal descendent and worthy compeer of those reverend men who brought to the University in its earlier days, the high intellectual spirit and temper of Dartmouth college.

On the Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, golden-mouthed preacher, literary critic and appreciator; earnest and resourceful citizen.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

On George Grenville Benedict, editor, historian of Vermont in the Civil War, master of English, for more than a generation a leader

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of the public opinion of Vermont, in the affairs of the commonwealth and the nation.

On Lucius Bigelow, gifted with a fine literary sense, an appreciation and trenchant critic of literature and of men, a graceful and effective writer for the press.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

On William A. Henry, dean of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, instructor and investigator in the science of agriculture.

On Wilbur O. Atwater, professor in Wesleyan University, eminent as chemist, scientific investigator and writer on scientific subjects.

THE HONORARY DEGREE OF MASTER OF ENGINEERING.

On Elmer Ellsworth Albee, B. S. of '89; and on Arthur Whittier Ayer for ten years professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Vermont.

MASTER IN CHEMISTRY.

On Charles Flagg Whitney, for several years instructor in the chemical department of the University of Vermont.

MASTER OF ARTS.

On Charles Baker Wright, professor of English in Middlebury College; and on Walter E. Ranger, superintendent of education for the State of Vermont.

On Mrs. Jessie Wright Whitcomb, class of '84.

THE HONOR LIST.

The following is the senior honor list: General high standing, James Arthur Wellington Daniel Michael Walsh, William Williams Gilbert, Guy Robert Varnum, Harry Edward Cunningham, Emma Richardson, Harry Barker.

Special honors—In chemistry, Arthur Duane Stearns; in German, Irwin Spear; in electrical engineering, Harry Barker.

The Phelps prize in engineering was awarded to Charles Henry Pierce and the prize for thesis of conspicuous merit to Olin Warren Webster.

MEDICAL HONOR MEN.

The five graduates of the medical department standing the highest during the year are: Dean Spencer Drake of West Lebanon, N. H., Thomas Stevens Brown of Deerfield, N. H., George Bernard O'Connell of Auburn, Me., Henry Raymond Biggar of Middlefield Center, N. Y., Gersham Loveland Closson, Jr., of Springfield.

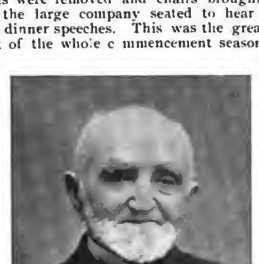
Prizes of $50 and $25 for the two highest men in the class during the four years' course were awarded to Dean Spencer Drake and Thomas Stevens Brown, respectively.

The singing of "America" and benediction by the Reverend President Hopkins brought the exercises to a close.

The procession reformed and led by President Buckham and Governor McCullough proceeded to the Van Ness House, where the corporation dinner was served.

CORPORATION DINNER.

The centennial corporation dinner took place at the Van Ness house at the close of the exercises at the opera house. Then the tables were removed and chairs brought in and the large company seated to hear the after dinner speeches. This was the greatest feast of the whole commencement season, if



WILLIAM PORTER PIERSON, A.B., ONARGA, ILL.
The oldest living graduate.

not in the history of the University. Gov. J. G. McCullough, that prince of after-dinner speakers, Justice D. J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, a great thinker, orator and jurist, Presidents J. B. Angell, of Michigan University, W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, Henry Hopkins of Williams, Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury, and Prof. Van Moyce of McGill University, each an educational leader, polished and eloquent speakers, furnished an array of talent that would be difficult for any university to surpass in its summons to others to come and rejoice with it in its prosperity.

In addition to the speaking, the younger alumni were made especially glad by the closing announcement by President Buckham that while the speaking was in progress the University had come into possession of the

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whole Ainsworth farm of about 60 acres on Colchester avenue, which includes the Ainsworth athletic field, a lot of about 12 acres, level as a floor and commanding a fine view of mountain and river scenery. It was acquired by purchase and will form a great addition to the University's equipment for physical development of its students.

President Buckham called the assemblage to order. He addressed the audience as sons and daughters and said that so far all the speeches and papers had been given by graduates of the University. One object of this had been to show the men and the product of the University which was so great they had been seriously embarrassed by richness of the speakers from which they had to draw. He closed by saying that he was now about to open the sluices and let the audience see the stream of eloquence widening from president to president. He first introduced the governor of Vermont, J. G. McCullough.



JOHN ADAMS KASSON, LL. D., WASHINGTON.
Class of 1832.

GOVERNOR McCULLOUGH'S RESPONSE.

Governor McCullough said that he prided himself more on the virtue than on any other one the president had mentioned and that was his ability to keep still. He congratulated the University on its development and the success with which it has carried out its centennial celebration. He said it was the last time he should be heard there as governor and wondered why the next governor had not been called upon. He said the Bells of Shandon had been changed to read;

"The Bells of Walden
They come when called on."

He then spoke very eloquently of the natural scenery of Vermont, her people and her history, remarking that one might as well leave the history of Sparta out of Greece as to leave the history of Vermont out of the history of New England and the United States. In closing he said to the graduates that it behooved them to see to it that the order of economics increases. He told them there was plenty of room for them and their influence in the world, admonished them to cherish the homely virtues and the home ideals of old Vermont, wished them the best success and expressed the confident hope that they would reflect credit on themselves, the University and the State.

JUSTICE BREWER.

President Buckham next introduced Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FIFIELD, A. B.,
MONTPELIER, VT.
Class of 1855.

In congratulating the University he said it was a credit to exist for a century but it was a greater credit to do what the University had done during the first century of its history. As a representative of Yale he brought the greetings of that institution and said that the two institutions in a way were related to each other as the early settlers of Vermont were largely from Connecticut, where they had been under the influence of the culture and ideals of Yale, and though the people of the University could not claim the advantages of the culture of Boston they could claim lineage with the great university which had done so much for the common people of America. He said that there was never a time when there was a greater need of educated men than at present, in both the church and the State. The educated men are the makers of the nation's destiny. This is a day of clamor for new things and remarkable development.

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We speak of the telephone, telegraph, our tunnels and canals and other great inventions in a common way and as great practical results of the age but he believed more depended on the student who goes into the world learned in the lore of the past which will prevent him from being carried away by the clamor of the present.

PRESIDENT ANGELL.

In introducing J. B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, President Buckham said that some one had said:

"Those who can, do; those who can't, teach." He said that the strongest refutation of this was found in the two oldest college presidents in America, Presidents Eliot and



HORACE HENRY POWERS, A. M. LL. D., MORRISVILLE VT.
Class of 1835.

Angell. They can, and they teach. He then spoke of the pleasure it must be to a man to come to an institution and win a high place in it, be called to a larger institution and win as high and firm regard there, succeed in diplomacy and then return to the smaller institution and receive the warm reception and plaudits of those with whom he first won distinction.

This reference to President Angell's success so affected him that in opening he said he could not trust himself to speak of it at that time. It was 38 years ago when he came to Vermont and took charge of the University and he stayed here for five years, forming some of the best friendships of his whole life. He then spoke of his work of reorganizing the University and establishing the Agricultural College for which the land grants had just been secured by Senator Justin S. Morrill.

He expressed the hope that the time would soon come when the State would make this institution its university, the same as the State of Michigan had done, for if anything pays a State it is money put into a good university.

PRESIDENT TUCKER.

President W. J. Tucker, of Dartmouth, spoke of the early rivalry between his college and the University as to which should be the first and only university in this territory, and the barriers his institution found at the State line. He said that the northern tier of colleges were self-centered and he liked to see them exist in spite of those other institutions which were otherwise centered.

PRESIDENT HOPKINS.

President Hopkins of Williams College said he had an increasing sense of the influence



REV. GEORGE BURLEY SPALDING, D. D., LL. D.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

and power of the universal guild. He called attention to the strength of the thousands of graduates, a vast majority of whom believe in the validity of moral law and are ranged on the side of righteousness and truth and are becoming increasingly the hope of the nation.

GREETINGS FROM MCGILL.

President Buckham called on Vice-Principal Van Moyce of McGill University. He congratulated the University on its growth and pointed out that no matter how high our academic morals they must always keep in touch with the needs of men.

PRESIDENT BRAINERD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

President Brainerd of Middlebury briefly expressed the congratulations of his institution, the joy he felt at the close and harmonious relations between the two institutions and hoped for their continued success.

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THE CENTENNIAL LIST.

The following is a list of the trustees, faculty professors, instructors and alumni of the University present, and of the delegates from other colleges and guests in attendance during the centennial commencement.

The Board of Trustees.

Except where otherwise stated the place of residence is Burlington.

President, Matthew Henry Buckham.

Governor, John Griffith McCullough, Bennington; George Grenville Benedict; Horace Henry Powers, Morrisville; John Heman Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elias Lyman, Robert Roberts, Darwin Pearl Kingsley, New York City; Benjamin Franklin Fifield, Montpelier; Charles Albert Catlin, Providence, R. I.; Gardner Smith Fassett, Enosburg; Cassius Peck; Nelson Wilbur Fisk, Isle La Motte; Redfield Proctor, LL. D., Proctor; Wm. Paul Dillingham, Ll. D., Montpelier; Henry Clay Cleveland, Coventry.

Officers of Instruction and Administration.

John Ordronaux, M. D., Roslyn, N. Y., Professor Emeritus of Medical Jurisprudence.

George Henry Perkins, Howard Professor of Natural History and Dean of the Department of Natural Sciences; Curator of Museum.

Rev. John Ellsworth Goodrich, Professor of Latin and Dean of the Department of Arts.

Albert Freeman Africanus King, M. D., Washington, D. C., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Samuel Franklin Emerson, Professor of History, John Henry Jackson, Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

Nathan Frederick Merrill, Pomeroy Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Department of Chemistry.

Archibald Lamont Daniels, Williams Professor of Mathematics.

Josiah William Votey, Flint Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the Department of Engineering; Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Lewis Ralph Jones, Professor of Botany.

Joseph Lawrence Hills, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dean of the Department of Agriculture.

Henry Crain Tinkham, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy and of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Department of Medicine.

Frederick Tupper, Jr., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Allison Wing Slocum, Professor of Physics.

George Edwin Howes, Professor of Greek.

William Horatio Freedman, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

John Brooks Wheeler, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

James Nathaniel Jenne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine.

Horace Loring White, Professor of Chemistry (Med.)

Frank Abiram Rich, V. S., M. D., Professor of Veterinary Science.

Carl Vernon Tower, Professor pro tempore of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Lawrence Sprague Miller, Captain 85th Coast Artillery; Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Professors and Instructors.

Judson Earl Cushman, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Marshall Coleman Twitchell, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Walter Durant Berry, M. D., Waterbury, Professor of Mental Diseases.

Charles Solomon Caverly, M. D., Rutland, Professor of Hygiene.

Carlton Beecher Stetson, Professor pro tempore of German.

William Stuart, Professor of Horticulture.

Edward Robinson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Charles Whitney Mixter, Professor of Political Economy and Dean of the Department of Commerce and Economics.

Elbridge Churchill Jacobs, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Harold Kilbreth Barrows, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

Patrick Eugene McSweeney, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics; Instructor in Gynecology.

Lyman Allen, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

Harris Ralph Watkins, M. D., Adjuct Professor of Anatomy; Adjunct Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Gibson, M. D., St. Albans, Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

William Solomon Hayes, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages.

George Monroe Brett, Assistant Professor pro tempore of Mathematics (Engin.)

Fred Kinney Jackson, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology.

Charles Flagg Whitney, M. D., Instructor in Chemistry.

Frederick Ellsworth Clark, M. D., Instructor in Pathology and Histology.

Wilbur Alden Colt, Instructor in Mathematics.

Warner Jackson Morse, Instructor in Botany, Bacteriology and Agronomy.

William T. Jackman, Instructor in Economics and Accounting; Secretary of the Faculty.

Clifford Atherton Pease, M. D., Instructor in Neurology.

Clarence Henry Beecher, M. D., Demonstrator and Instructor in Anatomy.

Joseph Antoine Archambault, M. D., Instructor in Chemistry (Med.)

Bingham Hiram Stone, M. D., Laboratory Instructor in Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy.

David Marvin, M. D., Essex Junction, Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeuttics.

Henry Farnham Perkins, Instructor in Biology.

Henry Bigelow Shaw, Instructor in Commercial Law.

Harry Howard Cloudman, Instructor in Hygiene and Physical Director.

Max Walter Andrews, Instructor in Elocution; Registrar.

George Howard Burrows, Instructor in Chemistry.

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Robert Flint Chandler, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

Nathaniel Edward Griffin, Ph. D., Instructor in English.

Harry Frank Halladay, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

Oliver Samuel Tonks, Instructor in Greek and German.

Charles Allen Kern, Instructor in Chemistry.

Clifton Durant Howe, Lecturer on Forestry.

Charles Francis Dalton, M. D., Instructor in Physiological Chemistry (Med.)

Lawrie Burns Morrison, M. D., Assistant Instructor in Pathology and Histology and Bacteriology (Med.)

Edith Emily Clarke, Librarian.

Mary Russell Bates, Cataloguer.

Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, Curator of the Herbarium.

Mrs. Mary F. Norton, Matron of Grass Mount.



JOHN INGERSOLL GILBERT, A. M., LL. D., MALONE, N. Y.
Class of 1859.



JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA.
Class of 1851.

Names and Residences of Alumni Present by Classes.

Class of 1842, John A. Kasson, Washington, D. C.

Class of 1847, George G. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1848, Robert D. Benedict, New York City.

Class of 1849, Charles Cutler Torrey, New Haven, Conn.

Class of 1851. Matthew H. Buckham, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1852, Joseph Torrey, Shirley, Mass.

Class of 1853, John E. Goodrich, Burlington, Vt.; Albert G. Pierce, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1854, P. J. Farnsworth, Clinton, Iowa.

Class of 1855, B. Lincoln Benedict, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles W. Clark, Georgia, Vt.; Henry H. Powers, Morrisville, Vt.

Class of 1856, Lewis Francis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward E. Herrick, Milton, Vt.; George F. Herrick, Constantinople, Turkey; Cephas A. Hotchkiss, East Georgia, Vt.; Charles A. Kent, Detroit, Mich.; William W. Livingston, Jaffrey, N. H.; Azro A. Smith, Reading, Mass.; George B. Spalding, Syracuse, N. Y.; Benj. W. Carpenter, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1857, George I. Bard, Meredith, N. H.; Joseph W. Marsh, Forest Grove, Oregon; Edward A. Sowles, St. Albans, Vt.

Class of 1858, Daniel Dutcher, St. Albans, Vt.; William S. Hazen, Northfield, Vt

Class of 1859, Charles E. Allen, Burlington, Vt., Edward C. Bass, Providence, R. I.; William C. Stacy, Burlington, Vt.; Joseph C. Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1860, Eugene A. Smalley, Colchester, Vt.

Class of 1861, Henry Ballard, Burlington, Vt.; Henry E. Butler, Des Plaines, Ill.; John H. Converse, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lester H. Elliot, Waterbury, Vt.; William B. Lund, Burlington, Vt.; Hannibal W. Wood, St. Johns, P. Q.

Class of 1862, John J. Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George B. Cochran, Hudson, Mass.

Class of 1863, S. Ingersoll Briant, Westboro, Mass.; James A. Brown, Burlington, Vt.; Charles N. Wilder, Champaign, Ill.

Class of 1864, Oscar Atwood, New Orleans, La.; Frank W. Page, Boston, Mass.; E. Henry Powell, Burlington, Vt.; Emmet H. Rixford, San Francisco, Cal.

Class of 1865, Wilbur O. Atwater, Middletown, Conn.

Class of 1867, Walter P. Smith, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Henry O. Wheeler, Burlington, Vt.; Albert G. Whittemore, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1868, Joseph D. Denison, Randolph, Vt.

Class of 1869, Robert Roberts, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1870, Chauncey W. Brownell, Burlington, Vt.; Edward P. Butler, Sunderland,

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Mass.; Albert R. Dow, Burlington, Vt.; Charles H. Dunton, Poultney, Vt.; Elias Lyman, Burlington, Vt.; Hamilton S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; George W. Winch, Holyoke, Mass.

Class of 1871, Heman B. Chittenden, Burlington, Vt.; Elihu B. Taft, Burlington, Vt.; John M. Clarke, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1873, Charles A. Catlin, Providence, R. I.; George S. Green, Burlington, Vt.; Thomas P. W. Rogers, Manchester, N. H.; Byron O. White, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1874, Harry A. Barker, Burlington, Vt.; Hahlon B. Holcomb, Keeseville, N. Y.; Frank H. Parker, Burlington, Vt.; Alfred C. Whiting, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1875, Lida A. M. Hodge, Burlington, Vt.; John B. Wheeler, Burlington, Vt.; Frank E. Woodruff, Brunswick, Me.

Class of 1876, Henry W. Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sarah A. Martin, Burlington, Vt.; Effie Moore, Burlington, Vt.; Ella S. Owen, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1877, Sarah V. S. Brownell, Burlington, Vt.; Frank A. Petty, Fairfax, Vt.; William G. Church, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1878, Donly C. Hawley, Burlington, Vt.; Whipple F. Hendee, Burlington, Vt.; Henry M. McFarland, Hyde Park, Vt.

Class of 1879, Helen Lillie Cram, West Bridgewater, Mass.; David Rich Dewey, Boston, Mass.; Chester B. McLaughlin, New York City, N. Y.; William Y. Bliss, Tully, N. Y.

Class of 1880, George B. Catlin, Winooski, Vt.; Fred T. Kidder, Woodstock, Vt.; Rebecca E. Leeke, Bath, N. Y.; James Swan Morrill, Strafford, Vt.; Leland E. Tupper, Salina, Kan.; James R. Wheeler New York City, N. Y.

Class of 1881, Edward G. Benedict, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eugene Noble Foss, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Walter B. Gates, Burlington, Vt.; James N. Jenne, Burlington, Vt.; Darwin P. Kingsley, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Walter R. Newton, Andover, Mass.; Daniel T. Torrey, Providence, R. I.; Samuel H. Waters, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1882, Arthur Henry Hill, Isle La Motte, Vt.; Roger W. Hulburd, Hyde Park, Vt.; Albert F. Isham, Caldwell, Idaho; E. H. Dutcher, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Adeline E. Paris, Burlington, Vt.; Frank O. Sinclair, Burlington, Vt.; Henry L. Ward, Burlington, Vt.; William H. Zottman, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1883, Allan T. Ferrin, Springfield, Vt.; Chauncey H. Hayden, Riverside, Vt.; Lewis Hazen, Burlington, Vt.; Martha E. Matthews, Burlington, Vt.; Mason S. Stone, Poultney, Vt.; Henry C. Tinkham, Burlington, Vt.; Cornelia C. Underwood, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Emma L. Votey, Burlington, Vt.; O. H. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.

Class of 1884, Gilbert A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.; Henry H. Cushman, Rochester, Vt.; Herbert D. Hoffnagle, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Homer Charles Royce, St. Albans, Vt.; Josiah W. Votey, Burlington, Vt.; Bertrand J. Andrews, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1885, Robert A. Arms, Burlington, Vt.; William C. Clark, Linden, Vt.; Mars Mary M. Deyette, Shelburne, Vt.; James F. Goodall, Burlington, Vt.; Austin Hazen, Thomaston, Conn.; Wm. S. Pierce, Springfield, Mass.

Class of 1886, Charles W. Baker, Mont Clair, N. J.; Ernest A. Brodie, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Jaen Christebull, Spokane, Wash.; Daniel L. Cady, New York City; Frank H. Clapp, North Grafton, Mass.; Frank H. Crandall, Burlington, Vt.; Harvin W. Clark, Richmond, Vt.; Elmer E. Davis, Burlington, Vt.; Charles C. Farnham, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph L. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. E. McSweeney, Burlington, Vt.; John W. Redmond, Newport, Vt.; Wm. Warren Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Swift, Orwell, Vt.; Clayton J. Wright, Williston, Vt.

Class of 1887, James H. Middlebrook, Burlington, Vt.; George C. Robinson, West Rutland, Vt.; William G. E. Flanders, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1888, Arthur S. Isham, Burlington, Vt.; Arthur L. Janes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert E. Willard, Burlington, Vt.; Charles L. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1889, Mrs. Richard K. Allbee, Arlington, N. J.; Elmer E. Allbee, Arlington, N. J.; Wm. A. Beebe, Morrisville, Vt.; George Y. Bliss, Burlington, Vt.; Isabella C. Gates, Burlington, Vt.; Wm. R. R. Granger, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Cora M. Hall, Burlington, Vt.; J. Lindley Hall, Burlington, Vt.; Elizabeth Hood, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Ella E. A. Kilborn, Arlington, N. J.; Edward S. Isham, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Anna L. D. Learnard, Lawrence, Kans.; Walter H. Merriam, Cleveland, Ohio.; Max L. Powell, Burlington, Vt.; Charles H. Stevens, Winooski, Vt.; Mrs. Emma C. White, Windsor, Vt.

Class of 1890, Fred Billings, New York City; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Morrisville, Vt.; George I. Forbes, Burlington, Vt.; Frank W. Hazen, Meriden, Conn.; Frank P. Lord, Burlington, Vt.; Herbert M. McIntosh, Burlington, Vt.; James H. Macomber, Burlington, Vt.; John C. Morgan, Stowe, Vt.; Walter D. Parsons, Woodstock, Vt.; John M. Perham, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Herbert H. Reynolds, Malone, N. Y.; Sam Sparhawk, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1891, Bert W. Abbey, Essex, Vt.; Boardman B. Bosworth, New York City; Newman K. Chaffee, Rutland, Vt.; Thomas C. Cheney, Morrisville, Vt.; Wallace G. Derby, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Hattie A. Forbes, Burlington, Vt.; Frederick D. Leach, Sheldon, Vt.; Samuel E. Maynard, Burlington, Vt.; Fred W. Mould, Morrisville, Vt.; John R. Stearns, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1892, George H. Baker, Townsend, Vt.; George C. Martin, U. S. Army; Edmund C. Mower, Burlington, Vt.; Ezra M. Horton, Burlington, Vt.; Ernest J. Spaulding, Burlington, Vt.; Harris R. Watkins, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1893, Joseph D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lyman Allen, Burlington, Vt.; Richard E. Armstrong, Swampscott, Mass.; James D. Benedict, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. Benedict, Providence, R. I.; Sidney S. Carruth, Dorchester, Mass.; Edward H. Deavitt, Montpelier, Vt.

Class of 1893. H. Edward Dyer, Rutland, Vt.; H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vt.; Henry J. Kilbourn, Bradford, Vt.; Charles E. Lamb, New York City; Harry A. Noyes, Elmira, N. Y.; Arthur D. Pease, Burlington, Vt.; Henry C. Petty, Champlain, N. Y.; Nathaniel M. Pratt, Monson, Mass.; Frank A. Rich, Burlington, Vt.; Ralph A. Stewart, Worcester, Mass.; Henry A. Torrey, Cambridge, Mass.; Phoebe M. Towle, Burlington, Vt.; Marshall C. Twitchell, Burlington, Vt.; Frank R. Wells, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1894, Mary R. Bates, Burlington, Vt.; May O. Boynton, Burlington, Vt.; Clark C. Briggs, Burlington, Vt.; Walter H. Cambridge, New York

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City; Merritt D. Chittenden, Brandon, Vt.; Fred E. Clark, Burlington, Vt.; Arthur C. Crombie, New York City; William H. Engleshy, Burlington, Vt.; Charles K. Johnson, Burlington, Vt.; Erwin B. Jones, Burlington, Vt.; Katrina M. Landt, Waterbury, Vt.; Albert D. Longe, Newport, Vt.; Wm. A. Lyman, Burlington, Vt.; Lawrence S. Miller, Burlington, Vt.; Patrick H. McMahon, Burlington, Vt.; Walter F. McKenzie, Burlington, Vt.; Charles H. Mower, Burlington, Vt.; George K. Sprague, East Brookfield, Vt.; Edward D. Strickland, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Stuart, Lafayette, Ind.; Martin S. Vilas, Burlington, Vt.

Class of 1895. M. Shaler Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clayton G. Andrews, Waterbury, Vt.; Frances M. Atkinson, Newbury, Vt.; Walter J. Bigelow, Burlington, Vt.; John H. Blodgett, Saxtons River, Vt.; Lucy F. Burdick, Burlington, Vt.; Wilfred F. Daggett, Proctor, Vt.; Earle R. Davis, Harvey, Montpelier, Vt.; Joseph B. Kidder, Proctor, Vt.; Maithland C. Lovell, Springfield, Vt.; Frederick W. Roberts, Siasconset, Mass.; Herbert G. Rockwell, Amherst, Mass.; George M. Sabin, Burlington, Vt.; Henry B. Shaw, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. M. A. Peck Shaw, Northfield, Vt.; Helen F. Slade, Thetford, Vt.; Mrs. Edith E. Simpson, Burlington, Vt.; Jessie Scott, Burlington, Vt.; Fred M. Small, Morrisville, Vt.; Mrs. Julia W. P. Sprague, East Brookfield, Vt.; Joseph T. Stearns, Burlington, Vt.; Ernest H. West, Dorset, Vt.; Sydney F. Weston, New York City.

Class of 1897. Edwin Browne Allen, Boston, Mass.; Fred W. Baylies, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Arline E. Ladd Brackett, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Charles F. Clark, Glover, Vt.; Charles A. Coburn, Wakesfield, Mass.; James L. Davis, New York City; Leonard S. Doten, Boston, Mass.; Mae A. Edwards, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Theodora P. Flint,



JAMES BARTLETT HAMMOND, A. B., NEW YORK,
Class of 1861.



CHESTER BENTIME MCLAUGHLIN, A. B., LL. D,
NEW YORK.
Class of 1879.

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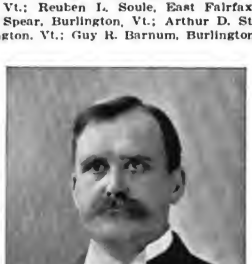
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INVITED GUESTS.

Among the invited guests present were; Justice David Josiah Brewer, LL. D., Major General Oliver Otis Howard, LL. D., Honorable John Wolcott Stewart, LL. D., Honorable David Johnson Foster, Right Reverend John Stephen Michaud, D. D., Reverend Charles Sumner Murkland, Ph. D., D. D., Captain Percy Atkin, British Royal Commissioner of Educatioon and Social Economy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Honorable John Lester Barstow, Honorable William Wallace Stickney, Honorable Wendell Phillips Stafford, Honorable Walter Eugene Ranger, Professor Emeritus John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., Profesor Frank William Page, A. M., M. D., Professor William Oliver Moore, M. D., Henry Holt, LL. D.

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The following committees worked early and late and helped to make the centennial commencement the great success it was:

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The Vermonter is greatly indebted to Charles E. Allen, Esq., secretary of the Associate Alumni, for the very full and complete list of the alumni present at the centennial celebration.

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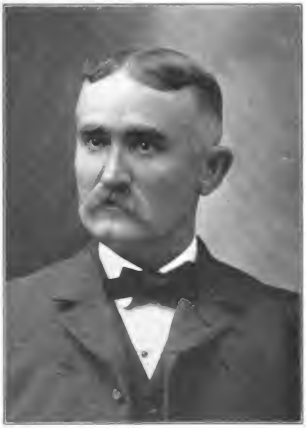
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EDITORIAL.

WITH the publication of the August number THE VERMONTER begins its tenth year. The editor hopes its birth and existence have been justified by the appearance and character of the 108 monthly issues that have preceded the current number. The magazine has received cordial and liberal support from Vermonters everywhere and the editor and publisher takes this occasion to express his sincere appreciation of the patronage received from all subscribers and advertisers in the past. Hearty thanks are hereby extended to the many gifted Vermont men and women who have contributed the excellent articles which have been published in THE VERMONTER since it was established in 1895. THE VERMONTER is greatly indebted to the members of the editorial fraternity in the State for many complimentary notices and other favors, all of which are much appreciated.

The editor also wishes to express his thanks to all the photographers who have made negatives or furnished prints for reproduction in half-tone plates that have embellished the pages of this magazine.

No native Vermonter should fail to read regularly the only illustrated magazine published devoted exclusively to the Green Mountain State and its sons and daughters at home and abroad. It is a home magazine and the patronage of every loyal Vermonter is requested for this State publication. THE VERMONTER promises to be better in the future than at any time in the past ten years. Some of the principal articles and leading contributors for the coming 12 months are as follows: Semi-Centennial History of the Republican Party in Vermont, History of the Vermont Bench and Bar, by Hon. Charles A. Prouty; History of State Finances and Banking, by Hon. Carroll S. Page. Hon. E. C. Smith will write on the subject of Transportation in Vermont; President J. E. Rankin will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Gov. Frederick Holbrook will write on the First State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. William W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Dennison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The Old Stone House, by Rev. E. C. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

Other features will be Vermont Stories and Poems, Vermont Biography, Vermont Men of To-day, Vermont's Fair Women, Vermonters Abroad, State Industries, Farming Interests, Town Histories, Current Events, Educational Articles and Vermont's Scenic Attractions.

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THE September Number of *The Vermonter* will be exclusively devoted to the history of the Republican party in Vermont. This number will be a souvenir of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Republican party in this State, and will be illustrated with portraits of every Governor of Vermont, and also of every U. S. Senator and Representative in Congress from this State during the last 50 years. The text of the article will briefly describe every Republican State Convention since 1854 which nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers. It will also contain much other interesting matter, including personal reminiscences of political conventions and campaigns from surviving party leaders and State officers. Notable groups of portraits to appear in this issue will be of the Vermont delegates to the last Republican National Convention at Chicago, and of the Republican nominees for State offices this year.

An interesting series of illustrations will be several views of the opening rally of the campaign of 1904, at Walden.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 2.

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.
September 10, 1904.

My dear Governor Holbrook:

I sincerely thank you for your courtesy in writing me. I feel the greatest pride in the result in Vermont, not merely as an index to what I hope the rest of the country will do, but because the people of Vermont have always seemed to me in a peculiarly high degree to embody those characteristics of Abraham Lincoln's "plain people" which give us a firm and assured belief in the future of this Republic. I not merely greatly prize their regard, but I feel that to have won it imposes upon me the obligation of straining every nerve never to forfeit it. I hope to be elected this fall; but whether elected or not I wish when I leave office to feel that I have a right to the respect of the keen-witted, law-abiding, steady and upright men of this nation—and these are the very men who have given me the support of Vermont in such marked fashion.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

HON. FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Brattleboro, Vt.

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Brattleboro, Vt.,
September 7, 1904.

To the President,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Respected Friend:—

As one of the two or three surviving "War Governors" who did what he could to uphold President Lincoln's administration during our Civil War, I venture to innovate on your valuable, busy time with a few familiar congratulatory words on the outcome of the Vermont State election, as an index to the general drift in the coming Presidential Election. As goes Vermont at such elections, so go the majorities sufficient in other States to elect a President. This saying is quite generally accepted.

Vermonters have a warm respect and kindly regard for you, as you remind them so much of the lamented President Lincoln in sturdy patriotism, plain speech, so full of epigramatic illustrations, and so full of desire to be in touch with the "plain people" of the country, as Mr. Lincoln used to style them, and to carry out their views and wishes.

Vermont sends many of her sons and daughters into other States, with their broad and patriotic views, instilled by the pure, invigorating airs, and the sublime and beautiful scenes of Nature among her Green Mountains. They settle far and wide, particularly in the newer Western States, and give tone to the laws and shape to the public affairs of those States. This, in fact, is the cause of the wide-spread influence of the little State.

I remember a speech made years ago at a State Convention by old Squire Bell, grandfather of our Governor-elect, in which he said: "There is the little State of Vermont! Look at her, gentlemen! Small in geographical extent, but almighty in spirit!" This in a stentorian voice, and widely stretched arms, brought down the house in loud applause. He was a gentleman of the old school in blue coat with velvet colar and brass buttons, buff vest, and ruffled shirt front.

Confident of your triumphant election, and with heartiest wishes for your health and prosperity, I am, with much respect and kind regard,

Your friend,

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

NOTE—This letter is published by permission of Governor Holbrook at the request of the Editor.

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History of the Republican Party.

By Charles S. Forbes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT pays a handsome tribute to the people of Vermont in a letter to ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, elsewhere published. The letter of the president is concise and cogent and forms a most fitting introduction to the history of the republican party of Vermont presented in this number. His congratulatory words on the result of the State election will be very gratifying to all republicans. The splendid republican victory at the polls on September 6 was a direct and unqualified endorsement of President Roosevelt and his administration by the freemen of the Green Mountain State.

The supplementary letter published from the pen of Vermont's distinguished War Governor will be read with much interest, and his complimentary allusions to the President will receive cordial approval of Vermonters everywhere. This correspondence between Vermont's "grand old man" and the greatest American of to-day, links in memory the birthday of the republican party and its fiftieth anniversary.

The Republicans of Vermont are especially pleased that an opportunity was afforded them early in the presidential campaign of 1904 to register a verdict at the polls approving the official acts of the president and his public policies. The great republican majority rolled up for Charles J. Bell for governor has set the pace for other states to follow in November for Theodore Roosevelt for president.

The republican victory is emphasized in view of the fact that the year 1904 is the semi-centennial anniversary of the birth of the republican party. The golden anniversary of the formation of the republican party seems to be a timely occasion for reviewing its past achievements. The story of its half century is the eventful history of the United States during the greatest period of its existence. Through most of this fifty years that party has controlled and governed the country, and the advance of the one has been the glory of the other.



LAWRENCE BRAINERD,
LIBERTY NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
1846-7.



OSCAR L. SHAFTER.
FREE SOIL NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR
1848.



STEPHEN ROYCE,
GOVERNOR 1854-56

Several states claim the honor of having been the birthplace of the republican party, Vermont among the number. I do not propose to enter into any controversy to prove that the republican party was organized earlier in Vermont than it was in any other State. The facts presented in regard to its organization in this State speak for themselves. The republicans of Vermont are willing to share with the republicans of other States the glory and honor of assisting in the organization of this great national political party. The freemen who now constitute the republican party in the Green Mountain State are proud that Vermont had within its borders a half century ago so many patriotic whigs, liberty men, free

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soilers and democrats, who allied themselves together for a common purpose and in a common party organization under the banner of freedom.

The fiftieth anniversary of the republican party seems a fitting time to review the history of this political organization. The record of the republican party of the United States since it assumed the reins of government in 1861, is a magnificent one, and its accomplishments are revealed in the marvelous progress of the country, in the unexampled prosperity of its people, and in the potential influence of the United States throughout the world.

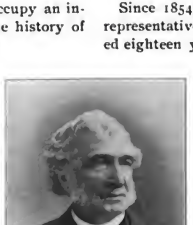
The republicans of Vermont occupy an interesting and unique place in the history of the party in the United States.

The policy of continuing the senators and representatives from Vermont for long periods of time, has proved to be a wise one, and the influence of the State in both branches of congress has been increased thereby. During the past half century but eight senators have been appointed or elected to the United States Senate from Vermont, and of this number two served less than two years each.

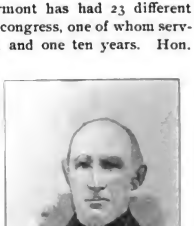
Since 1854, Vermont has had 23 different representatives in congress, one of whom served eighteen years, and one ten years. Hon.



SOLOMON FOOT,
U. S SENATOR, 1851-66.



JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1855-67.
U. S SENATOR, 1867-99.



RYLAND FLETCHER,
GOVERNOR, 1856-58.

The star of republicanism has been in the ascendency in this State ever since the party was organized a half century ago, and an unbroken line of republican governors, United States senators, representatives in Congress, and State officers have represented the dominant party in Vermont during this entire period. The legislature has invariably had a republican majority in both branches ever since 1854. No other State in the Union can show such a remarkable record.

Vermont republicans have been prominent in national affairs ever since the party was established. The representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, and also in the national councils of the party, have exercised great influence in the determination of important questions that have come up for consideration and action. The senators and representatives in congress from Vermont during the past fifty years have won much distinction and honor, and have contributed materially to formulate and enact much of the best and most beneficent legislation on the statute books of the nation.

George F. Edmunds served in the United States senate twenty-five years, and the late Justin S. Morrill served thirty-one years.

The republican party of Vermont has always selected its strongest and best men for congressional honors and for delegates to national conventions.

Vermont has been fortunate from the beginning in the character of the men who have occupied the positions of honor and trust in the State government.

From the admission of Vermont to the Union, down to the present period, there has been a line of governors of whom the State is proud. They had the welfare of the State at heart and labored earnestly for the promotion of its best interests.

The republican party has been in control of the politics of Vermont for a much longer period than any other one party. Of 49 gov-

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ernors of the State, 27 have been republicans, and the balance, federalists, democrats or whigs.

During the half century the republican party has been in power in Vermont, the State has made marvelous progress in every direction. All of the State institutions have been provided with substantial new buildings, and the administration of these institutions is better to-day than ever before. The wealth of the State has been vastly increased and agriculture and manufacturing industries have expanded and flourished to a remarkable degree from decade to decade.

The republican party has enacted all the laws placed upon the statute books of the State, and secured the adoption of all amendments made to the constitution during the last fifty years. The party has favored legislation for the greatest good of the greatest number, and it has sought in the laws passed through its representatives in the General Assembly to promote morality, advance education, and improve the material interests of the people.

represent the party in national conventions or to nominate candidates for governor and other State officers to be supported by the party in ensuing elections. It has been the rule at these party conventions to enunciate the principles of the republican party in the State and nation, and also to endorse the candidates, or nominees, of the party for president and vice-president of the United States. The records of the last fifty years show that thirteen State conventions have been held by the republicans of Vermont for the election of delegates-at-large to national conventions. The record further shows that thirty-four State conventions have been held during this period for the nomination of a State ticket to be voted for in the September election. It is



JACOB COLLAMER,
U. S. SENATOR, 1855-65.



GEORGE T. HODGES,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1856-57.



HOMER E. ROYCE.
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1857-61

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The records of the State conventions held by the republican party during the fifty years of its organized life forms an interesting chapter in the history of the republican party of Vermont. From the time of its birth, in 1854, up to the year of its golden anniversary, in 1904, nearly fifty republican State conventions have been held. These conventions have been called either to select delegates-at-large to a singular coincidence that 17 of these conventions were held in succession annually, and 17 biennially consecutively. Annual conventions were held from 1854 up to 1870 inclusive. The biennial system of elections was then adopted in Vermont, so that biennial conventions were held thereafter by all political parties in Vermont, beginning with 1872.

All of the earlier republican State conventions were mass conventions, and the attendance at these conventions depended largely on the personal following of the contestants for the nominations to be made by the conventions, or by the importance of the political issues pending between the two great parties. The republican party of Vermont continued to hold mass conventions until the close of the Civil War. The first delegate convention based on an apportionment by towns, was held in 1867, when 244 delegates attended.

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All of the calls for the State conventions were issued by the republican state committee, although the name "republican,' was not generally used until after the Civil War, During the years of the Civil War the name "union" appeared in several calls instead of the word "republican." Many of the conventions held during this long period for the nomination of candidates for governor and other State officers were characterized by the utmost harmony of sentiment and action. The republicans of Vermont in convention assembled have invariably been loyal to the republican party of the nation and its platforms. No republican administration during the past fifty years has had more hearty support from the republicans of any State than that given by the republicans of Vermont.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

Vermont was consecrated to human freedom when slavery was excluded from the State under the Windsor constitution adopted in 1777. Under the federal ordinance of 1787 for the northwest territory it was decreed there was never to be slavery nor involuntary servitude in that territory otherwise than in punishment of crime. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise passed congress, whereby Missouri was created a slave state, and slavery was to be excluded forever from all the remainder of the Louisiana purchase north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The people of Vermont were naturally opposed to slavery, and the abolition movement in the United States early found ad-



HILAND HALL,
GOVERNOR, 1858-60.



ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
GOVERNOR, 1852-53—1860-61.



FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
GOVERNOR, 1861-63.

Up to 1870 there had been but few contests in the republican party of Vermont for the nominations for governor, lieutenant-governor, and other State officers. Nearly all of the candidates placed annually upon the State ticket before 1870, were nominated unanimously. Since the system of biennial elections was inaugurated, there have been at least 10 vigorous contests for the nomination for governor as well as for other places on the State ticket. The most noteworthy gubernatorial contests in the history of the republican party occurred in 1870-72-74-76-86-90-92-96-1902 and 1904. The utmost harmony prevailed in the republican State conventions in the selection of candidates for governor in 1878-80-82-84-88-94-98 and 1900. All of the candidates for governor these years received a unanimous nomination.

vocates in this State. The "under-ground railroad" was extensively operated through the State for many years and had regular "stations" for fugitive slaves. An abolition signal gun was fired in 1839, when the "Voice of Freedom," was established at Montpelier, by Joseph Poland. The agitation against slavery took material shape in 1840, when the "liberty party" was organized in the United States and James G. Birney was nominated for president.

The abolitionists of Vermont actively took up the slavery issue, and advocated the election of James G. Birney. The liberty party cast 319 votes in Vermont for Birney in the presidential election. The liberty men in Vermont also voted for Birney in 1844 for president. Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, was the candidate of the liberty party for governor

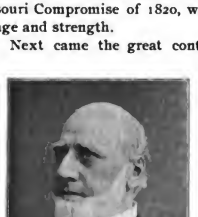
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in 1846, and again in 1847. Joseph Poland, of Montpelier, was chairman of the liberty state committee during this period.

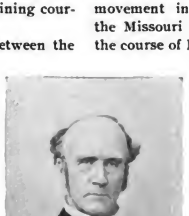
The free soil movement of 1848 took root in Vermont, and a party organization was effected which nominated Oscar L. Shafter, of Wilmington, for governor, that year.

In 1852, the whig national convention nominated Winfield Scott, for president. The democratic nominee, Franklin Pierce, was elected. During all this time the anti-slavery sentiment in the north was gaining power and momentum and the free soil party, based on the solemn ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was gaining courage and strength.

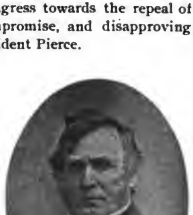
Next came the great contest between the



J. GREGORY SMITH, GOVERNOR, 1863-65.



PORTUS BAXTER, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1861-67.



PAUL DILLINGHAM, GOVERNOR, 1865-67.

north and the south for the possession of Kansas and Nebraska.

On January 23rd, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas reported to the senate from the committee on territories an abrogation of the Missouri Compromise incorporated in the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. This separated Kansas from Nebraska, and the subsequent struggle raged in reference to Kansas alone. The bill passed both houses and was signed by President Pierce.

CONVENTIONS OF 1854.

The year 1854 was an eventful one in politics. There was a great popular uprising in Vermont in protest against the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. State and county mass meetings of freeman were held by different parties, or factions of parties, and vigorous resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment by congress of the proposed measure to extend slavery into the territories,

A State convention of the "left wing" of the "Free Democracy" of Vermont was held in Montpelier, Feb. 26th, 1854. It was presided over by R. B. Fay, and John Gregory of Northfield was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The primary object of the meeting was to consider a proposition for holding a State convention to take action on the existing political questions of the day. Brief resolutions were adopted denouncing the movement in congress towards the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and disapproving the course of President Pierce.

A State mass meeting was held pursuant to a call issued at Montpelier March 2, to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The call was signed by whigs, free soilers, and democrats and was as follows:

"All friends of freedom, right, the nation's plight of faith, and the nation's prosperity, without distinction of party, are earnestly requested to meet at the Free Church at Montpelier, on Thursday, March 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take such action in relation to the Nebraska Bill now pending in congress, with its startling provisions abrogating the Missouri Compromise, as they shall think the extraordinary and alarming crisis demands."

This mass meeting was called to order by Geo. W. Bailey. Wm. French was made president of the convention.

The resolutions in part were as follows:

WHEREAS, it is proposed to abrogate the

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provisions made by Congress in 1820, prohibiting slavery forever in the territory acquired from France lying north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, therefore,

Resolved: That we freemen of Vermont, in State convention assembled, do most solemnly protest against such abrogation—in the name of freedom, of patriotism, and of the sacred rights of our holy religion.

* * * * * * *

A State executive committee was appointed, consisting of Charles Adams of Burlington, John McLane of Cabot, and Azel Spaulding of Burlington, Daniel Roberts of Manchester, and E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier.

The old Whig party held its last convention in this State at Rutland, June 7th, 1854. The call was as follows: "The annual State convention of the Whigs of Vermont will be held at Rutland, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 1.30 o'clock p. m. to nominate candidates for State officers for the ensuing political year, and also to transact such other business as the convention when assembled may deem proper preparatory to the next annual State election. E. N. Briggs, Geo. Wardner, B. D. Harris, H. M. Bates, C. H. Hayden, Whig central committee."

The convention organized by electing these officers: President, Wm. Hebard; vice-presidents, Jno. Peck, J. W. Colburn, Jno. Dewey, Leonard Sargent, P. T. Kimball. The committee on resolutions consisted of E. P. Walton, Thomas Hale, James H. Bennett, E. B. Whiting and O. H. Platt. The platform adopted demanded the repeal of the Nebraska Bill and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; also the repeal of the fugitive slave law. It further demanded that all new states must come in as free states, that slavery must be excluded from all the territories of the United States, and that no new territory should be acquired unless slavery in it shall forever be prohibited.

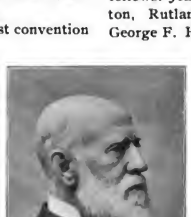
The Rutland convention nominated the following ticket: governor, Stephen Royce, of Berkshire; lieutenant-governor, Oscar L. Shafter, of Wilmington; treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

A State central committee was chosen as follows: John Porter, Hartford; Jacob Edgerton, Rutland; Rolla Gleason, Richmond; George F. Houghton, St. Albans; Henry G. Root, Bennington; F. E. Woodbridge, Vergennes; J. L. Bowles, Washington.

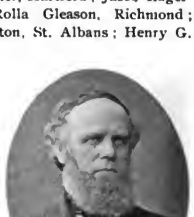
Stephen Royce and Henry M. Bates were whigs, and Oscar L. Shafter was a free soiler. Before the September election, Mr. Shafter removed from the State to California, and Ryland Fletcher of Cavendish was selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket for lieutenant-governor.



LUKE P. POLAND,
U. S. SENATOR, 1865-67.



GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
U. S. SENATOR, 1866-91.



JOHN B. PAGE,
GOVERNOR, 1867-69.

BIRTH OF REPUBLICAN PARTY.

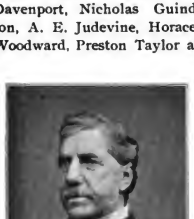
Scarcely had the echoes of the old whig convention at Rutland died out, when a clarion note from the bugle of freedom resounded among the green hills of Vermont. It was a call that sounded the death knell of slavery. The call read as follows:

"All persons who are in favor of resisting by all constitutional means the usurpations of the propagandists of slavery, are invited without distinction of party to meet in mass con-

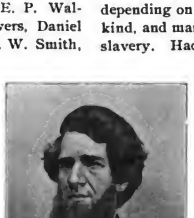
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vention at Montpelier on the 13th day of July next at 10 o'clock a. m. to nominate candidates for the approaching election; and to take such measures as will in all future elections enable the people of Vermont to give a practical expression of their sentiments at the polls." This call was signed by more than 400 representative citizens of Vermont: whigs, liberty-men, free soilers, abolitionists and free democrats, all uniting as "Friends of Freedom" for "Freedom's Cause."

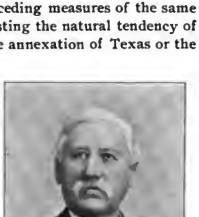
The convention organized by electing Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans, president, and Daniel Roberts, Peter W. Deane, Barzellia Davenport, Nicholas Guindon, E. P. Walton, A. E. Judevine, Horace Powers, Daniel Woodward, Preston Taylor and J. W. Smith, vice-presidents. The committee on resolutions consisted of J. S. Adam, F. F. Merrill, John Gregory, J. D. Bradley and Patrick Welch.



W. C. SMITH,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1867-73.



PETER T. WASHBURN,
GOVERNOR, 1869.



GEO. W. HENDEE,
GOVERNOR, 1870.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following vigorous and spirited resolutions were adopted by the convention. They form the *first platform of the Republican Party of Vermont.*

"*Resolved*, 1. That we pledge ourselves to the extent of our power to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

2. To resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as states without constitutions as excluding slavery.

3. To the restriction of slavery to the states in which it exists.

4. To the exclusion of slavery at the earliest practicable moment by all constitutional means from federal territory, Nebraska, Kansas and the District of Columbia inclusive.

5. To oppose the admission into the Union of any new State tolerating slavery, whether it be formed from territory belonging to Texas or elsewhere.

6. To resist the acquisition of any new territory wherein slavery exists, unless the prohibition of slavery has first been provided for.

7. To encourage immigration into the territories of freemen, irrevocably to the cause of freedom.

8. That the Nebraska Bill is only one of a series of aggressive pro-slavery measures, each depending on preceding measures of the same kind, and manifesting the natural tendency of slavery. Had the annexation of Texas or the Fugitive Slave Bill been resisted, the Nebraska Bill would never have been proposed. The issue should have been made years ago, between extension and non-extension of slavery. Let us make it now.

9. We hereby avow our determined purpose not to support for the office of president or vice-president or senator or representative in Congress, or governor or lieutenant-governor, or treasurer of the State, or member of the State legislature, any man of whatever party not known to be in favor of the purposes above avowed.

Resolved, That inasmuch as there are now no great measures of legislation or administrative policy, dividing political parties, except that of slavery, and harmony is absolutely essential to successful resistance to the alarming aggressions of the slave power, we do as whigs, free soilers and democrats, freely

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relinquish our former party, associations and ties, to form a new party organization, having for its object to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, and also a wise, just, and economical administration of the government; and as the principles for which we are contending lie at the foundation of *republicanism*, as proclaimed by our fathers, we propose, and respectfully recommend to the friends of freedom in other states to co-operate, and be known as *republicans*."

The convention made the following nominations: governor, E. P. Walton, of Montpelier; lieutenant-governor; Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish; treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield. D. P. Thompson, O. H. Platt, E. P. Walton, Jr., Wm. M. Pingry, and E. D. Barber were elected delegates "to such national convention as may be called by the free states for the union of the friends of freedom to resist the slave power."



JOHN W. STEWART, GOVERNOR, 1870-71.



JULIUS CONVERSE, GOVERNOR, 1872-74.



ASAHEL PECK, GOVERNOR, 1874-76.

A State committee was chosen consisting of Lawrence Brainerd, Thomas E. Powers, Wm. H. French, Bliss N. Davis, John McLean, J. Dorr Bradley and James S. Moore.

Thus it was that on the 13th day of July, 1854, the republican party was born. The name "republican" was given to the new party then and there.

On the same day, there assembled in Montpelier a "Free Democratic" mass convention. This convention was presided over by George W. Bailey, the vice-presidents being as follows: F. P. Kidder, C. C. Briggs, Charles Felton, Wm. Hidden, O. H. Smith, John West, J. M. Flint, W. Shafter, Geo. H. Page, R. Baldwin. This convention was composed of free soilers in sentiment, as will be seen from the following resolutions passed at the first session: "That this convention recommended to the Freemen assembled here to adjourn and meet the Freemen of Vermont at the State House at 1:00 o'clock p. m., then and there to act in good faith, irrespective of all party ties and prejudices in the formation of a new political organization, which shall combine in one individual body all the freeman of Vermont, who are determined to resist the now peculiarly dominant slave power in this nation."

In accordance with the resolution adopted, the free democrats went in a body to the State house and conferred with the republicans there assembled. The result of the conference was manifest in the resolution adopted at the afternoon session, to this effect:

"That this convention heartily approve and ratify the platform and resolutions this day adopted by the mass *republican* convention, and also the nominations made in the convention."

Before the campaign had progressed very far, E. P. Walton addressed a letter to the republican State committee and declined the nomination for governor in the interest of harmony. The resignation was accepted, and subsequently Lawrence Brainerd, on behalf of the State committee, addressed a letter to Stephen Royce, nominee for governor of the whig convention, advising him that his name had been substituted on the republican ticket for that of E. P. Walton. Mr. Royce accepted the honor tendered him.

Thus it was that out of several distinct and separate conventions there came unity of ac-

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tion and a harmonious party in opposition to the pro-slavery power in the nation and which resulted in the overthrow of the Pierce and Douglas party in the State at the September election. The victory achieved at the polls was the greatest won by any party in Vermont since 1840. Stephen Royce was elected governor by a majority of 11,238. His democratic opponent was Merritt Clark who received 15,084 votes. The representatives in congress from Vermont elected in 1854 were Justin S. Morrill, Alvah Sabin and James Meacham. Mr. Morrill had taken an active part in the organization of the republican party and from the time when he took his seat in the lower house of congress, Dec. 3, 1855, up to his last appearance in the Senate, he was faithful and loyal to his party and his country.



DUDLEY C. DENISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1875-79.



CHARLES H. JOYCE, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1875-83.



HORACE FAIRBANKS, GOVERNOR, 1876-78.

STATE CONVENTIONS 1855-1904.

Inspired by the glorious victory for freedom in 1854, the new republican party entered upon the campaign of 1855 with much enthusiasm. The call for the State convention was signed jointly by John Porter and Lawrence Brainerd, chairman of State committees chosen at the Rutland and Montpelier conventions the year previous. The convention met at Burlington, June 27. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, presided.

The ticket selected was as follows: governor, Stephen Royce, of East Berkshire; lieutenant-governor, Ryland Fletcher of Cavendish; treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

The resolutions adopted reaffirmed the pledges of the anti-slavery conventions of 1854.

The republican State convention in 1856 was held at White River Junction, July 2. William Hebard, of Chelsea, presided. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The keynote of the platform was "Liberty." The nominees of the republican national convention held at Philadelphia, were endorsed and the platform reaffirmed, The nominees were governor, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish; lieutenant-governor, James M. Slade, of Middlebury; treasurer, Henry M. Bates of Northfield.

The State convention in 1857 met at Burlington, July 1st. Thomas E. Powers of Woodstock was president. George P. Marsh of Woodstock was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The platform reaffirmed the pledges of the Philadelphia convention of 1856, and deprecated the defeat of Fremont and Dalton. It also declared that the people of the north ought not to permit the admission of Kansas into the union as a State with a constitution sanctioning the institution of slavery. The ticket nominated was as follows: governor, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish; lieutenant-governor, James M. Slade of Middlebury; treasurer, Henry M. Bates of Northfield.

The State convention in 1858 met at Montpelier, June 29th. Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans presided. Daniel Roberts of Manchester was chairman of the committee on resolutions, which again reaffirmed the principles of the Philadelphia convention, and condemned the Dred Scott decision. The

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nominations made were as follows: governor, Hiland Hall of Bennington: lieutenant-governor, Burnham Martin of Chelsea; treasurer, Henry M. Bates of Northfield.

The State convention in 1859 met at Brattleboro, July 12th. The president of the convention was Erastus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury. Daniel Needham was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The resolutions reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of the Philadelphia convention of 1856. The nominees of the convention were as follows: governor, Hiland Hall of Bennington; lieutenant-governor, Burnham Martin of Chelsea; treasurer, H. M. Bates of Northfield.

The State convention in 1860 met at Rutland June 27th. Augustus P. Hunton of Bethel presided. The chairman of the committee on resolutions was D. W. C. Clark. The resolutions endorsed the republican national platform adopted at Chicago, and commended the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. The ticket nominated by the convention was as follows: governor, Erastus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury; lieutenant-governor, Levi Underwood of Burlington; treasurer, John B. Page of Rutland.

The State convention in 1861 met at Montpelier, June 26th. Fred E. Woodbridge of Vergennes presided. The following ticket was unanimously chosen: governor, Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro, lieutenant-governor, Levi Underwood of Burlington; treasurer, J. B. Page of Rutland.

The State convention in 1862 met at Montpelier, July 9th. The call invited all in favor of sustaining the constitution and the union and supporting the national administration in the existing crisis of the country to attend. Stoddard B. Colby of Montpelier presided. Daniel Roberts of Manchester was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Frederick Holbrook was unanimously re-nominated for governor, Levi Underwood for lieutenant-governor, and J. B. Page for treasurer.

The State convention in 1863 met at Burlington, July 8th. It was presided over by Levi Underwood of that town. The following State ticket was nominated by a unanimous vote: governor, J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans; lieutenant-governor, Paul Dillingham of Waterbury; treasurer, J. B. Page of Rutland. Resolutions endorsing the national administration, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war were reported to the convention by Geo. F. Edmunds, and were unanimously adopted.

The State convention in 1864 met in Burlington, May 17th. Geo. W. Grandey of Vergennes presided. Geo. W. Benedict of Burlington was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The old State ticket of 1863 was unanimously renominated as follows: governor, J. Gregory Smith; lieutenant-governor, Paul Dillingham; treasurer, J. B. Page.

The "Union" State convention in 1865 met at Montpelier, June 28th. O. P. Chandler of Woodstock presided. E. P. Walton of Montpelier was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The convention unanimously nominated for governor, Paul Dillingham of Waterbury; for lieutenant-governor, Abraham B. Gardner of Bennington, and J. B. Page of Rutland for treasurer.



REDFIELD PROCTOR, GOVERNOR, 1878-80, U. S. SENATOR, 1891-



BRADLEY BARLOW, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1878-82.



JAMES M. TYLER, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1879-83

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The State convention in 1866 met at Montpelier, June 20th. L. G. Englesby, of Burlington, presided. Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. A part of the State ticket of 1865 was renominated by a unanimous vote, as follows: Paul Dillingham for governor; Abraham B. Gardner for lieutenant-governor; for treasurer, John A. Page, of Montpelier, was nominated in place of John B. Page, of Rutland.

The State convention in 1867 was a delegate convention. It met at Montpelier, May 30th, with 244 delegates present. Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, presided. The following State ticket was nominated:—governor, John B. Page, of Rutland; lieutenant-governor, Stephen Thomas, of Fairlee; treasurer, John B. Page, of Rutland.

The plan of delegate conventions proved to be an improvement over mass conventions.

The State convention in 1868 was held at Burlington, July 1st; 157 delegates being present. Wm. Rounds, of Chester, presided. John B. Page was renominated for governor; Stephen Thomas for lieutenant-governor; and John A. Page for treasurer.

The State convention in 1869 was held at Rutland, June 16th. Heman Carpenter, of Northfield presided. The convention nominated Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock, for governor; George W. Hendee, of Morrisville, for lieutenant-governor; and John A. Page, of Montpelier, for treasurer.

The State convention in 1870 was held at Burlington, June 23rd. B. D. Harris, of Brattleboro, presided. Three candidates for the office of governor were voted for in the convention; John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, received 125 votes; Julius Converse, of Woodstock, 74; and George W. Hendee, of Morrisville, 1. Mr. Stewart was declared the nominee of the convention. George N. Dale, of Island Pond, was nominated for lieutenant-governor by acclamation, and John A. Page, of Montpelier, for treasurer, also by acclamation.

The State convention in 1872 met in Montpelier, June 29th. W. G. Shaw of Burlington presided. The candidates for the republican nomination for governor were J. W. Stewart of Middlebury, and Frederick Billings and Julius Converse, both of Woodstock. On the first ballot, Stewart received 125 votes, Billings 181, and Converse 99. There being no choice by the convention, a second ballot was taken resulting in Mr. Converse receiving 202 votes, the exact number required for choice. Mr. Billings received 197 votes, Mr. Stewart 2, and R. S. Taft 1 vote. For lieutenant-governor the names of Henry Clark of Rutland and R. S. Taft of Burlington were presented. Mr. Taft was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 227 votes to 152 for Mr. Clark. J. A. Page of Montpelier was renominated without opposition for the office of treasurer.



ROSWELL FARNHAM, GOVERNOR, 1880-82.



JOHN L. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR, 1882-84.



SAMUEL E. PINGREE, GOVERNOR, 1884-86.

The State convention in 1874 was held at Burlington, June 17th. H. H. Powers of Morrisville presided. Four candidates for the nomination for governor were presented to the convention. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Asahel L. Peck of Jericho, 309; Russell S. Taft of Burlington, 126; A. L. Miner of Manchester, 66; N. T. Sprague of Brandon, 56, and 5 scattering. Judge Peck

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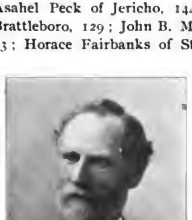
was declared the nominee of the convention. For lieutenant-governor Lyman G. Hinckley of Chelsea received 322 votes; Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, 133; C. B. Eddy of Bellows Falls, 78; and 3 scattering. Mr. Hinckley was declared the nominee of the convention. John A. Page of Montpelier was unanimously renominated for State treasurer.

The State convention in 1876 met at Montpelier, June 27th. It was presided over by Luke P. Poland of St. Johnsbury. Five candidates were presented for the nomination for governor. The first ballot was as follows: Asahel Peck of Jericho, 144; Jacob Estey of Brattleboro, 129; John B. Mead of Randolph, 93; Horace Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, 62; Chas. Dewey of Montpelier, 5; and there were 28 scattering. There being no choice on this ballot, a second one was taken. Mr. Peck received 140 votes; Mr. Estey, 117; Mr. Mead, 99; Mr. Fairbanks, 94; Mr. Dewey, 22. At the conclusion of this ballot, the names of all the candidates except that of Mr. Fairbanks were withdrawn, and Mr. Fairbanks was nominated for governor by acclamation.

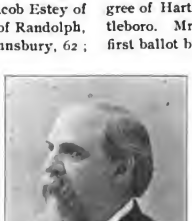
The State convention in 1878 met at Burlington, May 23rd. J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans, presided. Redfield Proctor of Rutland was nominated for governor by acclamation. E. P. Colton of Irasburg was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor on the second ballot, receiving 291 votes to 271 for Hugh Henry of Chester. John A. Page of Montpelier was renominated for State treasurer.

The State convention in 1880 was held at Burlington, June 23rd. Wm. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland presided. Roswell Farnham of Bradford was nominated for governor by acclamation. John L. Barstow of Shelburne was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor, and John A. Page of Montpelier received a unanimous renomination for State treasurer.

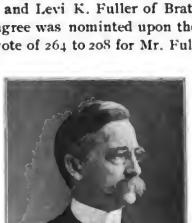
The State convention in 1882 was held at Montpelier, June 21st. Redfield Proctor of Rutland presided. John L. Barstow of Shelburne was nominated for governor by acclamation. The candidates for the nomination for lieutenant-governor were Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford, and Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro. Mr. Pingree was nominted upon the first ballot by a vote of 264 to 208 for Mr. Fuller and there were 28 scattering votes. Wm. H. DuBois of Randolph was nominated for State treasurer.



WM. W. GROUT,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS 1885-1901



E. J. ORMSBEE
GOVERNOR 1886-88.



WM. P. DILLINGHAM,
GOVERNOR 1888–90. U. S. SENATOR

The State convention in 1884 was held in Burlington, June 18th. Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury presided. Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford was nominated for governor by acclamation. E. J. Ormsbee of Brandon and J. K. Batchelder of Arlington contested for the nomination for governor. Mr. Ormsbee was nominated by a vote of 297 to 229 for Mr. Batchelder. The names of George Nichols of Northfield and Chas. W. Porter of Montpelier were presented for secretary of State. Mr. Porter received the nomination by a vote of 270 to 249 for Mr. Nichols. E. Henry Powell of Richford was nominated by acclamation for State auditor. W. H. DuBois of Randolph was unanimously renominated for State treasurer. The resolutions adopted approved the

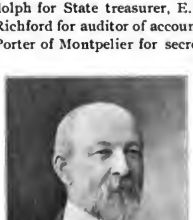
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platform of the national republican convention of 1884.

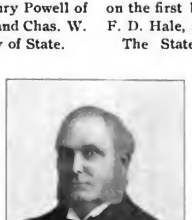
In 1886 the State convention was held at Montpelier, June 16th. The president of the convention was Frank Plumley, of Northfield. The contestants for the nomination for governor were E. J. Osmsbee, of Brandon, and James K. Batchelder of Arlington. On the first ballot. E. J. Ormsbee received 340 votes; J. K. Batchelder 195; Luke P. Poland, 43; W. G. Veazey, 13; and there were 12 scattering votes. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro for lieutenant-governor, W. H. DuBois of Randolph for State treasurer, E. Henry Powell of Richford for auditor of accounts, and Chas. W. Porter of Montpelier for secretary of State.

votes for Page, 337 for Woodbury, and 6 scattering. There was a majority of 43 for C. S. Page, whose nomination was made unanimous. Geo. W. Hooker of Brattleboro and Henry A. Fletcher of Cavendish contested the nomination for lieutenant-governor. Fletcher was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 317 to 297 for Hooker. For State treasurer, Henry F. Field of Rutland was nominated by a vote of 349 to 272 for W. H. DuBois of Randolph. Chauncey Brownell, Jr. of Burlington was nominated for secretary of State by a vote of 501 to 93 for Chas. W. Porter of Montpelier. E. Henry Powell of Richford was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 301 to 200 for F. D. Hale, and 58 for Norman Paul.

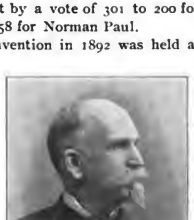
The State convention in 1892 was held at



CARROLL S. PAGE, GOVERNOR 1890-92.



H. HENRY POWERS, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1891-90.



LEVI K. FULLER, GOVERNOR 1892-94.

The State convention for 1888 was held in Montpelier, June 27th. James K. Batchelder of Arlington presided. Wm. P. Dillingham of Waterbury was nominated for governor by acclamation. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington was nominated for lieutenant-governor without a dissenting vote. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Wm. H. DuBois of Randolph for treasurer; Chas. W. Porter of Montpelier for secretary of State; and E. Henry Powell of Richford for auditor.

The State convention in 1890 was held in Montpelier, June 25th. It was one of the most exciting and remarkable conventions held in the State for years. The entire number of delegates accredited to the convention were present, with one exception. James L. Martin of Brattleboro presided. The contestants for the nomination of governor were Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park and U. A. Woodbury of Burlington. The result of the balloting was 386

Burlington, June 22nd. J. G. McCullough of North Bennington was president of the convention. The candidates for the nomination for governor were Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro, Henry A. Fletcher of Cavendish, Victor I. Spear of Braintree, Wm. Chapin of Middlesex, and Wm. E. Johnson of Woodstock. Levi K. Fuller was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing as follows: Fuller, 391; Fletcher, 180; Spear, 57; Johnson, 37; Chapin, 5; and scattering, 5. The candidates presented for lieutenant-governor were F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans, and Elihu B. Taft of Burlington. Mr. Stranahan was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 501 to 111 for Taft. The ticket was completed as follows: Auditor of accounts, Franklin D. Hale of Lunenburg; Henry F. Field of Rutland, State treasurer; and Chauncey W. Brownell of Burlington for secretary of State.

The State convention in 1894 was held at

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Montpelier, June 20th. Geo. M. Powers of Morrisville presided. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington was nominated for governor by acclamation. For lieutenant-governor, the names of Z. M. Manzur of Island Pond, H. W. Vail of Pomfret, and Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury were presented. Mr. Manzur was nominated by a vote of 332 against a vote of 193 for Vail and 46 for Bates. C. W. Brownell, Jr., of Burlington, Henry F. Field of Rutland, and F. D. Hale of Lunenburg were renominated for the offices of secretary of State, State treasurer, and State auditor respectively.

The State convention in 1896 was held at Burlington, June 17th. There was a close and exciting contest for the governorship this year, and when the convention assembled, every one of the 674 delegates under the call issued by the State committee were present. Alfred A. Hall of St. Albans presided. Josiah Grout of Derby and Wm. W. Stickney of Ludlow contested the nomination for governor. The balloting resulted in Mr. Grout's receiving 339 votes and Mr. Stickney 336, and Mr. Grout was declared the nominee of the convention. Nelson W. Fisk of Isle LaMotte was nominated for lieutenant-governor by acclamation. Henry F. Field was re-nominated for State treasurer, C. W. Brownell, Jr., for secretary of State, and F. D. Hale for State auditor, all by acclamation.

The State convention in 1898 was held in Montpelier, June 23rd. Porter H. Dale of Island Pond was president. Edward C. Smith of St. Albans was unanimously nominated for governor. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury for lieutenant-governor, John L. Bacon of Hartford for treasurer, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier for secretary of State, and O. M. Barber of Bennington for auditor.

The State convention in 1900 was held at Montpelier, June 27th. Alex. Dunnett of St. Johnsbury presided. Wm. W. Stickney of Ludlow was nominated for governor by acclamation. For lieutenant-governor there were two candidates: Martin F. Allen of Ferrisburg, and Elihu B. Taft of Burlington. Mr. Allen was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 454 to 118 for Mr. Taft. Fred A. Howland of Montpelier was nominated for secretary of State, John L. Bacon of Hartford for State treasurer, and O. M. Barber of Burlington for Stete auditor.



U. A. WOODBURY,
GOVERNOR 1894-96.



JOSIAH GROUT,
GOVERNOR 1896-98.



EDWARD C. SMITH,
GOVERNOR 1898-1900.

The State convention in 1902 witnessed one of the most exciting and sharply contested fights for the gubernatorial nomination in the history of the party. There were three contestants for the nomination for governor: John G. McCullough of North Bennington, Percival W. Clement of Rutland, and Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor. The leading issue in the ante-convention campaign was high license and local option versus prohibition. E. D. Raymond of Fair Haven was president of the convention, and John W. Stewart of Middlebury was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The first ballot taken resulted as follows: McCullough, 327; Clement, 221; Proctor, 177. There was no choice on this ballot and a second ballot was taken which resulted as follows: McCullough, 327; Clement, 221; Proctor, 177. It was obvious before this ballot was declared that no choice had

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JONATHAN ROSS,
U. S. SENATOR 1897-1900.



WM. W. STICKNEY,
GOVERNOR 1900-02.



DAVID J. FOSTER,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1901—

been made by the convention. The name of F. D. Proctor was then withdrawn, and most of his supporters went over to Gen. McCullough. On the third and last ballot McCullough received 405 votes, Proctor 42, and Clement 37. Upon the announcement of the result, most of the Clement delegates left the hall and made an independent nomination of Mr. Clement for governor.

The most important plank in the platform was that asking the legislature to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by a popular vote on the acceptance or rejection of the license local-option law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing that upon popular vote in favor of such a law duly ascertained, it shall become a statute law of the State enforced. A lively campaign was waged in behalf of Gen. McCullough and Mr. Clement. The democrats nominated for governor, F. W. McGettrick of St. Albans. For the first time in the history of the republican party there was no choice for governor by the people. The legislature in October declared Gen. McCullough elected and he was inaugurated governor of the State.

The State convention in 1904 was held in Montpelier, June 30th. There were present 697 out of the 728 delegates to which the convention was entitled. D. J. Foster of Burlington presided, and O. M. Barber of Bennington was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Three candidates were entered for the gubernatorial nomination. The result of the balloting was as follows: Chas. J. Bell of Walden, 373; Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury, 181; Jos. A. Deboer of Montpelier, 132. The result of the balloting was the nomination of Mr. Bell by a majority of 60. The candidates for the nomination for lieutenant-governor were Chas. H. Stearns of Johnson, and John A. Mead of Rutland. Mr. Stearns received the nomination by a majority of 41. The ticket was completed by the nomination John L.



KITTREDGE HASKINS,
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1901—



JOHN G. McCULLOUGH,
GOVERNOR, 1902-04.



THAD M. CHAPMAN,
CHAIRMAN REP. STATE COM., 1904.

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CHARLES J. BELL,
GOVERNOR.



CHARLES H. STEARNS,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



JOHN H. MERRIFIELD,
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Bacon of White River Junction for treasurer, and Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville for secretary of State, and Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury for State auditor. A noteworthy platform dealing frankly with State issues demanding a full, free and fair trial of the local-option law so amended as to give force and efficacy to its fundamental principles, was adopted without opposition. The resolutions also declared in favor of a law regulating primaries for putting in nomination candidates for the various State, county and municipal offices, for the passage of a law to properly limit municipal indebtedness, a judicious reorganization of the auditing department of the State, the creation of the office of attorney general and for the construction of a system of permanent highways upon modern scientific principles at the expense of the State.

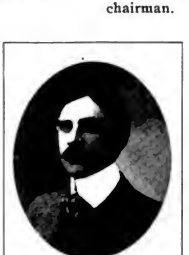
The plank in the platform endorsing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president is as follows:

"In the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt to be the twenty-sixth president of the United States, we recognize the same careful selection and wise choice that has heretofore so abundantly and successfully appealed to the courage and the patriotism and the devotion of republicans throughout our land, and believe that by his election the continued prosperity of the people of the whole United States, irrespective of creed, color, or political affiliations, will be assured."

The republican State committee has had as its chairman from time to time prominent republicans. Among the number may be mentioned Lawrence Brainerd, H. Henry Baxter, George W. Grandey, John W. Stewart, J. Gregory Smith, Burnham Martin, George A. Merrill, G. G. Benedict, George Nichols, Carroll. S. Page, Fred W. Baldwin, Olin Merrill, and George H. Babbitt. To this list should be added Thad M. Chapman, the present chairman.



JOHN L. BACON,
STATE TREASURER.



FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD,
SECRETARY OF STATE



HORACE F. GRAHAM,
AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

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POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

THE republican campaign in Vermont preceding the State election was a brief but vigorous one. The republican State committee elected at the June convention in Burlington was as follows: Addison, Thad M. Chapman, of Middlebury; Bennington, Edward D. Welling, of North Bennington; Caledonia, Harry Blodgett, of St. Johnsbury; Chittenden, Homer E. Wright, of Essex Junction; Essex, John H. Walbridge, of Concord; Franklin, Fuller C. Smith, of St. Albans; Grand Isle, T. L. Kinney, of South Hero; Lamoille, Smith B. Waite, of Hyde Park; Orange, Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea; Orleans, George T. Howard, of Craftsbury; Rutland, Fred S. Platt, of Poultney; Washington, Frank Plumley, of Northfield; Windham, Zina H. Albee, of Bellows Falls; Windsor, Alfred E. Watson, of Hartford.

The State committee organized for the campaign with Thad M. Chapman, of Middlebury, as chairman, and Alfred E. Watson, of Hartford, as secretary, and E. S. Welling, of Bennington, as treasurer. An executive committee was chosen consisting of the chairman and the secretary and F. S. Platt, of Poultney; Fuller C. Smith, of St. Albans, and Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea. The headquarters of the State committee were established in Burlington early in the campaign. The republican league of Vermont organized for the campaign at the close of the State convention, when the following officers were elected: President, James F. Hooker, of Brattleboro; vice-president, Frank D. Thomas, of St. Johnsbury; secretary, L. S. Hayes, of Bellows Falls; treasurer, A. A. Sargeant, of Barre; executive committee, Addison county, Robert W. McCuen, of Vergennes; Bennington, Collins M. Graves, of Bennington, Caledonia, Walter A. Dutton, of Hardwick; Chittenden, Cassius R. Peck, of Burlington; Essex, Alfred E. Bishop, of Island Pond; Franklin, Warren R. Austin, of St. Albans; Grand Isle, Beecher Dodge, of North Hero; Lamoille, Orville Wilson, of Johnson; Orange, Hale K. Darling, of Chelsea; Orleans, G. H. Prouty, of Newport; Rutland, W. K. Farnsworth, of Rutland; Washington, E. H. Deavitt, of Montpelier; Windham, L. R. Pierce, of South Londonderry; Windsor, A.W. Spaulding, of Ludlow.

This organization did very effective work in the campaign. The president of the league, Mr. James F. Hooker, infused new life into the league and under his personal direction and assistance nearly 150 republican clubs were organized in the State.



OPENING REPUBLICAN RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904, AT WALDEN.
Photo by Clark, St. Johnsbury.

The first republican rally took place at "The Belfry" the home of the candidate for governor in Walden. The rally was unique in its character and a very successful affair. It occurred July 8th. Special trains on that day brought representative republicans from all parts of the State, and many came with their teams from the surrounding country. Delegations of citizens from Cambridge, Stowe, Cabot, Craftsbury, St. Johnsbury and Hardwick, arrived at "The Belfry" during the afternoon in long processions of teams, accompanied by bands. Many of the teams were decorated with bunting and dinner bells, and displayed

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campaign banners. The visitors were received by Mr. and Mrs. Bell and their two daughters as they arrived on the lawn in front of the Bell residence. Mr. Bell and his family dispensed gracious hospitality to their numerous guests. Dinner was served on the lawn to a party of distinguished republicans representing nearly every county in the State. A photograph of this party was taken for THE VERMONTER, and is reproduced in this number. This group and others were made by Clark, the St. Johnsbury photographer.

The rally took place in the maple grove on the farm. There assembled to hear the speeches nearly 4,000 people. The exercises took place from a decorated stand under the spreading maples. W. A. Dutton of Hardwick presided, assisted by Horace W. Bailey of Rutland. Seated upon the platform were the following prominent Republicans: Senator Redfield Proctor, of Proctor, Senator W. P. Dillingham, of Montpelier, Congressman D. J. Foster, of Burlington; Congressman Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro, Charles H. Stearns of Johnson, candidate for lieutenant-governor, Charles A. Prouty, of Newport, interstate commerce commissioner, ex-Senator Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, Judge H. C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, of the Philippine judiciary, ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington, ex-Congressman H. H. Powers, of Morrisville, ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, Secretary of State Frederick G. Fleetwood, of Morrisville, State Auditor Horace F. Graham, of Craftsbury, Collector Z. M. Mansur, of Newport, Gen. O. O. Howard, of Burlington, H. N. Turner of St. Johnsbury, George T. Howard, of Craftsbury, Collector Olin Merrill, of Enosburgh Falls, State Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo, N. Y., Judge W. P. Smith, and Alexander Dunnett, of St. Johnsbury, Col. George T. Childs of St. Albans, Prof. J. L. Hills, of Burlington, F. G. Butterfield, of Derby Line, J. O. Sanford, of Stamford, M. S. Stone, of Montpelier, F. L. Davis of Pomfret

A programme of speeches interspersed with



A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED VERMONT REPUBLICANS AT THE HOME OF C. J. BELL, WALDEN. *Photo by Clark, St. Johnsbury.*

music was carried out. Addresses were made by Senators Proctor and Dillingham, Congressmen Haskins and Foster, and Senator Henry W. Hill, and an original poem, entitled, "The Grand Old Party," was read by C. W. Scarff, of Burlington. Speeches were then made by Judge H. C. Bates, ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, Judge H. H. Powers, H. N. Turner, C. J. Bell and C. H. Stearns, bringing to a close one of the most successful campaign gatherings held in many years.

This formal opening of the campaign was followed later on by numerous rallies throughout the State. Many distinguished republicans from other states appeared upon the stump and delivered speeches. Among the visiting speakers were Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, republican nominee for vice-president;

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Photo by Clark, St. Johnsbury. HON. C. J. BELL AND FAMILY AT HOME, JULY 8, 1904.

Hon. Wm. H. Taft, secretary of war; Hon. Wm. H. Moody, attorney-general of the United States; Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; congressman P. P. Kendall of Kansas; congressman B. F. Spaulding of South Dakota; congressman F. D. Currier of New Hampshire, congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut, Judge W. S. Kenworthy of Iowa; congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, and lieutenant-governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts. More than fifty other republican leaders, including members of the Vermont delegation in congress, State officers and other orators of State repute, did effective work on the stump during the campaign. A. J. Maxham, the famous campaign singer rendered excellent service in the campaign. The result of the election attests the efficiency of the work done by the State committee and the State league.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE republicans of Vermont have from the first been prominent and influential in national conventions. The delegates have been able men and the best types of Vermont republicanism.

The republican party of Vermont was one of the earliest among the different State organizations in the United States to take action in regard to the presentation for the suffrages of the people of the country of republican candidates for president and vice-president in the national campaign of 1856. One of the pioneers in this movement for the participation of the republicans of a State organization in a national convention of the party, was Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, who was chairman of the republican State committee.

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Mr. Brainerd was one the signers of a call issued early in 1856 for a provisional republican national convention, to meet at Pittsburg, Penn., February 23. This convention was called preliminary to the first republican national convention, which was to meet later in the year. The purpose of this initial convention was to complete a national organization and provide for a national delegate convention of the republican party to nominate candidates for president and vice-president to be supported at the election in November, 1856. This call was signed by the chairman of republican State committee in several states. In order to have a proper representation from Vermont in this provisional convention, the republican State committee met at Montpelier, February 8th, and selected the following delegates to represent the party at the Pittsburg convention: Lawrence Brainerd, St. Albans; Bliss N. Davis, Danville; Rolla Gleason, Richmond; David S. Church, Middlebury; Henry G. Root, Bennington; Jas. S. Moore, Strafford; John Porter, Hartford; Portus Baxter, Derby; J. M. Hotchkiss, Waterbury; W. D. Marsh, Clarendon.

The provisional convention assembled at Pittsburg on the date named in the call. The convention was called to order by Lawrence Brainerd, who was subsequently made a vice-president and also a member of the committee on permanent organization. The president of the convention was Francis P. Blair of Maryland. The delegates effected a national organization of the republican party and adopted measures for holding a national convention.

A call for a republican convention was issued by the national committee on March 29th, 1856. The republican organization in each State was requested to elect delegates to this convention, which was called to meet at Philadelphia, June 17th. In accordance with this call the republican State committee, on May 6th, issued a call for the people of Vermont to choose twenty delegates from each congressional district to meet in State convention in Montpelier on June 3rd, for the purpose of electing six delegates-at-large to the national convention. The convention was presided over by Levi Underwood of Burlington. Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro and Chester Spencer of Castleton were the vice-presidents of the convention. E. P. Walton of Montpelier was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The platform adopted reaffirmed the free soil principles enunciated in the two previous State conventions, and pledged the support of the new party to the candidates to be nominated at Philadelphia to carry the banner of freedom in the presidential campaign of 1856. These delegates at-large were selected: Hiland Hall, Bennington; Heman Carpenter, Northfield; Erastus Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; William Skinner, Royalton; Lawrence Brainerd, St. Albans; Levi Underwood, Burlington. The district delegates were: David E. Nicholson, Wallingford; E. D. Warner, New Haven; H. K. Slayton, Calais; Edward Kirkland, Brattleboro; Ryland Fletcher, Cavendish; Rolla Gleason, Richmond; H. H. Reynolds, Alburgh; Wm. L. Sowles, Swanton.

The Vermont delegation cast a unanimous vote for John C. Fremont for president.

Following is a brief mention of the place of meeting and date of each republican State convention held for the election of delegates at large to the national conventions, 1860 to 1904 inclusive. The district conventions are not noted. The names of the presiding officers, and the votes cast by the delegates from Vermont for candidates for president in the different national conventions, are given below:

The state convention in 1860 met at Northfield, April 3rd. Levi Underwood of Burlington presided. The Vermont delegation voted as a unit on the first ballot for Jacob Collamer for president, and for Abraham Lincoln on successive ballots until his nomination.

The state convention in 1864 met at Burlington, May 17th. Geo. W. Grandey of Vergennes presided. The Vermont delegation cast a unanimous vote for Abraham Lincoln.

The State convention in 1868 met at Rutland, March 18th. Peter T. Washburn of Woodstock presided. The Vermont delegation voted unanimously for U. S. Grant for president.

The State convention in 1872 met at Bellows Falls, May 1. Frederick Billings of Woodstock presided. The Vermont delegation cast a unanimous vote for U. S. Grant.

The State convention in 1876 met at Burlington, March 29th. Russell S. Taft of Burlington, presided. On the first ballot the Vermont delegation cast 8 votes for Benjamin H. Bristow, 1 for J. G. Blaine, and 1 for Rutherford B. Hayes. After casting their

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WM. P. DILLINGHAM, CHAIRMAN



W. SEWARD WEBB.



H. N. TURNER.



HENRY S. BINGHAM



HEMAN W. ALLEN.



J. F. MANNING.



JAMES F. HOOKER.



CHARLES DOWNER.



JAMES W. BROCK,
Member of the National Committee.

DELEGATES FROM VERMONT TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, 1904
(Also the Vermont member of the National Committee.)

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votes on five subsequent ballots for the three candidates above named, the delegation cast on the 7th ballot a unanimous for Hayes.

The State convention in 1880 met at Montpelier, February 25th. W. W. Grout of Barton presided. The Vermont delegation voted for Geo. F. Edmunds for president on 35 ballots. On the 36th ballot, the delegation cast a unanimous vote for James A. Garfield.

The State convention in 1884 met at Montpelier, April 30th. Jas. M. Tyler of Brattleboro presided. The Vermont delegation voted as a unit for Geo. F. Edmunds on every ballot.

The State convention in 1888 met at Burlington, April 4th. Philip K. Gleed of Morrisville presided. The Vermont delegation won considerable distinction by casting its eight votes on every ballot for Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated on the eighth ballot.

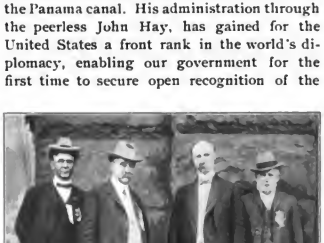
The State convention in 1892 met at Montpelier, April 13th. Chas. M. Wilds of Middlebury presided. The Vermont delegation voted for Benjamin Harrison.

The State convention in 1896 met at Montpelier, April 29th. William A. Lord of Montpelier presided. The Vermont delegation voted unanimously for William McKinley.

The State convention in 1900 met at Burlington, April 13th. Frank L. Fish of Vergennes presided. The Vermont delegation voted unanimously for Wm. McKinley.

The State convention of 1904 for the election of four delegates-at-large to the republican national convention met at Burlington, April 20th. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of representative republicans. A notable feature of the occasion was an able and eloquent address by Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. Hon. H. Henry Powers of Morrisville presided. W. E. Hubbard of Brattleboro, was secretary. J. L. Southwick of Burlington was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The resolutions were forceful and comprehensive, and they admirably recounted the many great achievements of the republican party and made a ringing declaration of its principles. The resolution endorsing President Roosevelt is given in full below:

"The republicans of Vermont heartily endorse the able, honest, fearless and thoroughly American administration of President Roosevelt. He has been patron of no privileged bond syndicate, but the champion of the people. He has uncovered and punished dishonesty and corruption in high places. He has cut that modern Gordian knot, the trust problem, and assailed illegal combinations formed in restraint of trade. He has been able to fling back the charge of republican insincerity on the isthmian canal question, made in the democratic national platform of 1900, and to test both the sincerity and patriotism of opposition leaders by giving them an opportunity to support a republican treaty assuring American construction and ownership of the Panama canal. His administration through the peerless John Hay, has gained for the United States a front rank in the world's diplomacy, enabling our government for the first time to secure open recognition of the



SENATOR C. W. FAIRBANKS, SENATOR WM. P. DILLINGHAM
COL. H. W. ALLEN, AND MR. J. F. MANNING
A snap shot taken at the Chicago Convention.

Monroe doctrine by Old World powers, to effectually protest against religious oppression and cruelty in Europe, and to help limit the the field of war in the far east, thus preventing a threatened general conflict over the partition of China."

The following delegates were elected by the convention to represent Vermont in the Chicago convention: Wm. P. Dillingham, Waterbury; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne; H. N. Turner, St. Johnsbury; Henry S. Bingham, Bennington.

The 1st and 2nd district conventions elected these delegates: 1st: Heman W. Allen, Burlington; J. F. Manning, Rutland; 2nd: Chas. Downer, Sharon, Jas. F. Hooker, Brattleboro.

The Vermont delegation voted for Theodore Roosevelt for president.

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GOVERNORS OF VERMONT.
1854—1904.

Stephen Royce.....1854—1856
Ryland Fletcher.....1856—1858
Hiland Hall.....1858—1860
Erastus Fairbanks.....1860—1861
Frederick Holbrook.....1861—1863
J. Gregory Smith.....1863—1865
Paul Dillingham.....1865—1867
John B. Page.....1867—1869
Peter T. Washburn.....1869—1870
George W. Hendee.....1870— *
John W. Stewart.....1870—1872
Julius Converse.....1872—1874
Asahel Peck.....1874—1876
Horace Fairbanks.....1876—1878
Redfield Proctor.....1878—1880
Roswell Farnham.....1880—1882
John L. Barstow.....1882—1884
Samuel E. Pingree.....1884—1886
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.....1886—1888
William P. Dillingham.....1888—1890
Carrol S. Page.....1890—1892
Levi K. Fuller.....1892—1894
U. A. Woodbury.....1894—1896
Josiah Grout.....1896—1898
Edward C. Smith.....1898—1900
William W. Stickney.....1900—1902
John G. McCullough.....1902—1904
Charles J. Bell.....1904—

*Succeeded to the governorship by death of Peter T. Washburn.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF VERMONT.
1854—1904.

Ryland Fletcher.....1854—1856
James M. Slade.....1856—1858
Burnam Martin.....1858—1860
Levi Underwood.....1860—1862
Paul Dillingham.....1862—1865
Abraham B. Gardner.....1865—1867
Stephen Thomas.....1867—1869
George W. Hendee.....1869—1870
George N. Dale.....1870—1872
Russell S. Taft.....1872—1874
Lyman G. Hinckley.....1874—1876
Redfield Proctor.....1876—1878
Eben R. Colton.....1878—1880
John L. Barstow.....1880—1882
Samuel E. Pingree.....1882—1884
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.....1884—1886
Levi K. Fuller.....1886—1888
Urban A. Woodbury.....1888—1890
Henry A. Fletcher.....1890—1892
F. Stewart Stranahan.....1892—1894
Zophar M. Mansur.....1894—1896
Nelson W. Fisk.....1896—1898
Henry C. Bates.....1898—1900
Martin F. Allen.....1900—1902
Zed S. Stanton.....1902—1904
Charles H. Stearns.....1904—

SPEAKERS OF THE VERMONT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
1854—1904.

George W. Grandey.....1854—1857
George F. Edmunds.....1857—1860
Augustus P. Hunton.....1860—1862
J. Gregory Smith.....1862—1863
Abraham B. Gardner.....1863—1865
John W. Stewart.....1865—1868
George W. Grandney.....1868—1870
Charles H. Joyce.....1870—1872
Franklin Fairbanks.....1872—1874
H. Henry Powers.....1874— *
Josiah Grout.....1874—1876
John W. Stewart.....1876—1878
James L. Martin.....1878—1884
James K. Batchelder.....1884—1886
Josiah Grout.....1886—1890
Henry R. Start.....1890— *
Hosea Mann.....1890—1892
William W. Stickney.....1892—1896
William A. Lord.....1896—1898
Kittredge Haskins.....1898—1900
Fletcher D. Proctor.....1900—1902
John H. Merrifield.....1902—

*Resigned to accept position as Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM VERMONT.
1854—1904.

Lawrence Brainerd.....1854—1855
Solomon Foot.....1851—1866
Jacob Collamer.....1855—1865
Luke P. Poland.....1865—1867
Justin S. Morrill.....1867—1898
George F. Edmunds.....1866—1891
Redfield Proctor.....1891—
William P. Dillingham.....1900—

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.
From Vermont, 1854—1904.

James Meacham.....1848—1856
Aivah Sabin.....1853—1857
Justin S. Morrill.....1855—1867
George T. Hodges.....1856—1857
Eliakim P. Walton.....1857—1863
Homer E. Royce.....1857—1861
Portus Baxter.....1861—1867
Frederick E. Woodbridge.....1863—1869
Worthington C. Smith.....1867—1873
Luke P. Poland.....1867—1875
Charles W. Willard.....1869—1875
George W. Hendee.....1873—1879
Dudley C. Denison.....1875—1879
Charles H. Joyce.....1875—1883
Bradley Barlow.....1879—1880
James M. Tyler.....1879—1883
William W. Grout.....1881—1883
Luke P. Poland.....1883—1885
John W. Stewart.....1883—1891
William W. Grout.....1885—1901
H. Henry Powers.....1891—1901
David J. Foster.....1901—
Kittredge Haskins.....1901—

VERMONT MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
1856—1904.

Lawrence Brainerd.....1856—1864
Abraham B. Gardner.....1864—1868
George Nichols.....1872—1876
Mason S. Colburn.....1876—1880
George W. Hooker.....1880—1892
Mason S. Colburn.....1892—1894
*George T. Childs.....1894—1900
James W. Brock.....1900—

*Succeeded M. S. Colburn, who died in 1894.

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DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1856.

Hiland Hall, Bennington; Heman Carpenter, Northfield; Erastus Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; William Skinner, Royalton; Lawrence Brainerd, St. Albans; Levi Underwood, Burlington; David E. Nicholson, Wallingford; E. D. Warner, New Haven; H. K. Slayton, Calais; Edward Kirkland, Brattleboro; Ryland Fletcher, Cavendish; Rolla Gleason, Richmond; H. H. Reynolds, Alburgh; Wm. L. Sowles, Swanton.

1860.

Peter T. Washburne, Woodstock; Ebenezer N. Briggs, Brandon; Edwin D. Mason, Richmond; E. C. Redington, St. Johnsbury; John W. Stewart, Middlebury; E. B. Burton, Manchester; Hugh H. Henry, Chester; William Hebard, Chelsea; William Clapp, St. Albans; Edward B. Sawyer, Hyde Park.

1864.

Solomon Foot, Rutland; E. P. Walton, Montpelier; A. P. Hunton, Bethel; Carolus Noyes, Burlington; Edward Hammond, Middlebury; A. B. Gardner, Bennington; Horace Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; B. W. Bartholomew, Washington; Bradley Barlow, St. Albans; Henry Stowell, Cambridge.

1868.

Trenor W. Park, Bennington; Luther Baker, Newport; George J. Stannard, Burlington; Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford; Wm. Y. W. Ripley, Rutland; George C. Shepard, Montpelier; John C. Stearns, Bradford; W. H. Johnson, Bellows Falls; Dana R. Bailey, St. Albans, Wm. W. Grout, Barton.

1872.

J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans; Horace Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Benjamin H. Steele, Hartland; George W. Grandey, Vergennes; George A. Tuttle, Rutland; George Nichols, Northfield; James Hutchinson, Jr., Randolph; Wm. Harris, Jr., Windham; George Wilkins, Stowe; Lawrence Barnes, Burlington.

1876.

Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury; Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland; George Howe, Brattleboro; George H. Bigelow, Burlington; Mason S. Colburn, Manchester; Fred E. Woodbridge, Vergennes; Warren C. French, Woodstock; Roswell Farnham, Bradford; Silas P. Carpenter, Richford; John L. Mason, Richmond.

1880.

J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans; Frederick Billings, Woodstock; John W. Stewart, Middlebury; George W. Hooker, Brattleboro; L. Bart Cross, Montpelier; John G. McCullough, Bennington; George G. Benedict, Burlington; Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park; John B. Mead, Randolph; Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury.

1884.

J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans; Redfield Proctor, Rutland; Frederick Billings, Woodstock; B. D. Harris, Brattleboro; A. B. Valentine, Bennington; Henry Ballard, Burlington; Benjamin F. Fifield, Montpelier; Truman C. Fletcher, St. Johnsbury.

1888.

Redfield Proctor, Proctor; John G. McCullough, Bennington; Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro; Frank Plumley, Northfield; C. W. Read, Vergennes; S. D. Hobson, Brighton; Henry C. Ide, St Johnsbury; Buel J. Derby, Burlington.

1892.

H. Henry Powers, Morrisville; L. D. Hazen, St. Johnsbury; Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans; Fred E. Smith, Montpelier; Wm. R. Page, Rutland; Nelson W. Fiske, Isle La Motte; Adna Brown, Springfield; E. P. George, West Fairlee.

1896.

Redfield Proctor, Proctor; Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro; Edward C. Smith, St. Albans; Chas. A. Prouty, Newport; Jas. B. Scully, Burlington; O. M. Barber, Arlington; Jas. W. Brock, Montpelier; Victor I. Spear, Braintree.

1900.

Jno. G. McCullough, Bennington; Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury; Edward Wells, Burlington; Lavant M. Read, Bellows Falls; Wm. N. Platt, Shoreham; E. M. Brown, Sheldon; W. H. H. Slack, Springfield; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond.

1904.

Wm. P. Dillingham, Waterbury; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne; H. N. Turner, St. Johnsbury; Henry S. Bingham, Bennington; Heman W. Allen, Burlington; J. F. Manning, Rutland; Chas. Downer, Sharon; Jas. F. Hooker, Brattleboro.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1856.

William C. Bradley, Lawrence Brainerd, Geo. W. Strong, John Porter, Portus Baxter.

Vote cast for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton.

1860.

William Henry, Henry G. Root, Joseph Warner, Edward A. Cahoon, DeWitt C. Clark.

Vote cast for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

1864.

Daniel Kellogg, Albert L. Catlin, Seneca M. Dorr, Ryland Fletcher, James W. Simpson.

Vote cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

1868.

George W. Grandey, Horace Fairbanks, Geo. A. Merrill, Ransiure W. Clark, George W. Wilkins.

Vote cast for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

1872.

Harmon Canfield, Elisha P. Jewett, Alanson Allen, Abishai Stoddard, Romeo H. Start.

Vote cast for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

1876.

Charles E. Houghton, Jacob Estey, Henry N. Sollace, Roswell Farnham, Alvin C. Welch.

Vote cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler.

1880.

William Y. W. Ripley, William W. Lynde, James K. Batchelder, Samuel S. Thompson, David H. Beattie.

Vote cast for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

1884.

Jo. D. Hatch, Hiram Harlow, George T. Childs, Edward C. Redington.

Vote cast for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

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1888.

Henderson C. Wilson, Henry R. Start, Henry C. McDuffee, Darius J. Safford.

Vote cast for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

1892.

Frederick W. Baldwin, John V. Carney, Chas. M. Wilds, Ezra A. Parks.

Vote cast for Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

1896.

Marsn O. Perkins, L. Bart Cross, Frank D. White, Henry C. Bates.

Vote cast for Wm. McKinley and G. A. Hobart.

1900.

Truman C. Fletcher, Horace F. Graham, Geo. E. Fisher, Frederick G. Fleetwood.

Vote cast for Wm. McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

1904.

Walter H. Berry, Bennington; Edward B. Flinn, Springfield; Frank A. Bond, Middlebury; Arthur F. Stone, St. Johnsbury.

VOTES AT STATE ELECTIONS.

1854.

Stephen Royce	27,926
Merritt Clark	15,084
Scattering	1,604
Republican majority	11,238

1855.

Stephen Royce	25,699
Merritt Clark	12,800
Scattering	5,000
Republican majority	7,899

1856.

Ryland Fletcher	34,052
Henry Keyes	11,661
Scattering	270
Republican majority	22,121

1857.

Ryland Fletcher	27,719
Henry Keyes	12,869
Scattering	262
Republican majority	14,588

1858.

Hiland Hall	29,660
Henry Keyes	13,338
cattering	184
Republican majority	16,305

1859.

Hiland Hall	31,045
John G. Saxe	14,328
Scattering	17
Republican majority	16,700

1860.

Erastus Fairbanks	34,188
John G. Saxe	11,795
Scattering	2,146
Republican majority	20,247

1861.

Frederick Holbrook	33,152
Andrew Tracy	5,722
Scattering	3,263
Republican majority	24,167

1862.

Frederick Holbrook	29,543
Paul Dillingham	6 3,772
Scattering	117
Republican majority	25 654

1863.

J. Gregory Smith	29,228
J. P. Redfield	11,917
Scattering	10
Republican majority	16,478

1864.

J. Gregory Smith	32,052
J. P. Redfield	12,637
Scattering	113
Republican majority	19,302

1865.

Paul Dillingham	27,586
C. N. Davenport	8,857
Scattering	13
Republican majority	18,716

1866.

Paul Dillingham	34,117
C. N. Davenport	11 292
Scattering	3
Reoublican majority	22,822

1867.

John B. Page	31,694
John L. Edwards	11,510
Scattering	22
Republican majority	20,162

1868.

John B. Page	31,936
John L. Edwards	11,576
Scattering	29
Republican majority	20,331

1869.

P. T. Washburne	31,834
Homer W. Heaton	11,455
Scattering	26
Republican majority	20,353

1870.

J. W. Stewart	33,367
Homer W. Heaton	12,058
Scattering	4
Republican majority	21,305

1872.

Julius Converse	41,946
A. B. Gardner	16,613
Scattering	14
Republican majority	25,319

1874.

Asahel Peck	33,582
W. H. H. Bingham	13,258
Scattering	21
Republican majority	20,303

1876.

Horace Fairbanks	44,723
W. H. H. Bingham	20,988
Scattering	73
Republican majority	23,662

1878.

Redfield Proctor	37,312
W. H. H. Pingham	17,247
Scattering	3,397
Republican majority	16,686

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1880.

Roswell Farnham	47,848
Edward J. Phelps	21,245
Scattering	1,591
Republican majority	25,012

1882.

John L. Barstow	35,839
George E. Eaton	14,466
Scattering	1,343
Republican majority	19,830

1884.

S. E. Pingree	42,524
L. W. Redington	19,820
Scattering	854
Republican majority	21,850

1886.

E. J. Ormsbee	37,709
S. C. Shurtleff	17,187
Scattering	2,203
Republican majority	18,319

1888.

William P. Dillingham	48,722
S. C. Shurtleff	19,527
Scattering	1,377
Republican majority	27,618

1890.

Carroll S. Page	33,462
H. F. Brigham	19,299
Scattering	1,465
Republican majority	12,698

1892.

Levi K. Fuller	38,918
B. B. Smalley	19,216
Scattering	1,746
Republican majority	17,956

1894.

U. A. Woodbury	42,663
George W. Smith	14,142
Scattering	1,210
Republican majority	27,311

1896

Josiah Grout	53,426
J. H. Jackson	14,855
Scattering	1,641
Republican majority	36,930

1898.

Edward C. Smith	38,555
John H. Senter	14,686
Scattering	1,096
Republican majority	22,773

1900.

W. W. Stickney	48,441
J. W. Moloney	17,129
Scattering	1,429
Republican majority	29,783

1902.

J. G. McCullough	31,864
P. W. Clement	28,201
F. W. McGettrick	7,364
Scattering	2,506
	No choice.

1904.

C. J. Bell	48,026
Eli H. Porter	16,534
Scattering	1,949
Republican majority	29,543

VERMONT'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1856.

John C. Fremont	39,561
James Buchanan	10,569
Millard Fillmore	245
Majority for Fremont	28,447

1860.

Abraham Lincoln	33,808
Stephen A. Douglas	6,849
James C. Breckenbridge	218
John Bell	1,939
Majority for Lincoln	24,772

1864.

Abraham Lincoln	42,422
George B. McClellan	13,335
Majority for Lincoln	29,087

1868.

U. S. Grant	44,167
Horatio Seymour	12,045
Majority for Grant	32,122

1872.

U. S. Grant	41,481
Horace Greeley	10,937
Charles O'Conner	593
Majority for Grant	29,961

1876.

Rutherford B. Hayes	44,428
Samuel J. Tilden	20,350
Majority for Hayes	24,078

1880.

James A. Garfield	45,567
Winfield S. Hancock	19,316
James B. Weaver	1,215
Majority for Garfield	26,036

1884.

James G. Blaine	39,514
Grover Cleveland	17,331
Benjamin F. Butler	785
Jno. P. St. John	1,752
Majority for Blaine	19,646

1888.

Benjamin Harrison	45,192
Grover Cleveland	16,785
Fisk	1,460
Majority for Harrison	26,947

1892.

Benjamin Harrison	37,992
Grover Cleveland	16,325
James B. Weaver	43
C. M. Bidwell	1,415
Majority for Harrison	20,209

1896.

William McKinley	50,991
W. J. Bryan	10,607
Watson	461
Jno P. Palmer	1,329
Levering	728
Majority for McKinley	37,866

1900.

William McKinley	42,569
W. J. Bryan	12,489
Wooley	383
Eugene V. Debs	39
Majority for McKinley	28,929

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JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,972.49
Interest and Rents,	1,621,222.49
Consideration for Annuities,	474,044.94
Profit Account,	3,048.56
TOTAL,	$6,853,288.48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,362.71
Dividends and Annuities,	484,224.01
Endowments and Surrender Values,	861,870.29
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,541,870.70
Bonus Stock,	2,021,446.21
TOTAL,	$6,853,288.48

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,735,231.09
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,471.29
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,437,344.15
Real Estate, Home Value,	1,455,144.15
Loans on Collateral,	23,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	696,396.75
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	479,797.48
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	615,636.60
Due from Agents,	2,446.32
TOTAL,	$28,369,767.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,241,152.81
Annuity Reserves,	1,474,127.15
Extra Reserves,	397,600.72
Trust Fund Reserves,	37,497.79
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,790.01
Liabilities,	709,861.00
SURPLUS,	2,373,616.19
TOTAL,	$28,369,767.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,090
Increase in Assets,	2,026,708
Increase in Income,	470,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,937
Increase in Surplus,	342,546
Insurance Issued,	20,022,389
Insurance in Force,	135,692,778

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1904



1904

STATE HOUSE NUMBER

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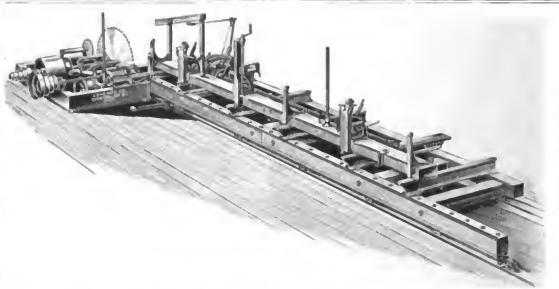
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VERMONT COAT-OF-ARMS.

Original painting by W. C. Stacy, in the office of Secretary of State, Montpelier.

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THE STATE HOUSE.
From State Street.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. OCTOBER, 1904. No. 3.

The Vermont State House.

BY CHARLES S. FORBES.

FOR nearly a century the Capital of the Green Mountain State has been a mecca toward which the people of Vermont have frequently made pilgrimages for personal pleasure or public purposes. The seat of government of a State or Nation possesses much attraction to all mankind. Travelers from afar are particularly interested in visiting capitol buildings and legislative halls. The 45 State houses within the limits of the United States have been viewed by millions of sight-seers from all lands. As a whole the capitol buildings in this country are architecturally impressive and beautiful. A number of the finest ones are built of Vermont marble or granite. But it is not necessary for a Vermonter to go beyond the borders of the State to see a handsome and attractive State house. The beauty and grandeur of the Vermont capitol commands the admiration of all who gaze upon the massive Doric portico and graceful dome that form its chief features.

The centennial anniversary of the establishment of the State Capital at Montpelier will soon occur. This important event in the history of Vermont should be celebrated in a manner befitting the notable centennary occasion.

The act establishing the Capital at Montpelier was passed by the Legislature in 1805, and the General Assembly met here for the first time in 1808. Up to that time there had been 46 sessions of the General Assembly in 14 different towns; 23 sessions in the eastern side of the State, in or near the valley of the Connecticut river; 22 on the western side, 11 of which were in Bennington county, and 11 in or near the valley of Lake Champlain, and one session in the northeastern part. These locations at extreme points from a common centre entailed hardships of access and many inconveniences and evils in future years which then were hardly considered. To remedy the inconveniences of a State without a capital, and the frequent disputes between rival towns for the compliment of a legislative session, the people of Vermont determined in the early part of the last century to establish a permanent seat of the General Assembly.

This determination resulted in the passage by the Legislature at the October session in 1805, held at Danville, of an act making Montpelier the Capital.

A copy of the legislative act is given below:

An act establishing the permanent seat of the Legislature in Montpelier.

SEC. 1.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that Elijah Paine, Ezra Butler and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature of the State, and to prepare a plan for such buildings.

SEC. 2.—And it is hereby further enacted: that if the town of Montpelier, or other individual persons, shall before the first day of September, which will be A. D., 1808, erect such buildings on the place designated by the aforesaid committee for their acceptance, and shall compensate said committee for their services, and also convey to the State of Vermont the property of said buildings and the land whereon they shall stand, and lodge the deed of conveyance, duly executed, in the Secretary of State's office; then and in that case said buildings shall become the permanent seat of the Legislature for holding all their sessions.

SEC. 3. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted: that if any future Legislature shall cease to hold their sessions

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. SENATE CHAMBER. REPRESENTATIVES' HALL. MAIN CORRIDOR.

INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE.

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Photo by Corse, Montpelier

VERMONT STATE OFFICERS.

KEY: First row from left, 1—W. H. Gilmore, Adjutant-Q. M. General; 2—H. F. Graham, Auditor; 3—John L. Bacon, Treasurer; 4—C. J. Bell, Governor; 5—C. H. Stearns, Lieut-Governor; 6—F. G. Fleetwood, Secretary of State; 7—Geo. H. Prouty, President protempore of the Senate; 8—John H. Merrifield, Speaker of the House.

Second row, from left: 1—F. L. Hamilton, Assistant Clerk of House; 2—Geo. W. Wing, Librarian; 3—Geo. T. Howard, Railroad Commissioner; 4—Edward M. Goddard, Assistant Librarian; 5—J. E. Cushman, Commissioner of State Taxes; 6—F. S. Platt, Inspector of Finance; 7—Fuller C. Smith, Railroad Commissioner; 8—Thomas C. Cheney, Clerk of House.

Third row, from left: 1—W. A. Dutton, Executive Clerk; 2—Edward A. Davis, Fish and Game Commissioner; 3—Charles T. Walter, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs; 4—Walter E. Ranger, State Superintendent of Education; 5—James W. Brock, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Fourth row, from left: 1—Charles A. Plumley, Assistant Clerk of House; 2—Frank E. Miles, Deputy Auditor; 3—Wm. W. Russell, Clerk Treasurer's Office; 4—Homer L. Skeels, Assistant Secretary of Senate, 5—Walter K. Farnsworth, Secretary of the Senate.

in said town of Montpelier, those persons that shall erect said building and convey the property of the same and of the land aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of this State the full value of the same, as it shall be then fairly appraised.

Passed November 7, 1805.

A true copy.

Attest: DAVID WING, Jun., *Secretary.*

The Capital was located at Montpelier as a measure of peace and to allay sectional jealousy. The old geographical line between Bennington and Cumberland counties, made by the first Legislature, dividing the State from north to south, was only a mile below Montpelier. It is the nearest place to the geographical center of the State of any proper converging point. A division of the green mountain range made the site of the little hamlet on the Winooski river a perfect geographical puzzle, and the place was selected because it was on neither side of the mountain range. These mountains, into which, and not over which, the law-makers were to travel, thus became the basis of the compromise that made Montpelier the Capital. The "mountain rule" under which governors are alternately selected from the east and west side thus became established as a concession to the people residing in those sections of Vermont.

The act making Montpelier the permanent seat of the Legislature contained two important provisions The first condition was that the town should give the land for a capitol, and erect the building by September 1, 1808. The second condition was that if a future legislature shall cease to hold their sessions in Montpelier, the State shall pay to the town the value of the property.

There was great satisfaction expressed by the people of the State at the establishment of a permanent Capital at Montpelier and public sentiment in favor of retaining the State house in its present location has undergone little change in a hundred years.

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MEMORIALS OF VERMONT VALOR IN WAR.
BATTLE FLAGS OF THE CIVIL WAR—STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN—CANNON CAPTURED AT BENNINGTON

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THE FIRST STATE HOUSE.

The inhabitants of Montpelier promptly complied with the requirements of the act of the Legislature of 1805, and built a capitol at an expense of between $8,000 and $9,000 on land given for the purpose by Thomas Davis. The building was located a few rods south-east of the present edifice. It was of wood, three stories high, and made ten-sided in shape, by cutting the corners of the ends fronting on the street so as to admit of winding stairs to the gallery and council-chamber, and by cutting in the centre of the front for a covered way into the building. A bell-tower surmounted the centre, and from the sides of this tower the roof ran down in each direction to the eaves to meet each corner angle.

The Executive Council chamber (there was no Senate then), was in the south-east corner of the third story, in front of "Jefferson Hall."

The hall of the House of Representatives was on the first floor, in the north end of the building, and occupied two stories—the third story above the hall being occupied by "Jefferson Hall," (used as a caucus room, and by canvassing committees), and a few committee rooms.

The first session of the Legislature held in this primitive State house was in October, 1808. For twenty-seven years thereafter the Legislature met in this building.

THE SECOND STATE HOUSE.

On account of its dilapidated condition an effort was made in 1832 by members of the State government to erect a new capitol building. Accordingly at the October session of the Legislature in 1832 a bill was passed providing for building a new State house, on condition that the inhabitants of Montpelier shall give good and sufficient security, by the 1st day of January following, "to pay into the treasury of this State the sum of fifteen thousand dollars—one half of said sum to be paid in one year, and the remainder in two years from the passage of this act" Montpelier gave the bond thus required, and more than fulfilled it, having, in addition, purchased land for the State, at an expense of $3,000—thus making the sum of $18,000 paid by Montpelier for the second State house. The work was commenced in the winter of 1833, and completed in the autumn of 1838, (five years and a half), at a cost of $132,077.23. The building was of



Photo by S. W. Corse. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, 1904-06.

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From a photograph taken in 1898.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBER—STATE HOUSE ANNEX.

JUDGE START. JUDGE TYLER. JUDGE TAFT. CHIEF JUDGE ROSS. JUDGE ROWELL. JUDGE MUNSON. JUDGE THOMPSON

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granite and in the form of a cross, showing in front a center 72 feet broad, ornamented with a projecting portico of six columns of the Grecian Doric order, and two wings each 39 feet; making the whole length 150 feet. The center was 100 feet deep, and the wings 50 feet deep and 36 feet high.

The Representatives hall was 57 by 67 feet and 31 feet high. The Senate chamber was 30 by 44 feet and 22 feet high. The Governor's room was 20 by 24 feet and the library 18 by 36 feet. There were also spacious rooms in the second State house for the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts and 11 rooms for committees of the Senate and House.

This house was first occupied by the Legislature in October 1836, and after twenty-one years of use, on the evening of the 6th of January, 1857, the building took fire under the floor of the Representatives' hall and was left a ruin.

THE PRESENT STATE HOUSE.

The third State house was authorized by the act of February 27, 1857, which appropriated $40,000 on condition that the inhabitants of Montpelier should give good and sufficient security to pay into the treasury a sum equal to the whole cost of the work. This security was given in a bond in the sum of $100,000. At the session of 1858, no appropriation was made by the State, and the work was carried on to completion by funds advanced by citizens of Montpelier, leaving bills for the furniture and some other debts outstanding to the amount of $34,000 in 1859, which sum the State then assumed, and the cost of construction was reported in 1859, as being "within $150,000." The first appropriation by the State, February 1857, was $40,000; the second, November 1857, was $30,000, and whatever should be paid by Montpelier on the bond required by the first named act—the amount then paid being $42,000; and the State in 1859 appropriated the further sum of $34,000—making in all $146,000.

George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Norman Williams, of Woodstock, and John Porter, of Hartford, were commissioners, and Thomas E. Powers, of Woodstock, superintendent, under the act of February 27, 1857. The commis-



PORTICO OF STATE HOUSE

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sioners determined, not only to "rebuild" the State house, with "repairs and improvements" but to enlarge it, by lengthening the main building and both of the wings—of course taking down the old walls to the foundation, and requiring new excavations and foundations for the additions.

Two architects were employed on the third State house, J. W. Silloway and Joseph R. Richards, both of Boston. The work occupied two and one half years, and the building was completed ready for occupancy in October, 1859. The present State house, including the original cost and additions, the library and house annex and permanent repairs has involved an expenditure exceeding $250,000.

The contributions of Montpelier to the three houses have amounted to about $71,000, exclusive of interest and the land originally deeded by Thomas Davis, which now, if it was private property, would be the most valuable land in the city.

Art and nature combined have produced a handsome composite picture of the State capitol and its environment. The first view of the State house commands the admiration of all beholders, which is enhanced by further observation. The edifice is exceptionally beautiful with its classic architecture, and stands on an elevated site in a spacious and terraced area.

The light granite structure with its setting of smooth green lawns and foilage of maples presents an attractive scene in summertime. The entrance to the grounds and principal approach from State street is noble and commanding. The gateways, the grounds and all their details are in keeping with the building and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have as the capitol of a flourishing State. The ground plan has the form of a Greek cross. The distinguishing feature of the building consists of a massive central structure of the Grecian Doric order surmounted by a lofty dome and cupola. The portico is approached from the street through gateways of hammered granite and ornamented iron work and by several flights of granite steps. Two monster Spanish guns taken by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, frown on the visitor from the terrace above. Standing in the portico on one side of the main entrance is a heroic size statue in marble of Ethan Allen, by Larkin G. Mead, the famous Vermont sculptor. This fine statue was erected by the State in



Photo by Corse, Montpelier. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

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1861, at an expense of $3,000. Opposite the Hero of Ticonderoga, stands a battery of field pieces captured from the Hessians at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777.

A description of the exterior of the State house is given herewith. The edifice consists of a central structure with two wings and buildings for the State library and officers of the House of Representatives, all connected with the main building. The State house has a frontage of 175 feet. The central building has in front a Doric portico, seventy-two feet eight



F THE VERMONT HOUSE, 1904-06.

inches in length, by eighteen feet, projection, connected with wall in rear of the same which forms the main front of the central building and is of the same width with portico; the side walls are each ninety-five feet, eight inches long. The height of the portico to the apex is just sixty feet and has granite columns, 6 feet in diameter, hammered and fluted, of the Grecian Doric style. A proper entablature and pediment runs the whole length of the center and the ceiling is paneled and enriched by mouldings. The central building is surmounted by a dome and cupola which is fifty-six feet nine inches in height, from the apex of the portico to top of ballastrade of dome, and is forty-four feet in diameter at base. The whole is capped by a statue representing agriculture, by Larkin G. Mead. The wings are each fifty-two feet long in front, by fifty-feet eight inches high, from the base course to the apex of the pediment, and their cornices are eight feet four inches below that of the central building. The State library building is 48 feet in width and 74 feet in length and two stories in height. The House officers annex is about 20 x 40 and about two stories in height. The entire exterior walls of the State house proper are constructed, beneath the surface of the ground of massive stone masonry built on to and connected with the stone ledge which runs under the whole of the building; and above the surface of the ground they are faced with dressed granite, backed up with solid brick masonry, having suitable air spaces and flues.

The supporting columns of the first story are of cast iron, fluted and ornamented with an enriched capital of the Ionic order; the beams of the ceiling of the vestibule are of wrought iron. The flooring of nearly the entire first story is built upon the stone ledge with spaces for air under the rooms. The corridors, comprising an area of over three thousand square feet, are finished with marble tiles.

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The ceiling of this entire story is constructed with brick arches supported by wrought iron beams and covered with concrete. This story may therefore be considered fire-proof so far as any danger from the inside of the building is concerned. The doors are of wood, and the doorways are adorned with moulded and carved architraves and cap of wood, ornamental consols and granite thresholds. The window frames and sashes are of wood, neatly finished



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.
Photo by S. W. Corse, from the original painting.

mouldings. The exterior walls are of granite, having windows with moulded granite caps and brackets. The portico and the end of wings are architectural and beautiful.

The two wings of the capitol are made to appear sub-servient to the principal structure, by the greater height and projection of the central building, and are crowned by an entablature. The roof is in deck form, having a pitch from the two sides of the portico and central building, and from the two sides of each of the wings, upwards to a ridge, sufficient for the copper covering thereto, and contains skylights arranged in a fireproof manner for the reception room. The State library building and the House annex are described elsewhere.

THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE HOUSE.

The appearance of the interior of the central building, on entering it from the portico, is very striking. The beautiful tessellated floor of marble, the graceful Ionic columns, the enriched and moulded deep double sunk panels in the ceiling, and ornamental flights of iron stairs, give to the whole, seen in the grand perspective, an imposing air of elegance and taste. The moulded caps, consoles, paneled jams and other finish of the doors, give relief to the finely decorated walls, and assist to harmonize the general effect. The lower main corridor is 38 feet 10 inches wide, by 25 feet 8 inches long, and the corridor opening from it 12½ feet in width, and extending the entire length of the central building to the rear door, with the corridors of the wings, which are 8 feet 6 inches wide, with the exception of twenty feet at each of the entrances, which are 10 feet wide and extend their entire length from the entrance doors at the end of each wing, intersection the former in the centre of their length. The visitor will find much of interest in the lower corridors. Directly to the right of the main entrance as one enters the corridor is embeded in the wall adjacent to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, a modest bronze tablet provided by the General assembly of 1902 as a memorial to Truman C. Phinney, former Sergeant-at-Arms. The inscription is as follows:

THE STATE OF VERMONT
ERECTS THIS TABLET
TO THE MEMORY
OF
TRUMAN CURTIS PHINNEY
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
WHO
DIED IN OFFICE DECEMBER 16, 1901

IN RECOGNITION
OF
THIRTY-ONE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

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Upon the wall to the right hangs a three-fourths length life size portrait of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N. It represents the admiral standing in full uniform with his left hand resting on the hilt of his sword and the right hand on his hip. The portrait is an excellent likeness of the admiral. The attitude is said to be a characteristic one. The portrait is the work of W. D. Murphy, of New York. It was authorized by a joint resolution of the Legislature adopted in 1902.



Photo by Corse from the original painting.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES E. CLARK.

Directly opposite across the corridor hangs an historical portrait of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N. It was painted by Frederic P. Vinton, of Boston, and represents Admiral Clark standing on the turret of the battleship "Oregon", in action during the battle of Santiago.

The portrait was authorized by the Legislature in 1900 and it was unveiled and presented with impressive ceremonies October 29, 1902.

Photographic portraits of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan and Major General William Wells hang on the north wall.

Large sized frames in the side corridors contain card photographs of soldiers of Vermont regiments in the war for the Union. The regiments represented in the groups of portraits are the First Calvary and the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Infantry. Next to the entrance of the Adjutant and Inspector General is a large frame of cabinet photographs of the officers of the First Regiment Vermont Volunteers in the war with the kingdom of Spain.

The central building is sub-divided within the building into three stories. The first or entrance story, which is four feet above the level of the ground and seven inches above portico floor, is thirteen feet in clear height; the second floor, having in front the vestibule, nineteen feet, six inches in clear height, the officers rooms as below described, eighteen feet in clear height and the Representatives hall thirty-one feet in clear height; the third or mezzaine story, which is over the vestibule, nine feet, in clear height. On the right of the vestibule is the room appropriated to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is 21·5 by 13 feet 7 inches. At the left of the entrance, and directly opposite to this room, is the Treasurer's room of the same dimensions, and having besides a safe opening into it. At the left of the corridor is a committee room, 53·8 by 26 feet. On the opposite side of the corridor is a committee and cabinet room, 24·8 by 26 feet, having two closets; adjoining this, and at the left from the rear entrance is the cabinet room, 28 by 26 feet; this room has cases on the blank wall, arranged in two stories, (the gallery of the second story of which is approached by a flight of iron stairs), convenient for the exhibition of the minerals descriptive of the recent geological survey of the State, and Thompson's cabinet of natural history.

The collections belonging to the State are arranged in two rooms. The south room is wholly occupied by the numerous mounted specimens of birds, quadrupeds and mammals. There are several hundred specimens, most of them good and some very fine. Nearly all the mammals and birds which live in the State are represented, including most of the rare species as Otter, Cross Fox, Silver Fox,

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BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK, OCTOBER 19, 1864.
From a Painting by Julian Scott, in the State House.

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and Canada Lynx, Bear, Panther, Deer, etc.

In the cabinet room proper, next north, the collections are more varied. At first it was the intention of the curator to limit the specimens to those found in this State, but, after noticing the large number of school children who visit and often really study the objects exhibited it seemed to him better to add such foreign forms as would illustrate groups in the animal kingdom not found in Vermont.

In this room there is a very complete series of the marble, granite, slate, soapstone, etc., of Vermont, most of them being shown by large cubes, having different faces dressed differently. From an examination of these one may get a very good idea of the character and variety of the products of our quarries. There are about a thousand specimens of minerals, largely from this State, a complete collection of the rocks of the State arranged by towns, a small collection of shells, a fine display of corals, a thousand specimens of birds eggs, a fine series of New England moths and butterflies and a splendid series of tropical butterflies, all mounted in Denton tablets; a series of crania of Vermont mammals and birds, a synoptical case in which are arranged in natural order specimens to illustrate all the larger groups of the animal kingdom, a pretty full set of the common fossils found in the State, and a not large, but valuable collection of Indian relics from Vermont. One of the most interesting specimens is the nearly entire skeleton of a whale, 13 feet long, found in the clay beds at Charlotte—the only specimen of the sort ever found in the United States. There are also two large tusks of fossil elephants which were found in the State. On the walls are heads of Elk, Antelope, Bighorn, Blacktailed Deer which were given to the museum by Dr. Webb, and a fine Moose head from an animal killed a few years ago near Island Pond. The collections are too much crowded to make the best showing and are well worthy of larger and better lighted quarters.

First story, east wing. At the left of the entrance is the Adjutant and Inspector General's room, 19 x 16 feet 7 inches—all rooms in this story being of the uniform clear height of 14 feet. Adjoining this room, and opening into it, is a room originally 17 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 3 inches which has been fitted up as a fire-proof vault for this office. Adjoining this vault is a committee room, 17 feet 5 inches by 15 feet. At the right of the entrance is the Auditor's office and two committee rooms which correspond in size to the three rooms opposite.

West wing. At the right of the entrance is the Secretary of State's room, 18 feet 5 inches by 16 feet 7 inches; opening from it is a large safe, 12 by 16 feet; and next adjoining a committee room 17 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 2 inches. On the opposite side of the corridor are three committee rooms; the first at the left of the entrance, is 18 by 16 feet 7 inches a (corridor, 5 feet 8 inches wide, has been taken off from this room for an entrance to the new library building); the next adjoining, 14 by 17 feet 5 inches, and the next, 5 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 5 inches. On the left of the corridor leading to the library building is the office of the State Superintendent of Education. Through this corridor may be reached the Supreme Court room, the office of the State Railroad Commission and of the State Board of Health, also the general toilet rooms. Within the corridors are placed the two flights of iron stairs that reach the second story, opening into the corridors thereof, and connected by a brick flooring, supported by wrought iron beams, to the several rooms and flights of stairs above. The stair-cases are open to the corridors and are built of brick, having iron and brick galleries at each landing, and are finished to the brick and iron ceilings, which are constructed by arches and wrought iron beams, with panels. These stair-cases are fire-proof, having iron doors leading to the galleries and to the dome. The pilasters at the landings and in the corridors above the first story are built of brick, and are finished with moulded caps. The stairs above the first story and the rail of the stairs in first story are of wood, the rails and balusters of which are solid mahogany, neatly moulded, and of a bold and massive proportion. The wings are sub-divided within the building, into three stories, viz: A basement at east end of the same which is seven feet below ground and four above ground, eleven feet in clear height; the first or entrance story on a level with that of the central building, thirteen feet in clear height; the second story, the floor of which is on a level with that of the central building, having the Senate chamber in one wing

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twenty-one feet in clear height, the Officers' rooms eighteen feet in clear height, the reception room in the other wing twenty feet in clear height, the Governor's room twenty feet in clear height, and the Officers's rooms eighteen feet in clear height.

Ascending the winding stairways leading from the lower corridor in the central building the visitor reaches circular halls or landings communicating with the Senate chamber, the Representatives hall, the Executive chamber,



MEMORIAL TO MAJOR GENERAL WM. F SMITH.
Photo by S. W. Corse.

the office of Civil and Military Affairs, the cloak room of the Senate, the offices of the President and Clerk of the Senate, the reception room, the State library, and the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society.

The second story vestibule, is 38-10 by 17 feet, 10 inches, 21 feet high, having ornamental consoles, and caps to the windows and panels in the end walls, and two niches in the side wall, with beautiful bronze statues. The ceiling of this room is paneled, and well proportioned and ornamented. In the vestibule of the hall of the House of Representatives are preserved 67 battle flags borne by Vermont soldiers in the war for the union, tastefully arranged in glass cases. These battle flags consist of 24 State flags, 41 United States flags, and two brigade flags, each with a tablet of silver, upon which are engraved the names of the engagements and battles in which the organization bearing them participated. On the wall of the lobby and at the right of the entrance to Representatives' hall is an artistic bronze tablet in memory of Brevet-Major General William Farrar Smith, a gallant Vermont officer in the war for the Union. It is 4 by 2½ feet. The bas-relief of General Smith surmounts the inscription. The tablet was cast in Germantown, Pa., and the bas-relief which was made originally by J. E. Kelly, of New York, is considered an excellent likeness of the general. The following is the inscription upon the tablet in raised letters: "This tablet is presented to Vermont by soldiers from other states who admire so much her great soldier son Brevet Major General William Farrar Smith, U. S. Army."

The extracts here quoted from the letters of the Secretary of War, C. A. Dana to General Grant, dated December 21, 1863, show that at a crisis in the Nation's life he was in the thoughts of Lincoln, Stanton and Grant, as the general best qualified for the most important command.

"* * * The surest means of getting the rebels altogether out of East Tennessee is to be found in the Army of the Potomac * * *

"This naturally led to your second proposition, namely that either Sherman or W. F. Smith should be put in command of that army * * * * * * Both the Secretary of War and General Halleck said General W. F. Smith would be the best person to try.

"The President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck agree with you in thinking it would be on the whole much better to select him * * * *" Series 1, Vol. XXXI Page 457 official records, union and confederate armies. (War of the Rebellion).

At the left of the entrance to Representatives' hall hangs a life-sized portrait of Brigadier General Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. A., who fell in battle in front of the City of Tien Tsin, China, in July, 1900. This memorial was authorized by the Legislature in 1902, and

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the portrait was painted by Walter Gilman Page, and unveiled October 23, 1902.

The Senate chamber is elliptical in form, 46 by 38 feet, 22 feet high adorned with Corinthian fluted columns, having carved capitals, supporting an entablature, from which springs a cove ceiling, continuing the outline of the ellipse. This ceiling is moulded and enriched in panels, having counter curved heads ornamented in stucco, and bead and button mouldings in the beams, terminating in a moulded rim of elliptical form, surrounding yet other ornamental panels, with circular returns and ornaments between, on the flat of the ceiling, converging to the centre-piece, from which is a massive twelve-light chandelier. The lobbies are adorned with fluted columns, having bases and Corinthian capitals, resting on a pedestal, and supporting an entablature and open balustrade of the gallery. In front of the balustrade and fitted between the rail and base is a neat marble-faced clock. The lobbies are parallel to the curve of the room, returned by a quarter circle to the wall. The President's desk is of solid black walnut, of highly ornamental pattern. The desk is curved and has at each projection in front a carved butteress, and in the center panel the coat-of-arms of the State of Vermont is elegantly carved. Adjoining the Senate chamber are three rooms for the officers and members, two of which are each 20 by 18, and one, 16 by 13 feet.



From a photograph taken in 1898. THE VERMONT STATE LIBRARY.

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The Representatives hall is 69 feet 9 inches by 67 feet, 31 feet high, and is in form of the letter D. The walls are relieved by pilasters fluted, having bases supported by pedestals and carved capitals of Coriathian order, supporting an enriched entablature, from which springs a cove to the flat ceiling, terminating in a moulded border and stopped at each intersection by a moulded pendent. The panels of the cove and ceiling are double sunk, exceedingly well proportioned, moulded and ornamented, and are continued in curves parallel to that of the wall. The centre-piece is very graceful in outline and is eighteen feet in diameter. The rear end of this room is finished like the sides. Directly over the Speaker's desk is placed the coat-of arms of the State, carved in wood, gilded and painted, with scroll-work at base. The various cornices and panels in the ceiling of the room are enriched with stucco ornaments just sufficient for an easy relief and to give a graceful effect to the whole. The rear of the hall has a raised platform, 7 feet wide and 67 feet long, approached by a flight of stairs on either side of the Speaker's desk, protected in front by a black walnut moulded rail rising 6 inches above the floor. The seats on this platform, for the use of the Senate in joint assembly, were designed for the place and are appropriate to it. The bar of the House is 17 by 38 feet, and from it rises at each side the inclined plane, on which are secured the Representatives' desks and chairs. These are placed in circles, corresponding to the shape of the room. The Speaker's and Clerk's desks are well proportioned and beautiful in finish. The lobbies are finished similar to those of the Senate chamber, and add much to the appearance of the room. They are made on a circle parallel to the rear wall of the hall, returned to the wall by a quarter circle. Opening from the flight of stairs on each side of the corridor and vestibule, by an easy flight are the galleries of the Representatives' hall and Senate chamber, and from the side nearest the latter room in the third story, and from thence to the cupola and dome. An arched doorway at the rear of the Speakers' desk leads to the House annex built in 1900 at a cost of $10,000. This building is constructed of granite rock-faced and is two stories in height. It is about 20



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

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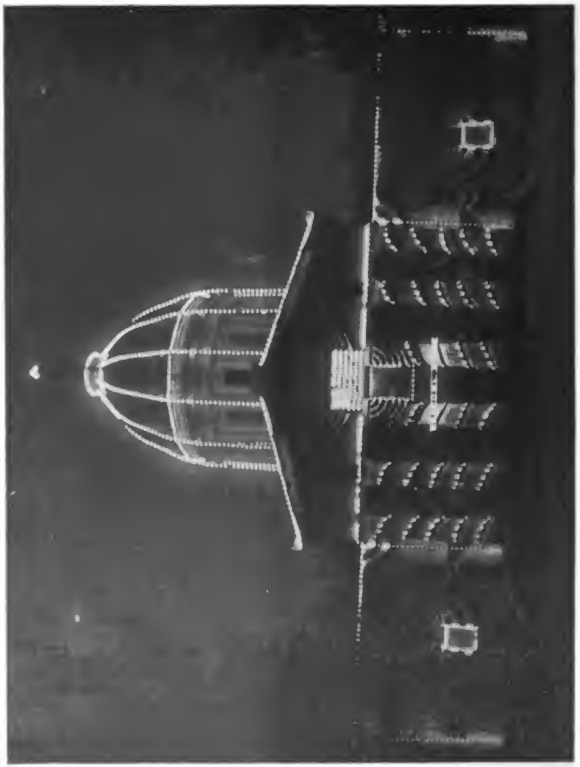
by 40 feet, and contains rooms for the Speaker, Clerk and other officers of the House. These rooms are on a level with the hall of Representatives. The first floor is used for public documents. The Executive chamber occupies the greater portion of the second floor of the west wing. It is 37 feet 7 inches by 22 feet, 20 feet high. The ceiling of this room is paneled in geometrical pattern of double sinkage, moulded around one and ornamented on the upper, with elegant center-pieces in the five central panels, the center one being of different pattern.

The cornice around the room is moulded, and adorned with open-work ornaments. The windows are dressed with pediment caps, carved consols, architraves and paneled backs and furnished with rich silk brocatelle curtains and guilt cornices. The doors have architraves and pediment caps of less projection. The executive chamber is artistically decorated in guilt and colors and the furniture is black walnut. Upon the walls hang oil portraits of the following former governors of the State: Isaac Tichenor, Jonas Galusha, Richard Skinder, Samuel C. Crofts, Stephen Royce, Charles Paine, Charles K. Williams, Hiland Hall, John Gregory Smith, Paul Dillingham, Horace Fairbanks, Redfield Proctor, Urban A. Woodbury, and Levi K. Fuller. Crayon or photographic portraits of other former governors are hung in the room, including those of Thomas Chittenden, Paul Brigham, John Mattocks, Silas H. Jennison, John S. Robinson, Ryland Fletcher, Frederick Holbrook, Julius Converse, Peter T. Washburne and Asahel Peck. There are also marble busts of Senator Jacob Collamer, and Erastus Fairbanks, and Judge Paine, father of Governor Charles Paine. Leading from the room of the Governor is the anteroom, which is 14 by 13 feet, 17 feet high, and the room for the Secretary of Civil and Military affairs and the Executive clerk, which is 13 by 16 feet. The reception room is by
It occupies nearly one half of the second floor of the west wing and adjoines the executive chamber. The ceiling, paneling and walls are quite similar to the finish of the Governors' room. The decorations and furnishings of the reception room are handsome, and there are many fine paintings on its walls. This room contains the great historical painting of the battle of Cedar Creek, by Julian Scott. This battle was fought October 19, 1864, and many Vermont soldiers participated in it. This painting was executed for the State at a cost of about $10,000 and is a masterpiece. The canvas is in a heavy guilt frame and occupies one entire side of the room. The oil portraits in this room are of General George Washington, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Senator Samuel Prentiss, Dr. Edward Lamb, General H. Henry Baxter, Daniel P. Thompson, Col. Newton Stowe, Elakin Persons Walton, Col. J. P. Miller, Rev. W. H. Loud, Major General George J. Stannard and Col. Geo. T. Roberts.

THE STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The present State Library building was erected in 1885-1886, under an act of the Legislature of 1884 which appropriated $36,000 for the purpose. The building is constructed of dark Vermont granite, rock-faced. It is 48 feet in width, and 74 feet in length, connected at its southeast corner with the northwest corner of the capitol by a structure 8 feet by 23 feet. It is two stories in height; the first being 13½ feet in the clear, and the second 14 feet, except the part occupied by the library, which opens into the roof, showing the iron trusses by which it is supported. The first and second story floors are made level with the corresponding floors of the capitol and connected therewith. The foundation is laid 3 feet thick, in cement, with the best selected stone quarried in excavating. There is a wall two feet thick of stone and one of brick 20 inches thick in the basement, running lengthwise of the building. There is also a brick wall 20 inches thick running crosswise of the building. These walls support the iron beams of the first story floor, and divide the basement into the several rooms, and are laid solid in cement. The under walls are composed of rock-faced granite 8 inches thick, backed up with four inches of brick. The water table is in two courses of cut granite of 10 inches in height each, laid battering, forming a moulding of an antique pattern. The granite work on the west end and south side is rock-faced, except a lintel course of cut granite between the first and second story windows, and a cut and moulded capital just below the top of the piers in the second story windows. The cornice and gable finish, and chimneys are of cut granite similar in design to that on the west wing of the capitol. The

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THE STATE HOUSE ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT NIGHT.
From a photograph taken in 1899 on the occasion of the Reception to Admiral Dewey

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roof is supported by heavy iron trusses which rest on iron plates bolted and anchored to the granite and brick work, and is covered with 3 inch seasoned and matched pine plank, and 14 ounce copper roofing with 20 ounce copper gutters, and lead and corrugated iron conductors to carry the water from the building. The first story floors are constructed with 9 inch heavy iron beams filled in between with brick arches laid in cement, and leveled up with concrete. The second story floor is composed of 15 inch iron beams, clamped at all joints, placed 2 feet and 2½ feet on centers to receive iron book-stacks, and filled in between with fire-proof blocks. The basement is reached by a flight of iron stairs leading from the front corridor and is divided into a large toilet room, 12 by 48 feet, fitted with the most improved modern improvements, and lighted by five windows, giving it ample light and ventilation. It has also a store-room 12 by 48 feet, a coal and fuel room 16 by 48 feet, a fuel and a boiler room 19 by 39 feet.

The first story is entered from the west corridor of the capitol, also from the outside by a pair of large doors opening into a vestibule in the structure connecting the library building with the west wing of the capitol.

Extending across the building is a main corrider, on the west side of which are entrances to a court room, 26 by 49 feet, and a narrow corridor having entrance to the court room, to a judges' room, 15 by 17 feet, to a lawyers' toilet room, 6 by 13 feet. On the east side of the main corrider are two rooms for the State Railroad Commission, one 11 by 13 feet and the other 13 by 20 feet.

The first named judges' room and lawyers' room have fire-places and mantels trimmed with black marble. The court room is fitted with a large pressed brick fire place trimmed with marble elaborately carved. The second story corridor is entered from the first floor by an iron staircase and from the old library through double fire-proof doors. From the upper corridor doors open into the librarian's 8 by 14 feet, and into the historical society's room, 20 by 40 feet. From these rooms are entrances into the library room which is 44½ by 50 feet. This has 18 windows, each 4 by 17 feet, making it very light in every part. This room has along its south side an open space 11⅔ feet wide for reading purposes. There are 100 book stacks, in sections, with wooden shelves arranged with galvanized iron ratchets, capable of holding 40,000 volumes.

In the historical room there is an open fire-place made of pressed brick and elegantly carved marble cubes of variegated colors. The marble for this fire-place and also for that in the Supreme court-room was the gift of Hon. Redfield Proctor. The inside finish is clear white pine; and the floors are of southern pine, also the ceilings in the second story; except where the library is finished into the roof.



BUST OF THE LATE HIRAM A. HUSE.

The corridor floors are laid in patterns of black and white tile with black border. The base boards and plinths in the first story are all of black marble. The finish of the library room walls is brick, painted in colors. The library contains one of the finest memorials in the State house. It is a bronze bust of the late Hiram A. Huse, authorized by the last Legislature as a memorial of the long and distinguished service rendered by Mr. Huse as State librarian. The bust is twice life size and is the work of Lopez, whose statues and groups at the St. Louis exposition have won such favorable notice. The bust stands on an especially designed pedestal five feet high and

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occupies a place between two of the front windows of the library. Near the top of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE,
BORN JAN. 17, 1843,
DIED SEPT. 23, 1902."

"State librarian 30 years. A profound lawyer and an ideal citizen. His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man.'"

The first dawn of legislation for the State library was a joint resolution of the Governor and Council and General Assembly in 1825 providing that a suitable room in the State house for a place of deposit for books and documents. A catalogue was printed in 1850 and also one in 1858. The room occupied by the State library up to 1886 was the one at present used for a reception room. The real growth of the library dates from 1872, when Hiram A. Huse became the State librarian. Under his charge library expanded and systematic work was done in collecting, placing and cataloging books and documents. To day upwards of 45,000 books are accessible to the public. The library of the Vermont Historical Society contains nearly 3,000 volumes exclusive of duplicates, and about 6,000 phamplets. The room contains many valuable papers and documents pertaining to the early history of Vermont. There are also in this room many interesting historical articles and relics. The most noteworthy article is the old "Days" printing press, the oldest printing press in America. It is more than 250 years old and was used in printing in 1781, the first Vermont newspaper.

THE STATE COAT OF ARMS.

The Crest is a buck's head, of the natural color, cut off and placed on a scroll of blue and yellow.

The Motto and Badge.—On a scroll beneath the shield is the motto, "Vermont: Freedom and Unity."

The Vermonter's badge is of two pine branches of the natural color, crossed between the shield and scroll.

THE STATE SEAL

consists of the Coat of Arms of the State, excluding the crest, scroll and badge, with the motto in a circular border around the same.

THE FLAG OF THE STATE

consists of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, the union being a field of blue, with a single star of white, with the Coat of Arms thereon.

STATE HOUSE DIRECTORY

The following is a list of State officials and employees occupying quarters or offices in the State house, permanently or temporarily:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Charles J. Bell, Walden.

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs—Charles T. Walter, St. Johnsbury.

Executive Clerk—W. A. Dutton, Hardwick.

Lieutenant-Governor—Charles H. Stearns, Johnson.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon, White River Junction.

Clerks—William W. Russell, White River Junction; Miss Anna L. Baker, Montpelier.

Secretary of State—Frederick G. Fleetwood, Morrisville.

Engrossing Clerk—George L. Hunt, Enosburg Falls.

Auditor—Horace F. Graham, Craftsbury.

Deputy Auditor—Frank E. Miles, Newport.

Adjutant, Inspector, and Quartermaster-General—William H. Gilmore, Fairlee; Clerk, Nellie M. Gill, Montpelier.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James W. Brock, Montpelier; Assistant, John E. Adams, Swanton.

Judge Advocate General—N. G. Williams, Bellows Falls.

State Superintendent of Education—Walter E. Ranger, Montpelier. Clerk, Miss Florence Whittier, Montpelier.

Inspector of Finance—Frederick S. Platt, Poultney.

Commissioner of State Taxes—J. E. Cushman, Burlington.

State Highway Commissioner—J. O. Sanford, Stamford.

Railroad Commissioners—Fuller C. Smith, St. Albans; Henry S. Bingham, Bennington; George T. Howard, Craftsbury.

Insurance Commissioners—F. G. Fleetwood, Morrisville; J. L. Bacon, White River Junction.

Vermont State Library—George W. Wing,

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librarian; Edward M. Goddard, assistant librarian.

State Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet—George H. Perkins, Burlington.

THE SENATE.

President—Lieut.-Gov. Charles H. Stearns, Johnson.

President pro tem—Senator G. H. Prouty, Newport.

Secretary—Walter K. Farnsworth, Rutland.

Assistant Secretary—Homer L. Skeels, Ludlow.

Reporter—Stanley C. Wilson, Montpelier.

Chaplain—The Rev. M. W. Farman, Westfield.

Doorkeeper—L. W. Ravlin, Colchester.

Assistant Doorkeeper—Allen D. Ball, Ludlow.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—John H. Merrifield, Newfane.

Clerk—Thomas C. Cheney, Morrisville.

Assistant Clerks—Fred L. Hamilton, Salisbury, Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

Reporters—Luther B. Johnson, Randolph; Joseph W. Sault, St. Johnsbury.

Chaplain—The Rev. Guy C. Lamson, Montpelier.

Doorkeeper—James L. Miner, St. Johnsbury.

Assistant Doorkeeper—Brad N. Chase, North Troy.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief judge, John W. Rowell, Randolph, assistant judges, James M. Tyler, Brattleboro; Loveland Munson, Manchester; Henry R. Start, Bakersfield; John H. Watson, Montpelier: Seneca Haselton, Burlington; George M Powers, Morrisville. Reporter, J. W. Redmond, Newport.

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GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Surgeon General, Warren E. Putnam, Bennington; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Merritt B. Roberts.

Aides-de-Camp—Frederick Billings, Woodstock; Merton D. Wells, Cabot; Charles W. Scarff, Burlington; Nelson A. Dole, Danville.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR.

The most important duty devolving upon the Vermont Legislature at the biennial session of 1904 was the election of a United States Senator.

The election of a United States Senator is always an event of public interest. As a rule there has been no contest within the Republican party for the senatorship. The senatorial election this year was no exception to the rule, and the same unanimity prevailed among the republican members of the General Assembly in casting their votes for Redfield Proctor as had marked the election of other republicans for this high office.

In making choice of Hon. Redfield Proctor to be his own successor in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1905, the Legislature acted in accordance with public sentiment and expressed its appreciation of the great public services of Senator Proctor both for Vermont and the Nation.

The Senate and House met in their respective chambers on October 18 to vote for a United States Senator. The republican candidate, Redfield Proctor, received 30 votes in the Senate, the total number of members in that body. In the House he received 207 votes to 31 for John H. Senter, the democratic candidate. On October 19 both branches convened in joint assembly and completed the election when Redfield Proctor was declared elected. Senator Proctor was subsequently presented to the joint assembly and made a felicitous speech in response to the action of the General Assembly.

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Photo by Prince Washington.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

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ADDRESS OF SENATOR PROCTOR.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

I thank you most sincerely for your hearty reception. To serve the State of Vermont in any capacity is no small honor. To be repeatedly called to such service adds thereto in tenfold measure. The history of Vermont from her earliest days has been such as to give those who serve her without her borders an honorable prestige at the outset. The record made by my predecessors in Congress has justified this prestige. This, while it adds to the honor of the selection of their successors, also adds to their responsibilities. It makes it incumbent upon them not only to foster and protect the interests of the State, but to show themselves in every respect worthy of the high trust confided to them from such a source.

Since my last election Senator Morrill, a man of whom it is impossible to speak in fitting terms of love and praise, has passed to the greater Senate of the world beyond. For nearly ten years of my stay in Washington I had his wisdom and experience to lean upon, and he always gave me in full measure his friendship and counsel. No father could be more considerate for a son's welfare than he was of mine. Though several years have now passed since his decease the memory of that grand man will ever be freshly cherished by the people of the State and nation he loved and served so well. And it may not be out of place to speak of the high character and ability of my colleagues from Vermont, past and present, in both Senate and House, and to say that there has not been and is not now the least friction, bickering or division in the Vermont delegation. All have been and are united in their devotion to the interests of the State.

Six years ago when I came before the joint assembly on an occasion similar to this, we had just completed a successful foreign war. The occasion seemed opportune, and I availed myself of it, to discuss some of the new questions which at that juncture confronted us. Now we are in the midst of a political campaign, and it seems to me not appropriate to speak of any matters that can have a partisan bearing.

I am a party man—proud of my party, and I believe in its principles, but I have always tried, and shall continue to try, to represent all of the people of this State without respect to party differences. The primary duty of a member of the United States Senate is to the larger national interests committed by the constitution to that body. At the same time I do not intend to be unmindful of the peculiar interests of our own Vermont.

If I must be judged by what I have accomplished I can claim but little, but if judged by my constant purpose and endeavor to serve the State faithfully and efficiently, I feel that I have given the best service that in me lies. To continue so to do will, Mr. President and gentlemen, be my aim and ambition so long as I shall represent Vermont in the position to which your confidence has assigned me. Again I thank you, I thank you.

The re-election of Senator Proctor is an assurance that Vermont will continue to wield much influence in the United States senate and that the interests of the State will be faithfully cared for in the future as they have been in the past. The following is a brief sketch of Senator Proctor:

Redfield Proctor was born at Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831; graduated at Dartmouth college and at the Albany law school; served as lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, on the staff of Maj. Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith, and was major of the Fifth and colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont regiments; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, 1868, and 1888; was a member of the State Senate and president pro tempore of that body in 1874 and 1875; was Lieutenant Governor from 1876 to 1878 and Governor from 1878 to 1880; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and Chairman of the Vermont delegation in the same conventions of 1888 and 1896; was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison in March, 1889; in November, 1891, he resigned from the Cabinet to accept the appointment as United States Senator, to succeed George F. Edmunds, and October 18, 1892, was elected by the Vermont Legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full terms; was elected October 18, 1898, to succeed himself for the term beginning March 4, 1899, which would expire March 3, 1905.

All Vermonters recognize the valuable service rendered the State by Senator Proctor and are proud of his record in the Senate. He is chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, acting chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a member of the committee on the Philippines and the revision of the laws of the United States.

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54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,534.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	825,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,448.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,609.76
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111 796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928 310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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1904

NOVEMBER NUMBER.

THE VERMONTER

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From "Heart of the Green Mountains." DEER'S LEAP.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. NOVEMBER, 1904. No. 4.

Publisher's Announcement for 1905.

THE Year 1905 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of THE VERMONTER. The occasion furnishes a fitting opportunity to have a friendly chat with our readers. When THE VERMONTER first made its bow to the public ten years ago its early suspension was by many predicted and there were but few people who expected it would be in existence at the present time. Many people at the outset expressed the opinion that there was not good material enough in Vermont to supply the magazine with interesting articles for any considerable period of time and that it must necessarily cease publication in a few years on that account. The public had seen many new periodicals appear and disappear, and it was but natural to reason that THE VERMONTER was a publication similar to those that had come and gone in a brief season. The editor was optimistic from the first in his views regarding the prospects of THE VERMONTER and the success of the enterprise. To-day the magazine is recognized as one of the permanent publications of the State.

At no time since the first number was issued has there been a dearth of good material for the pages of this magazine. In fact, interesting and valuable stories, sketches, and articles have accumulated each year in the editorial department faster than they could be published, and more are constantly being received and placed on file for future use. The literary field of THE VERMONTER is broadening year by year with the extension of its circulation. The public career and personal experiences of a Vermonter in other states or in foreign lands make as interesting reading as similar articles regarding Vermonters at home.

There are at present nearly 200,000 natives of the Green Mountain State living beyond our borders. That these loyal sons and daughters are desirous of keeping in touch with their old associations and birthplace is evidenced by the fact that many hundreds are regular subscribers to THE VERMONTER, including Vermont men and women living in China, Japan, South Africa, the Philippines, Italy, France, Germany, England, Ireland, Cuba, and also in 44 States in the Union. In Boston, Springfield, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Minneapolis, Washington, St. Paul, San Francisco, and other large cities there are numerous subscribers of Vermont birth.

The great body of readers of THE VERMONTER, however, reside in Vermont, and the main patronage for this magazine must come from the people of this State. It has a constituency in over 230 towns in Vermont, and the aggregate population of the remaining towns where it does not go regularly is less than 10,000. Instead of having 20,000 regular readers it should have 100,000.

The regular patrons of THE VERMONTER are wanted to do missionary work among the 500,000 sons and daughters of Vermont at home and abroad who do not take this magazine. If every old subscriber should secure a new one it would be but one per cent. of the half million living Vermonters. This addition to our subscription list would, however, be of great advantage to the publisher. It would allow THE VERMONTER to be improved and enlarged and rendered more valuable to every reader. The subscription blank enclosed in this number can be used for this purpose and also to subscribe for a year for some friend to whom you may wish to send it as a present.

Vermonters in making up a list of magazines to subscribe for should include the only Illustrated State Magazine devoted exclusively to Vermont interests and the doings of the

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native sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State at home or abroad. If you cannot take but one magazine, patronize your home publication. It costs no more than a metropolitan Magazine—one dollar—and describes and illustrates Vermont and Vermonters.

What can you select for a Christmas gift for a friend or relative that will give more pleasure, or be more appropriate and welcome, than a year's subscription to THE VERMONTER? Many subscriptions are made every holiday season for this purpose. To a former resident of Vermont living elsewhere, the monthly visit of this home magazine is a pleasant reminder of the giver, and revives memories of the old home. Where subscriptions are made for Christmas gifts, receipts are made out showing the name of the donor and also that of the recipient and mailed to both. The subscription may begin with the Christmas number, or when desired. For this purpose the blank enclosed may be used.

The loyalty of Vermonters, as well as their appreciation of this magazine, is pretty well attested by the fact that more than 95 per cent. of our old subscribers renew their subscriptions every year. The publisher hopes that every present subscriber will continue to take THE VERMONTER another year. You are cordially requested to renew your subscription for 1905.

THE VERMONTER for 1905 promises to be more valuable and attractive than in any year since its establishment in 1895. The many popular features of this State magazine will be continued and several new departments added the coming year. The following features that have made THE VERMONTER so highly prized in the past will be continued; Vermont Stories and Poems, Vermont Biography, Vermont Men of To-day, Vermont's Fair Women; Vermonters Abroad, State Industries, Town Histories, Current Events, Vermont's Scenic Attractions, Educational Department.

Among some special numbers and articles to be published in 1905 are these:

History of the Executive Department of the State Government—A series of illustrated Articles in the form of sketches of the Governors and State Officers of Vermont and the story of their Administrations.

History of the Vermont Bench and Bar, by Hon. Charles A. Prouty.

History of the Patrons of Husbandry in Vermont, by Governor C. J. Bell.

History of State Finances and Banking, by Hon. Carroll S. Page.

History of Transportation in Vermont, by Hon. E. C. Smith.

Vermont Memorials on the Battlefields of the Civil War, by Veteran Officers.

The United States Consular Service, by Vermonters in the service.

The New Vermont National Guard, with sketches of companies of the First Regiment.

A notable feature for 1905 will be the unpublished Journal of Gen. Ira Allen containing the personal daily record in his own handwriting of an eventful period in the history of Vermont. A high Canadian government official offered $600 for this interesting diary to place in the library of Parliament at Ottawa.

Some of the most gifted Vermont men and women will contribute stories, the scenes of which are laid in Vermont.

The contributors to THE VERMONTER include: Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Willametta A. Preston, Miss Sylvia H. Bliss, Governor C. J. Bell, ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, Hon. Charles A. Pronty, Hon. John Barrett, Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Hon. Fred A. Howland, Mr. Hamilton S. Ormsbee, Rev. J. E. Rankin, and many others.

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Mt. Independence.

BY L. AGNES MERCURE.

MT. INDEPENDENCE was a position of considerable importance in Revolutionary days. Lying directly opposite Fort Ticonderoga at the south, and east of Mt. Defiance, or "Sugar Loaf," as it was then called, these three points commanded that portion of Lake Champlain and were very closely connected in history. Mt. Independence of to-day is a low wooded hill with a most beautiful view of lake, mountain and valley from its summit, and it needs a wide stretch of imagination to metamorphose this quiet rural woodland into a fortress with its requisite paraphernalia. And yet one has only to climb its rocky hills to find proof in the many remains of earthworks, intrenchments, etc.

In the year 1776, Mt. Independence was first occupied by the Americans, and during that summer they worked diligently to fortify it. On its summit a star fort was erected, enclosing a large square barrack; this fort was heavily fortified and well supplied with artillery. Several batteries were constructed, wells were dug, and nearly three hundred houses were built for use of the soldiers. The base of the hill and its precipitous sides were carefully entrenched and lined with artillery. The distance between the point of the Mount and Fort Ticonderoga was about fifteen hundred yards. These two positions were connected by a floating bridge which was constructed with enormous labor and expense. The structure was supported by twenty two sunken piers of immense size and placed at intervals, the intervening spaces being filled with separate floats, each about fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. The whole was firmly united by heavy chains which were closely riveted. To protect this work (which was of the greatest importance to the safety of the position) from the attacks of the enemy's naval force, a boom of enormous timbers connected by chains and bolts of great size was begun, but was not quite completed when Burgoyne advanced against the works. Not many years ago the old sunken piers were still visible.

But the stone and earthworks still remain to some extent, also some of the graves of the soldiers are still visible. The remains of "Horse Shoe" battery at the end of the Mount are in the best state of preservation of any, and the foundation walls of the hospital which was being erected when the evacuation took place, 1777, are plainly visible. At this point are the remains of a battery and nearby a grave—the only one individualized by a stone. It bears this inscription, rudely cut, "M. Richardson, Stoddard,"—an officer probably.

Near the "Horse Shoe" battery is a flint quarry which seems to have been well-known and used by the Indians in earlier days, for arrow-heads in every stage of manufacture, from the almost unshaped flint to the perfect weapon, have been found there in abundance.

A little east of the "Horse Shoe" battery is the entrance to a cave. The opening now is almost closed by the mass of rock which has fallen about it. Twenty years ago, however, it was accessible and those who visited it describe a large room with a passage-way opening from it, but this way was filled with broken rocks. It has been the supposition that this might have been a passage to the lake corresponding to the one at Fort Ticonderoga, but whether a natural cave or the work of man has not been determined.

The name "Independence" was given to the fort upon the day when the news of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by Congress was received, July 18, 1776. The news was received by the troops with great demonstrations of joy. It was just after the reveille was sounded that a courier arrived with the glad tidings. By a general command a gala day for the soldiers ensued. At sunset thirteen guns were fired in honor of the confederation and the fort was called Mt. Independence.

Towards the close of the year 1776, a fatal epidemic prevailed in the garrison, called "camp distemper," and many of the soldiers fell victims to its ravages. Lossing, in his

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Universal History, tells us that at one time the deaths were so numerous that it was impossible to dig separate graves and at one spot, at day-light one morning, fourteen bodies were buried in one wide grave.

The garrison was composed of Connecticut troops and Rev. Amzi Robbins, of Norwalk, was their chaplain. General De Fermoy was in command and had made his fortifications very complete. St. Clair and his men at Fort Ti had strengthened the old French fort by additional defenses, several block houses had been erected and some new batteries constructed on the Lake George side, but their works and garrisons were not such as to insure a long and vigorous defense. In all their works of defense nothing was done to fortify Sugar Loaf, Mt. Defiance. The officers held a consultation for the purpose of considering the advisability of doing so, but the idea was dismissed as they believed the British would not think it practicable to plant cannon upon it, and the American defenses were already so extensive they could not be properly manned. The whole garrison consisting of only 2,556 continental troops and 900 militia were very badly armed and equipped, the militia especially so. "It is the unexpected which always happens," and the Americans awoke upon the morning of July 5th, 1777, to find the enemy upon the summit of Sugar Loaf and immediately the construction of a battery was in progress. This battery would effectually command all the American works on either side of the lake as well as the line of communication between. A council of war was held by which it was unanimously agreed that a retreat should be in order that very night, as the only means of saving the army.

Accordingly, about two o'clock of the morning of July 6th, General St. Clair, with his troops, crossed to Mt. Independence, and together with General DeFermoy, marched away. The baggage, stores and provisions on board two hundred batteaux, were despatched under convoy of five armed gallies to Skenesborough. Everything was one silently and unobserved by the enemy, until General DeFermoy, just as they were leaving set fire to his house. The flames illuminated the whole scene and revealed to the enemy the movements and designs of the troops. At about four o'clock the rear-guard of the army left the Mount and in spite of the confusion and disorder into which the whole army was thrown at their discovery, Colonel Francis brought them off in good order.

Of that memorable march to Hubbardton and the consequent battle we are all more or less familiar. The conflict was fierce and bloody. Colonel Francis fell at the head of his regiment fighting nobly and bravely. Warner, who was in command and fought bravely, was supported by his officers and men. They charged the enemy with such impetuosity that they were thrown into confusion and disorder, but at the critical moment General Riedesel arrived to reinforce General Fraserand the fortunes of the day were soon decided.

General Burgoyne, himself, conducted the pursuit by water. The boom and bridge connecting the fortifications were soon cut through and by nine o'clock the British frigates and gun-boats had passed the works, and by three o'clock in the afternoon the gallies were overtaken near Skenesborough. Upon the approach of the British the Americans abandoned the gallies, blew up three of them, and escaped to the shore. The other two fell into the hands of the British. The evacuation of Mt. Independence and Fort Ticonderoga, without any effort at defence, was condemned throughout the country and Generals St. Clair and Schuyler, the latter commander-in chief of the Northern Department, were roundly abused. The weakness of the garrisons, the commanding position of the enemy and the scarcity of stores and ammunition were not taken into accouut, and the verdict of the excited public was very unjust.

This historic spot in our little town is held in reverence by all truly patriotic citizens, and especially by those who live within the shadow of its hills. And although the greater part of the old fortification has disappeared, and the graves have become nearly obliterated, yet we know that brave men and true, who had our liberty and welfare as a nation as an incentive to bear hardship and trial, are sleeping there.

"The muffled drums' sad roll has beat
The soldiers' last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MISS PAULINE JENNE OF BRATTLEBORO.
Photo by Wyatt.



MISS LOUISE M. JOHNSON OF BRADFORD.
Photo by P. W. Taft and Son, Saxton's River.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

VERMONTERS IN MINNESOTA.

BY HAZEN M. PARKER,
formerly of Peacham.

I AM asked to write a sketch of "The Vermont Association of Minnesota."

As this association is not a close corporation, or limited to any select few of the Vermonters resident in Minnesota, but is open to all, with only nominal restrictions, it seems to me that an article of this nature cannot well be limited in its scope to the comparatively few who have been specially active in the association, or specially honored by it, but should also give a general idea of the mass of Vermonters in the State who are all eligible to membership and many of whose names have, at some time, been on its roster of membership.

Almost anywhere one may go in the State he will find Vermonters, and as a rule, he will find them men and women who are an honor to society. They are not only loyal Minnesotans, but most of them retain a keen loyalty to their Green Mountain home. They occupy positions all the way from the humble to the exalted, as measured by the customary social standard. I have been running over in my mind the Vermonters here, whom I happen to know, and their occupations. There is hardly any business or profession in which they are not engaged. Few of them need cause a blush. With few exceptions, they are honored supporters of society in all its varied branches.



HEALEY C. AKELEY.



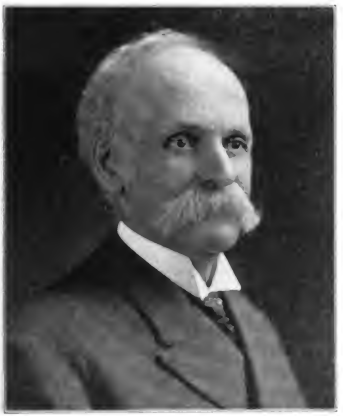
CHARLES M. START.

In her Legislatures Minnesota has been well served by Vermonters, and in Congress she has been ably represented by sons of Vermont. As mayors, aldermen and other officials Vermonters have done credit.

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Among lawyers and judges in the State, Vermont may well congratulate herself that she has had and still has able and worthy sons. The present Chief Justice of our Supreme Court is Hon. Charles M. Start of St. Paul, born in Bakersfield. One of the associate justices of our Supreme Court is Hon. John A. Lovely, of Albert Lea, born in Burlington. Many of our State District Courts are presided over by Vermonters. Among them is Hon. Francis M. Crosby, of Hastings, born in Wilmington, who has the distinction of having been the longest in continuous service of any State District Judge in the State; also Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, of Faribault, born in Chelsea, a brother of the President of the University of Vermont, a thorough scholar and real gentlemen of the old school, who has held his position for many years; Hon. L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, born in Cornwall, has presided over the District Court of his district with eminent ability for a long series of years; Hon. Willard R. Cray, of Minneapolis, born in Highgate, was appointed as Judge of the District Court of Hennepin county something over a year ago and is highly esteemed by the bar of his district. Hon. Henry C. Belden, of Minneapolis, born in Burke, was for a series of years a judge of the District Court of Hennepin county and was considered by the bar of the county as the best of the six judges of that court during those years. He retired voluntarily from the bench and has since been practicing law. He is the same resolute, public-spirited man that he was in St. Johnsbury and ranks among the best of his profession in the State.

The senior judge of the Federal District Court of the State is Hon. William Lochren, who has continuously occupied a judicial position as Judge of the District Court of Hennepin county, and of the Federal District Court since 1881, except when he was Commissioner of Pensions. He deserves, but does not need, words of praise. He was not born in Vermont, but spent his boyhood there and we count him as one of us.



J. B. GILFILLAN.



WILLARD R. CRAY.

Among those deceased who deserve honorable mention as lawyers of real worth are Col. R. C. Benton and his brother, C. H. Benton, of Lunenburgh, both of great ability and stalwart integrity, and Hon. Hiram F. Stevens, of St. Albans, lately deceased, a polished, broad-minded man, of generous sympathies and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

A few among the lawyers now practicing in

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the State who have risen to creditable distinction as lawyers, are M. D. Grover, of St. Paul, born in Wells, Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, born in Montpelier, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis, born in Barnet. Mr. Gilfillan has retired from general court practice and acts as adviser for large business institutions, with some of which he is associated, among which is the First National Bank of Minneapolis, of which he is now president. Hon. Charles A. Willard, of St. Johnsbury, lately chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, is one of the most



LEWIS A. GRANT.



LYNDON A. SMITH.

scholarly men whom the bar of Hennepin county has had.

Hon. Lyndon A. Smith, of Norwich, a lawyer, residing at Montevideo, is now Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Space will not permit mention, in detail, of Vermonters in all the professions and departments of business, but among physicians, instructors, preachers, bankers, railroad officials, engineers, manufacturers, merchants, contractors, etc., Vermont has been as well represented in this State as in the legal profession.

Vermont women in Minnesota are, perhaps, more entitled to special mention than the men. The homes of Vermonters here are presided over by daughters of Vermont who are worthy of its best traditions, and who have transplanted into their adopted abodes those elements of the good and the true which were begotten among the hills and valleys of their native abodes. Neither the men nor the women of Vermont have here suffered their inherited excellences to deteriorate and they are everywhere through out the State an integral part of the warp and wool of its society and everywhere add strength to the social fabric.

Vermonters here, as well as on their native soil and elsewhere, have ever been on the lookout for the main chance. They have had a keen scent for profitable enterprises and have shown their ancestral vigor in prosecuting them. In all lines they have opened and directed to themselves channels and streams of profit. Among them are Minnesota's heaviest financiers. One of these, Capt. John Martin, of Peacham, residing at Minneapolis, for many years President of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, deserves credit as much as any one, for building the "Soo" railroad, the most important of any road in

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safeguarding the interests of the State and the Northwest. To his energy, oversight and financial backing is, in large degree, due the success of that enterprise.

An anecdote in regard to him is entitled to mention, showing the brotherly feeling of Vermonters at home. For years he has been vice-president of the "Soo" road. The size of his bank account is not indicated by the clothes he wears. He is always a practical observer. A few years ago he was en route from Boston to Minneapolis on a "Soo" train which made quite a stop at Newport. While the train was standing there he was on the outside stooping over looking at the trucks of one of the coaches. Seeing this, a friendly by-stander thought that he wanted to go to Montreal and was contemplating a dangerous ride there. This kind-hearted man approached him and said, "Friend, you are too old a man to ride in that way. I'll pay your fare to Montreal and you can ride as you should."

A benefaction for which Capt. Martin will be kindly remembered, is a munificent gift for the erection of a commodious home at St. Anthony Park for homeless waifs, built in memory of his deceased daughter, Jean Martin Brown, whose name the home bears. This home fittingly signalizes the broad sympathies which characterized Mrs. Brown.

I must not omit to mention another Vermonter, Col. John H. Stevens, now deceased, who was identified with the territory and State for over fifty years and was one of its most public-spirited men, generous almost to a fault. He knew everybody and was a friend to everybody. His ambition was not to get all he could, but to give all he could. He built the first house in Minneapolis, in which he lived for many years and which is being carefully preserved by the Park Board. Such men as Col. Stevens will live in grateful memory long after those will have been forgotten who have taken the opposite course, who, for instance, have relentlessly devastated our luxuriant pine forests and pocketed the proceeds, leaving nothing in the wake of destruction but tell tale stumps, so eloquent of former grandeur, unless it be such as have the misfortune to have attached their names to hamlets scattered here and there in northern Minnesota, among those pitiful and eloquent relics, as a lasting reminder of what has been, and of those responsible for the waste. Hap-



ROBERT PRATT.



HAZEN M. PARKER.

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pily only a few Vermonters have been so short-sighted as to perpetuate their names in this emphatic way.

In 1890, the Vermont Association was formed with the following officers: Gen. L. A. Grant, president; Hon. R. B. Langdon, Col. R. C. Benton and Capt. John Martin, 1st, 2nd and 3rd vice-presidents, respectively; Mr. A. L. Belknap, secretary; Hon. H. C. Belden, treasurer, and Messrs. P. D. McMillan, C. M. Douglass, Frank Morse and E. J. Davenport, executive committee. Since that time the organization has been continuously maintained, with a new set of officers elected each year. Its maintenance has been, in great measure, due to the energy and faithfulness of Mr. C. C. Dunn, of Ryegate, and Mr. Charles M. Drew, of St. Johnsbury, who have been its secretaries during the greater part of its existence.

On March 4th, 1891, the association held its first annual re-union and banquet, in commemoration of the centennial of Vermont's admission into the federal union. On this occasion Col. Benton gave us a vivid sketch of the bitter controversy between the early "Green Mountain Boys" and the New Yorkers. Annual re-unions and banquets of the association, held sometime during the winter, have, ever since, been a regular feature of the social functions of Minneapolis, and have all been pleasant occasions.

Comparatively speaking, only a few of the resident Vermonters are enrolled on the roster of the association. No complete roster has been kept. If I am correctly informed, there are, in the State, more people from a single town in Vermont than are on the roster. The association is intended to operate as a sort of nucleus for all resident Vermonters and those who have been fortunate enough to marry Vermonters. As expressed by its constitution, its purpose is "mutual and social benefit of its members and their families, forming and maintaining acquaintance and good fellowship, keeping alive and active a love for the Green Mountain State and our common country." No hard and fast rules as to requirements for membership have been maintained, but members are supposed to pay an annual fee of one dollar.

Minnesota has attracted the vigorous and hardy of all lands. Its population is a conglomerate of resolute people from the best



ROME G. BROWN.



F. G. McMILLAN.

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parts of the world, but, especially, of our cousins of northern Europe. Those of Vermont or New England origin are not the "whole thing" here. We have to share honors. No monopoly is allowed. What can be claimed by Vermonters must be vouchsafed to others. If we can hold our own, we are doing well. It is sufficient self-congratulation to say that we think that, so far, we have done so. What the following generation will do, may be a matter of question. Free competition is the slogan in this State, and, in its application, is not limited to railroads. Citizens of foreign extraction are vigorous competitors for advantage and preferment and will be found worthy the steel of the best. Those who expect to excel, cannot relax their energies, or rely on the laurels of their parents.

Vermonters in Minnesota hold their native State in fond recollection. They prize their stalwart ancestry and the lessons of energy and thrift learned among their native hills and by their native streams. They realize that no people have had more worthy predecessors. In token of their filial love, many sons of Vermont in Minnesota have made substantial gifts to maintain Vermont's institutions, especially her schools, colleges, churches and libraries. Their benefactions have gone to the best things in the State. They want her best institutions kept from decay and her best traditions preserved. This association tends to keep that wish alive.

Hon. R. B. Langdon, one of Vermont's best sons, and his esteemed wife have shown their devotion to their native town, New Haven, without ostentation, but in many substantial ways. To Hon. J. B. Gilfillan his alma mater in Peacham owes renewed life and attractiveness. Mr. H. C. Akeley, now president of our association, has lately proved his filial worthiness by erecting in his home town, Stowe, a "Memorial Building," costing, upwards of $50,000, and donating it to the town, a full account of which, as well as of the business career of the donor, has been given in THE VERMONTER. Other instances of a similar nature are not lacking.

The following is a list of the presidents of the association: Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis, 1890–'1, Bellows Falls; Hon. Robert B. Langdon, Minneapolis, 1891–'3, deceased, New Haven; Col. Reuben C. Benton, Minneapolis, 1893–4, deceased. Lunenburgh; Col. Milan H. Sessions, Minneapolis, 1894–'5 and 1898–'9, deceased, West Randolph; Rev. Dr. James W. Strong, Northfield, 1895–'6, Brownington; Hon. Frank G. McMillan. Minneapolis, 1896–'7, Danville; Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, 1897–'8, Wardsboro; Hon. Charles M. Start, St. Paul, 1899–'00, Bakersfield; Hon. Henry C. Belden, Minneapolis, 1900–'1, Burke; Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, Faribault, 1901–'2, Chelsea; Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis, 1902–'3, Barnet; Hon.



THE LATE HIRAM F. STEVENS.

Willard R. Cray, Minneapolis, 1903–'4, Highgate; Mr. Healey C. Akeley, Minneapolis, present incumbent, Stowe.

The other officers of the association are George W. Batchelder, Faribault; M. D. Grover, St. Paul, and Elmer E. Adams, Fergus Falls, 1st, 2nd and 3rd vice presidents, respectively, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer; and Rome G. Brown, Cavour S. Langdon, George K. Belden, Walter A. Eggleston, Will Boutell, Robert A. Hastings, and Austin L. Belknap, all of Minneapolis, executive committee.

The 14th annual re-union and banquet was held at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, on February 29th, this year.

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DIRECTORY OF VERMONT SOCIETIES ABROAD.

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONTER during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONTER solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters, and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.

*SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers: President, Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice-presidents, Albert Clark, Eugene N. Foss; secretary, N. L. Sheldon; treasurer, Charles K. Darling; chaplain, William H. Davis; chairman executive committee, Arthur L. Robinson.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

President, Mrs. Clarence Jean Allen; 1st vice-president, Mrs. George O. Proctor, 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Louis G. Hale; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. Frederic W. Sherburne; chairman executive board, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Healey C. Akeley; first vice-president, G. W. Batchelder; second vice-president, M. D. Grover; third vice-president, Elmer E. Adams; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; chairman executive committee, Rome G. Brown.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Hosea B. Moulton; first vice-president, George R. Wales; second vice-president, Horatio N. Taplin; third vice-president, George H. Bond; recording secretary, Rev. James H. Bradford; corresponding secretary, Ernest F. Holbrook; financial secretary, Benjamin F. Wilkins; treasurer Henry T. Offtendinger; chairman board of directors, Charles E. Fairman.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, Ormi F. Hibbard; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, George E Miner; chairman executive committee, Hiram R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers, President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Colton, treasurer and chairman executive committee, A. W. Scott.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President Capt. Charles W. Mead; secretary, Prof. Dean C Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO.

Officers: Acting President, Thomas H. Noonan; secretary, Samuel B. Botsford; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; chairman executive committee, Dr. Dewitt C. Greene.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Granville C. Fiske, of Ashland; vice-presidents, Frank E. Martell, of Cambridge; John G. Bostwick, of Dorchester; P. P. Pettes, of Somerville; Thomas C. Bond, of Boston; C. H. Bradley, of Roslindale; chairman executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, of Boston.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Dr. George Rhoads; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. Streeter, W. W. Harvey, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, Thomas James; treasurer, George H. Haile; chairman executive committee, George M. Stebbins.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; chairman executive committee, Charles H. Catlin.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, George F. Kellogg; secretary and treasurer, Raymond Trainor; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Ranney; chairman executive committee, J. L. English.

VERMONT UNION OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Officers President, Fred L. Oakes; vice-president, Mrs L. M. Palmer; I. J. Ferguson, George M. Amsden; N. C. B. Haviland; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Dewey, p. o. So. Framingham.

*Corrected to November 1, 1904.

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Antoine's Version of Evangeline.

BY ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

One evelin we'll set by de stof-heart, a smokin tabacca,
As fas' as de chimney was smokin de spruce an' de balsam.
M'sieu Mumsin he'll mos' mek me cry wid his readin' a story, was write, so he say, by great long American feller,
Baout a Frenchmans, he ll lose of hees gal long go' in Acadie.
You'll hear of it, prob'ly, haow one gone on one sloop, one on anodder.

One scratter dis way, one scratter dat way, never togedder,
Till bose of it hol' an' de feller was ready for die off.
It mek me felt soble, for hear mah frien' read it, sof'ly,
For it saoun' lak de vowse of ma mudder, w'en he sing to me,
" Dor' p'tite," dat tam Ah'll was bebby, an lie half sleep on hees bosoms,
One ear an' one heye hopen for lislin an' what be go on,
Two tudder shut saoun, fas' sleep on de bres' of mah mudder;

It bring it all back, as Ah'll hear it an' see it, dem day tam,
De bump of de hin' leg an' fore leg of de chair on de hard floor,
As she rock me, " Dor' p'tite, dor' p'tite," all de tam sing mah hol' mudder.
De bumbly bee bumblin' all over de marigol posy.
De bobolink ringing hees bells 'bove de medder where hayin'
De mans was, an' de wheat fiel' where hwomans dress all in blue gown
Was scoop for reap off de grain shinin' more yaller as gold was.

On de river, a Hingin was paddle his cannoe more lazy
An slow as de move of de water, an' o'er de fiel' an' de river
e blue sky scoop down to de big hwood,
So it come back to mah rembler wid de nowse of de readin'
An' mek me for feel kan' o' oncomfable happy,
Lak a feller dat heat up all of hees mud turkey keep wishin'
He'll have it for heat it, forever more some of it.



ANTOINE AT HOME.

From a photograph by Hon. John W. Titcomb taken in the Canadian Woods.

W'en he'll finish hees read, Ah'll tink while Ah'l finish mah smokin',
Haow Ah'll mek it come of grea' deal more better for pleasant
F Ah was dat great long American feller dat' wrote it,
For Gabriel, Evangline an' all dar was hear of de story,
Gabriel was dat kan' o' mans Solen Briggs was call it philosophy.

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W'en de pos' hoffice an' telegrab ant bring it no letter,
W'en de sloop an' de stimboat an' de railroad ant bring it hees gal back,
Nor took heem to de place where Evangeline was be a stoppin.'

An' he fan aout he can' fan aout where she was have been gone to,
He'll mek aout hees min' dat everyting come to de feller dat waitens,
He goin' do dat. An' bombye Evangeline for come to heem,
So he'll sharp off hees haxe an' begin for chaup aout some clearin'.
Every nowse of de win' dat he hear in de taup of de tree blow,
Every nowse of de tree dat he chaup an' come tomble hover,
Dey say: "Bombye Evangeline comin', bombye she'll comin'."

De bird from de sous come, de biad from de nort' come, dey tol' heem de sem t'ing;
De wil' geese draggin' de sky wid hees harrer in spring tam,
In de fall, de black string of crow pullin' de las' one to de sea-shore,
All tol' heem dat "Bombye, hees leetly gal comin' " from somewhere;
So he'll buil' for it up dar a nice leetly lawg haouse all smooze off,
De side, an' cover wid whitewash, and notch all de aidge of de shingle,
An' under de t'ree window he sow some marigol' posy.

But bes' t'ing of all he feel plump of, was bed of beautiful onion,
All summer he caffly weed it, in fall it was beeg as tea-sassar;
Den he pull it an' braid it in long string an' hang it on side of de haouse up,
Where blow by de breeze of de evelin, de pref-fume was carry long way off,
An' w'en he look of it, he'll said: "Haow Ah'll weesh dat leetly gal comin'
For help me heat off dat onion. Prob'ly she'll t'ink Ah'll fregit it,
Ant rembler for love, but Ah'll love it dat gal, more as onion,
An' mah heart grow lonesick for waitin' more as waitin' onion for supper."

All lone in de dark hwood poor Evangeline wander,
All de star an' de moon from de sky, de nort' win' was blow off,
An' haowl lak some wolf, an' bite her wid col' toof;
De black cloud spill hees rain drop daown on hei an' mek her more col'er,
De win' haowl more wolfy an' laoud an' bite her more harder,
An' somet'ing scareful creep toward her in every black shadder;
An' her heart was grow lonesick for all de scare t'ing raoun' her,
Her heart was so lonesick afore for all her long lookin'.

Jus' w'en she was ready for give up, so scare,' so tire', so honger,
She'll feel of de smell of onion, an' rise up riffresh and go on,
T'rough de snatch of de brier dat ketch an' tear off her clo's off,
T'rough de switch of de bushes dot wheep her lak forty hol' school-mom,
Gainst de bump of de tree dat was paoun' her lak' maul drivin' wedges,
She foller dat smell, lak haoun was chasin de rabbeet;
An' bombye it brought her to clearin' where she'll seen lit in winder.

'F you'll ever been hongry all day, an' come home for heat some mud-turkey,
'F you'll ever be dry all a hot day, den fan de col' spring a bublin',
Den you know haow she feel wen she faint on de door an' it hopen,
An' she fall on de harm of her Gabriel. If you'll ant, Ah'll can tol' you.
Wal, den dey was marry, an' leeve happy togedder,
But prob'ly dey was tam w'en dey weesh dey ant fan one annuder.

ANTOINE BISSETTE.

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Sam of the Sierras.

BY RUSSELL R. DORR.

I.

TERENCE.

I HAVE not been here long enough to be numbered among the early pioneers, but I can imagine what it must have been to the forty-niners when they penetrated these solitudes before the United States mail coach brought a degree of civilization into these mountain passes. With the early discovery of gold in California the entire section tributary to the Kern river was rapidly filled with an energetic people intent on washing gold from the river and its tributary streams. But the placer beds were not extensive, and it was soon discovered that nature's greatest wealth was locked within the bosom of the mother lode.

There are 50 people, altogether, in this camp, and about as many horses. The population is peculiar and unique. Appearances are deceptive. Soon after reaching here I was introduced to a young man whom with his blue overalls and grimy hands, I took to be an ordinary miner from somewhere under ground. But the next day when Shaw and I were planning to build a water flume around the mountain from Rochford gulch he said, "We'll send for Young to help us run the levels." And when my acquaintance of a day appeared upon the scene I learned that the "miner from underground" was an expert civil engineer, a graduate of West Point and his father a distinguished engineer at the head of the James river commission, and in the evening he was transformed again into the gentleman of leisure as the sweet tones of his violin floated through the open doorway and were lost among the towering pines of old Breckenridge. It is not safe to measure any man in this district until he has removed his overalls and shaved, for you may be conversing with a professor from some State university or an expert from the school of mines in Columbia College.

You cannot go a hundred yards from camp in any direction without going up hill, and I saw at once that I would need a horse. Very little can be accomplished except on horseback. The nearest mine is at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the camp and to climb on foot would be impracticable. So I sent word to ranchman Terence to bring me a horse from his corral; and he came into camp with the whole drove, colts and all. It was a strange outfit—horses of every size and color running wild, with dogs and Mexicans doing their utmost to keep them within the confines of the camp, each individual horse looking as if he could go as well and as far on two legs as on four. I said to Terence, "Is *that* the sort of thing that I have got to ride?" and Terence said it was. So I selected a roan horse of about 950 pounds weight, and said:

"Now Terence, what do you know about that horse?"

"I don't know much of onything about 'im sir," he replied.

"How long have you had him, Terence?"

"Oh, I 'ave 'ad 'im going on six or seven years—I raised 'im."

"Well, Terence," I said, "if you have had him six or seven years and raised him you ought to know all about him, ought 'nt you?"

"Mebbe I 'ad sir, but I don't. I never seed a man that knowed a dang thing about a California horse except he slept wid 'im! You'll 'ave to try 'im, sir, and thin you'll know."

And so I concluded; and I said, "I'll take him and try him for a while, Terence, and if he suits I'll pay you for him. If not I'll send him back. But what is his name?" And Terence said his name was "Sam." Then I went to see the man Jake, who conducts the horse boarding-house of the camp. I could not guess his nationalty, but he must have been a mixture of Mexican and Indian, so much did he resemble either. And I said:

"Jake, what price would you charge to keep a horse for me by the month?"

"What horse is it, meester?" inquired Jake, and I informed him that it was the "roan horse of Terence's."

"Vell, I keep dat horse all right, but I charge no price," said Jake.

"You charge no price?" I said. "Do you

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mean that you will keep the horse for nothing?"

"Oh, no, you bet!" answered Jake. "You pays me money all right; but I charges you no *price*. You pays me for what hay he eat. And if he eat much hay you pay much money; and if he no eat much hay, you no pay much money. Den you no cheat me, I no cheat you."

So I confided Sam to Jake's care, with instructions to give him all the hay he wanted. And that explains who Sam is.

And next day was Sunday. No stage, no mail, no papers. The deep solitude of which the mountains speak so eloquently seemed to pervade all nature and I thought it a good time to experiment with Sam. So I borrowed a saddle, mounted the stirrups, and was off over the road toward Angels' ranch as fast as Sam's flying feet could carry me. On we flew along the base of Piute mountain, over the stream that might have been a feathery rill for all Sam cared, past the alfalfa fields, rich with their dark green flowing waves on I know not where! Not once did Sam check his steady course except when he flew out of the road because of some cattle in the brush. And then we met another rider on a coal black horse, and, turning, jogged along together to the camp.

Yesterday as the morning sun was just breaking over the mountain tops, Shaw on his black Dick and I on Sam passed the large force of men and teams who are building the water flume from Rochford gulch. Following the winding mountain road we climbed higher and higher until we were on the summit of Mount Breckenridge, three thousand feet above the camp and six thousand feet above the level of the sea. To the northwest lay San Francisco, guarding the gateway to the Orient; to the east Mount Whitney raised its mighty form against the sky. Below us a vast amphitheater merged itself into "Walker's Basin," which was once the bottom of a nameless lake; and, still beyond, the crags and peaks of Piute mountain stood as a barrier to man's approach. The birds were singing with a wild hurrah; the squirrels looked and wondered while two solitary horsemen invaded their domain; the leaves of the giant oaks whispered to each other of a companionship that voiced itself in soft and gentle murmurs. At our right stretched away acres upon acres of the yellow California poppy, by legislative act the "flower of the state," its golden glory fading away as it merged itself into other acres of the blue verbena and was lost to view as it traveled down the slope. The grandeur of the scene impressed me deeply. Dismounted from my horse, his flanks wet with perspiration from the heavy climb of some ten miles, I threw the long lasso rein over his head to the ground and said: "Go ahead Sam, go any where you please!" But he would not go. He turned toward me and rubbed his nose against my hand as if to say, "I will not go and leave you—this is good enough for me!" "Well, eat grass then!" I said, and while he did so I gathered some of the wild flowers, which, like the hairs of one's head, no man can number. And I decided to keep Sam.

II

SAM IN DISGRACE.

Sam was in disgrace to-day and Jake in trouble. At 7 o'clock this morning, in obedience to orders, Jake led Sam, saddled and bridled, out of the corral, ready for an early trip to Rochford gulch. But it was a mournful procession that climed the hill to where I stood waiting with whip in hand. Sam's ears hung down in a forlorn and sheepish way and a disconsolate look overshadowed Jake's expressive countenance. It was evident that some unusual trouble had cast a cloud about them and my sympathies went out to them both instinctively. Jake had fastened an inch rope, with a double knot, around poor Sam's arched and shapely neck, and Sam trudged on behind with bowed head, as if condemned. The elasticity of his step was gone. His usual interest in the events of early morning was no longer apparent. His heart seemed broken—his spirit crushed. As they approached to within speaking distance I said:

"Jake, what on earth is the matter with you fellows?"

"By golly! meester, don't you eber take dat Sam horse away widout a rope—you nebber see 'im agin, by golly!" replied Jake with excited gesture.

"Why, what has Sam been doing?" I inquired, as I stroked his neck and looked into the wandering eyes.

"Vell, by golly, meester," said Jake, "dat Chinaman he lef' de gate open, an' Sam he

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tole dat Dick Shaw horse to come along too; an' Sam he go ahead, an' down de road, tail up an' head up, an' he go like a gun shot 'im out! An' Sam, he out of sight, an' run by golly! like a jack rabbit! An' it tuck two hours to git dat Sam. An' den dat Dick horse he come along all right when Sam tole 'im! An' I fall down in de road an' I t'ought I die, my heart go so flippty-flap! Oh, dat Sam he run, by golly! You take dat rope, meester! You leaf de rope an' you nebber see Sam agin!"

Sam listened with apparent interest to Jake's excited arraignment, looked at me with his deep wandering eyes, but offered no apologies. Like a little boy to whom my thought fondly flies with more than electric swiftness over 3,000 intervening miles he had "nothing to say." I threw the rope over the fence, mounted the saddle and was soon far out of sight among the trees of the mountain. Reaching a level plateau above the gorge in which the laborers were making an excavation, I left Sam to himself unhitched while I was engaged below. I returned two hours later to find that he had not moved six feet from the spot where I had left him; and the mischievous glance of his eye said plainly enough, "I didn't run away, did I?"

The California horse furnishes the subject for quite an interesting character study. There is, of course, the vicious bucking horse whose chief desire is to unhorse the rider. I do not refer to him. But there is a noble animal of which both Sam and Dick are types. He comes of a long ancestry inured to hardship, exposures and adventure. His grandfather and great grandfather helped to reclaim the wilderness. He bore his fearless rider to the front when every inch of ground was contested by the savage and the grizzly bear. These, their children still retain the force and fire of a long and noble lineage. By heredity the blood of their forefathers still courses through their veins. Lead them out at any hour of the day or night and the expressive eye will say, "Keep a close rein upon me. I shall wheel out of danger if I see it. It is mine to go—it is yours to keep your seat." By instinct they are wonderfully alert. Their quick sense detects the danger instantly. An unknown object in the distance, an unfamiliar rustle in the brush, and your horse comes to a sudden halt, no matter at what speed he may be traveling. Let the inexperienced rider dishonor his intelligence by attempts at that moment to urge him forward with the whip or spur and his influence with animal is weakened, if nothing worse results. But drop a loose rein and say to him over and again: "That's all right, that's all right. Don't you see what that is," and he is so astonishingly amenable to the assurance of the human voice that when he has reasoned out the cause of the disturbance he will move on without a quiver. But you must give him time to reason. Attempt to whip him through and your cause is lost. Thus dealt with he is as affectionate as a dog, and well nigh as demonstrative. High strung and spirited, his endurance is phenomenal and his courage great. While you mount him he is as quiet as a lamb; but give him the word and he expects you to keep your seat without his help. He has no thought of throwing you, but you must be alert and ever on the watch or your seat will fly from under you with quickness and dispatch.

III.

NATIVE CHARACTER.

About two weeks later Terence came into camp. The thermometer was 105° in the shade but there was apparently no shade. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening and I had just returned from a ride of several miles in the broiling sun. Exhausted from the intense heat, I had divested myself of as much clothing as the imperious regulations of the august deputy sheriff would permit and was dreamily enjoying a cooling breeze which had sprung up in the north. A gentle knock at my open door, and Terence stood before me with an apologetic air, his broad-brimmed hat partially shading his sun burned genial face.

"You must excuse me for disturbin' your rest, sir," he remarked with evident regret.

"That's all right, Terence; come in," I said, "I wasn't asleep."

"I thought, sir, bein' as I was in the camp, I'd call 'round an' ax you as how the horse suited," he continued; which I interpreted to mean that the period of probation had expired and that I was expected to pay for the horse or else surrender him.

"The horse seems to be all right, Terence, as far as I can see. I have tried him in all

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sorts of places and have had no trouble with him. He is high strung, but his disposition seems to be good. I will pay you for him," I said, as I turned to write a check.

"Very well, sir," he replied. "The money would come handy enough, feed bein' so high. I told you the horse was all right, sir, and that the interior of him was as gentle as a cooin' dove."

I smiled at the characteristic expression, but recalling the expectant frame of mind with which I had skirted the base of Piute mountain two weeks before on Sam's back, I said, "Oh, no, Terence, you didn't tell me anything of the sort. You said you had had the horse for six or seven years, but didn't know much of anything about him—that I would have to try him and then I'd know. You wouldn't tell me whether his "interior" was as gentle as a cooing dove or his exterior as vicious as a bucking mule. You left me entirely in the dark. Why didn't you tell me about the qualities of the horse? You knew all about him."

"Mebbe you're right, sir," he responded. "If I 'ad knowed you as well as I knowed the horse I'd 'av give you a proper inthroduction to 'im. But if you an' 'im 'ad 'ad a fallin' out and you 'ad broke your neck, thin your ripresintitive would say that, anyhow, Terence lied! I wuddn't ricommind ony horse except I know the gintleman as buys 'im. Its the gintleman as needs the ricommind more than the horse!"

And as far as horses are concerned was a truer statement ever made?

Amused at his quaint Irish humor I inquired, "how long have you lived up here in the mountains, Terence?"

"I always lived here, sir," he replied. "I wouldn't know how to live in ony other place. I'd be lonesome widout seein' the rocks on old Piute!"

"What good do the rocks do you, Terence?" I con'inued.

"No good, except they stand there, sir! In the mornin' they are there, and in the evenin' they are there. Sometimes the horses sicken an' the cattle die an' I git tired of the worruk of tendin' to 'em; an' thin I set down of an evenin', discouraged like, an' the moon comes up over old Piute an' shines over the rocks into the basin. Before iver I was born the rocks were there; an' thin I say niver mind, my boy! kape on wid yur tendin' of them! If all the horses an' the cattle die there'll be an honest living somehow while there's rocks on old Piute! Good evenin', sir!"

With that his rugged form faded away in the distance and was soon lost to view as he rounded the turn with his pack-mule jogging on behind. Dreamily I sat there as the sun's scorching rays were giving way before the evening breeze that floated down the valley, my thoughts wandering over the past and searching into the future. And when at last the twilight deepened, the great red moon, like a queenly messenger of hope and rest, rose slowly, grandly and majestically over the eternal peaks of old Piute, her purple glory covering every hill and valley, every tree and stone, with a royal benediction. Far away at my feet a whip-poor-will poured forth a wierd and plaintive song; and from beyond the turn there seemed to float back upon the evening wind the pathetic words of that sturdy mountaineer: "They stand there, sir! In the mornin' they are there, an' in the evenin' they are there! Before iver I was born the rocks were there. There'll be an honest livin' somehow while there's rocks on old Piute."

And this is character. This is the nobility of purpose, the native integrity, the abiding faith which all men recognize and honor. There is something in the grandeur of these mountain peaks that lifts the soul. I do not know this man except as I have written. Humble is his station. Far away upon the mountain side his work is done. Few know him save the horses and the cattle that look to him for care and shelter and welcome his return. They know him, love him, follow him and I may even say they honor him. What his religion is I do not know. Perhaps he has none. There is no Sunday except as every day is Sunday. The only Sabbath bell he knows is the "tinkle, tinkle" of the bell that leads his herd. The only choir to which he listens is the hallelujah of the mountain birds; the only organ note he ever hears is the gentle murmur of the wind that sings itself away among the giant pines; and his only preacher is the rocky peak of old Piute. But if I know him as I think I do, no man would wrong another in his presence and the sick, sorrowing or defenseless man or beast would find a champion in him to the last degree.

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RESCUE OF BANK OFFICERS FROM VAULT.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



ST. ALBANS BANK.



ROUNDING UP CITIZENS ON THE PARK.



SHELDON BRIDGE SET ON FIRE.



SHOOTING OF E. J. MORRISON.



ARREST OF TWO RAIDERS AT STANBRIDGE, P. Q.

SCENES IN THE RAID ON ST. ALBANS OCT. 19, 1864.

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VERMONT ORGANIZATIONS

ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1904.

THE VERMONTER devotes considerable space in the current issue to brief reports of various State societies and organizations which held annual meetings in October and November. These meetings are events of public interest and form a part of the history of Vermont. They are consequently noted in this magazine for the benefit of our readers as well as for future reference. Arrangements may be made by any organization for establishing and maintaining a special department in THE VERMONTER devoted exclusively to its interests.

VERMONT PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904–05.

President, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans; secretary and treasurer, E. A. Nutt of Montpelier; vice presidents, R. W. McCuen of Vergennes, F. E. Howe of Bennington, A. F. Stone of St. Johnsbury, L. H. Lewis of Morrisville, L. M. Hays of Essex Junction, E. H. Tyler of Enosburg Falls, W. H. Bishop of Island Pond, F. E. Langley of Barre, W. E. Hubbard of Brattleboro, D. W. Hildreth of Newport, L. B. Johnson of Randolph and F. W. Stiles of Springfield. Standing committees: on legislation, W. C. Belknap of Bellows Falls, H. E. Parker of Bradford, W. B. Howe of Burlington; membership, C. P. Sawyer of Hardwick, E. H. Crane of Ludlow, C. T. Fairfield of Rutland; advertising, F. E. Langley of Barre, L. M. Hays of Essex Junction, J. G. Ullery of Brattleboro; circulation, L. P. Thayer of Middlebury, L. B. Johnson of Randolph, H. C. Whitehill of Waterbury; entertainment, C. S. Forbes of St. Albans, D. H. Perry of Barre, Joseph Auld of Burlington.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Press Association was held at Montpelier, October 10. President Harry E. Parker presided at the business session. Matters of interest to the members were discussed and a vote of thanks to W. C. Belknap of THE TIMES, Bellows Falls, was passed in recognition of his services as chairman of the legislative committee. The election of officers resulted as noted above.

VERMONT FISH AND GAME LEAGUE.

Officers for 1904-05:—

President, Frank L. Fish of Vergennes; secretary, H. G. Thomas of Stowe; treasurer, C. F. Lowe of Montpelier; vice presidents, John W. Titcomb of Washington, J. S. Flint of Burlington, C. C. Warren of Waterbury, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, J. G. Brown of Montpelier, C. M. Graves of Bennington, J. F. Hooker of Brattleboro; executive committee, Thad M. Chapman of Middlebury, W. E. Hawkes of Bennington, T. R. Stiles of St. Johnsbury, Edward Wells of Burlington, E. M. Bartlett of Island Pond, F. W. Mitchell of Richford, N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte, O. E. Luce of Stowe, Nelson E. Bailey of Wells River, F. E. Alfred of Newport, M. E. Wheeler of Rutland, L. H. Greene of Montpelier, G. H. Tupper of Bethel, J. L. Bacon of White River Junction; membership committee, M. C. Berry of Burlington, L. S. Norton of Bennington, T. M. Deal of St. Albans.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League was held at Montpelier, November 9. President Frank L. Fish presided at the business meeting. The report of Treasurer C. F. Lowe showed a balance of $828.21 on hand. Twenty-five new members were admitted. The annual banquet was served in Armory hall, 325 covers being laid.

F. L. Fish, president of the league opened the post prandial exercises in a brief speech. He touched upon matters of interest to Vermont sportsmen including the protection of partridges and wall-eyed pike and also concerning the contamination of streams with chemicals by dye mills. James F. Hooker of Brattleboro, officiated as toastmaster.

Those who responded to toasts were Gov. C. J. Bell, J. W. Titcomb of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "Fish Culture in South America;" Robert A. Lawrence of Rutland, who spoke "For Better Enforcement of the Fish and Game Laws;" Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland and H. G. Thomas of Stowe.

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VERMONT SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Officers for 1904-05 :—

National vice-president general for Vermont, Mrs. Julius J. Estey of Brattleboro; State regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans; vice-State regent, Mrs. Clayton M. North of Shoreham; State secretary, Mrs. Leonora Huntington Mimms of St. Albans; State treasurer, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Rutland.

The fifth annual conference of the Vermont chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Montpelier, October 25 and 26. The State regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, presided.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Gertrude Laird, of Royalton, followed by the roll call by Mrs. Leonora Huntington Mimms, of St. Albans, State secretary.

Mrs. W. A. Briggs, regent of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, of Montpelier, welcomed the assembled chapters to Montpelier which was responded to by Mrs. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro.

Mrs. J. N. Jenne, of Burlington, read the report of the Vermont delegates to Washington and the State regent addressed the conference briefly, stating some of the reasons for the existence of a society like the Daughters' of the American Revolution and the good that had been and might in the future be done by the society.

A committee comprising Mrs. J. G. Hindes, of Vergennes, and Mrs. J. N. Jenne, of Burlington, was appointed to place before the legislature the matter of erecting a memorial to Seth Warner and Remember Baker.

Reports from the 14 chapters showed them to be in a flourishing condition.

The regent appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. C. N. North, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, and Miss Carrie E. Deavitt to place before the legislature the matter of erecting a suitable memorial to Capt. Seth Warner and Remember Baker; also a committee consisting of Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Nelson W. Fisk, and Mrs. J. E. Buxton to have in charge the erection of a suitable memorial at Isle La Motte to commemorate the first white settlement in the State, made there in 1665.

Miss Heloise Hersey, of Boston, lectured before the State society of Colonial Dames and the State chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Daniel Webster. Gov. C. J. Bell presided.

VERMONT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES.

Officers for 1904-05 :—

President, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement of Rutland; first vice-president, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans; second vice-president, Mrs. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro; third vice president, Mrs. Mary F. Cooke of Wellesley, Mass.; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Albert Tuttle of Fair Haven; registrar, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, of Brattleboro, in place of Mrs. Edward L. Temple of Rutland, resigned; second member of board of management, Mrs. J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs; third member of board of management, Mrs. F. W. Weeks of Brattleboro.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Branch Society of Colonial Dames was held at Montpelier, October 26. The president, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, presided. Miss Anna C. Park, honorary president, offered prayer. The secretary, Mrs. Mary Baxter Sanford of Rutland, called the roll and reported that nineteen new names had been added the past year, makidg the total membership about two hundred and forty. Miss Park gave the address of welcome which was responded to by Mrs. Clement. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Cora Porter Chandler showed that there was a large balance in the treasury. Beautiful tributes to the following deceased women, members of the society were read: One to Isadore Whitehead Kenney of Danvers, Mass., to Mrs. Alma Park Valentine of Bennington, by Mrs. L. H. Ross, to Mrs. E. G. Wright of Poultney, by Mrs. Mary Baxter Sanford.

Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented resolutions from that society asking the Colonial Dames to concur in a petition to the legislature asking for suitable memorials to Seth Warner and Remember Baker; also to join with the D. A. R. in a resolution passed yesterday to try and have the United States government purchase the grounds around Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence and maintain them as a national

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MRS. WALLACE C. CLEMENT OF RUTLAND,
President Vermont Society of Colonial Dames.



MISS SUSAN E. CLARK OF BRATTLEBORO.
President Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.



WM. W. STICKNEY OF LUDLOW,
President Vermont Bar Association.



W. A. BEEBE OF MORRISVILLE,
President State Teacher's Association.

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park. The Colonial Dames concurred in both these resolutions and appointed Mrs. S. E. Pingree, of Hartford and Mrs Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro, as a committee on the Warner and Baker resolution, and Mrs. C. N. North of Shoreham, and Mrs. Robert Bascombe of Fort Edward, N. Y., on the Ticonderoga matter. The meeting closed with a reception to the officers at the Wood Art Gallery, interspersed with a musical program.

The following lines written by the late Mrs. Alma P. Valentine, of Bennington, were read before the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames at the recent annual meeting in Montpelier.

NEARING THE END.

Yes, my journey is nearly over,
I have traveled a weary way,
Over hills that were steep and stony,
Through valleys chill and gray,
Where I laid my dead away.

Of Life's joys, I have tasted the sweetest,
Of its gifts I have held the best;
I have sounded the depths of its sorrows,
Its pain has riven my breast;
I am weary and long to rest.

Yet through the joy and the sorrow,
That chequered the passing years,
Through paths that were gay with flowers,
And paths that were wet with tears,
And clouded by ceaseless fears.

He who set my feet on the journey,
Who ordered the way they should tend,
Has comforted, guarded, and held me;
He *will* hold me to the end.
My Maker, my Guide and my Friend.

REUNION SOCIETY OF VERMONT OFFICERS.

Officers for 1904-05:—

President, E. H. Ripley of Mendon; vice-presidents, L. G. Kingsley of Rutland, Horace French of Mt. Lebanon, N. H.; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Lucia of Montpelier, executive committee, T. S. Peck, B. J. Derby, E. Henry Powell of Burlington.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, was held at Montpelier, November 2. The principal features of the evening consisted of an address by General Edward H. Ripley and a banquet with post prandial exercises. The business session of the society preceded the literary exercises and was presided over by President G. G. Benedict. A necrology committee was appointed consisting of J. H. Lucia, J. H. Goulding, and J. E. Goodrich.

The annual address before the society by General Edward H. Ripley, was given in Representatives' Hall before a large audience Hon. G. G. Benedict presided and Rev. E. P. Lee offered prayer. General Ripley was the Union officer in command nearest to Richmond previous to its abandonment by the rebels, and was the first to carry the Stars and Stripes into the city on the entry of the Federal troops.

The story of the movements of the troops the day they entered Richmond was told in detail in a graphic manner and its recital held the closet attention of the audience.

The annual banquet held at the Pavilion was largely attended. Col. Z. M. Mansur served as toastmaster. Toasts were offered and responded to as follows: "The President of the United States," by Senator Redfield Proctor; "The Chief Magistrate of our Green Mountain Commonwealth," by Governor C. J. Bell; "The Vermont Delegation in Congress," by Senator Wm. P. Dillingham; "The Honorable Senate," by Lieutenant Governor C. H. Stearns; "The House," by Representative Justus Dartt; "The Army and Navy," by Mayor H. W. Hovey, U. S. N.; "The American Volunteer," by A. T. Taylor; "Vermonters at the Hub," by Col. Albert Clarke; "Memories of Our Service," by ex-Governor Samuel E. Pingree; "The Daughters of Vermont," by ex-Governor Josiah Grout.

VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Officers for 1904-05.

President, Miss Susan E. Clark of Brattleboro; vice-president, Mrs. Rebekah Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury; recording secretary, Mrs. G. G. Laird of Rovalton; treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms of Bellows Falls; auditor, Mrs. Mary C. Kirkland of Bellows Falls; secretary to the general federation, Mrs. J. B. Needham of Rutland.

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The ninth annual meeting of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Bellows Falls, October 5 and 6. Nearly 50 delegates representing the 28 clubs, (and 1000 members) in the State, were present. Miss Susan E Clark, the State president, presided. Among those present from abroad were Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Colorado, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, Miss Helen A. Whittier of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Federation, Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston, vice-president of the General Federation; Mrs. Sally Joy White and Miss Helen Winslow of Boston. Mrs. Ashton of Somerville, Mass., each prominently identified with other branches of woman's work; and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, president of the New Hampshire Federation. Each of the above took part in various ways to the gratification of the Vermont women, and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The annual reception to the State officers and prominent visitors was given at the residence of Mrs. Francis G. Flint.

The topics discussed indicating the range of the endeavors of the Federation were "Education," by Mrs. D. C. Stearns of Royalton; "State Institutions" by Mrs. C. C. Fitts of Brattleboro; "Libraries" paper by Miss Margaret Tucker read by Mrs. George H. Gorham; "Reciprocity Bureau," Mrs. Susan Balch, and "Household Science," paper by Mrs. W. H. Laird, read by Mrs. S. E. Pingree of Hartford, An address by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, president of the New Hampshire Federation, entitled "The Real Meaning of the Club Movement" was of especial interest.

The reports made by the different clubs in the Vermont Federation showed they were all doing good work along educational, literary, philanthropic, domestic, scientific and artistic lines. Two new clubs have been organized during the past year—the Monday club at Rochester and the Woman's Literary club at Barton.

The reports of the Seventh Biennial of the General Federation held at St. Louis in August were then read by Mrs. Josephine H. Arms of Bellows Falls, Mrs. O. C. Ashton of Somerville, Mass., and Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore of Rutland.

Miss Helen W. Smith of White River Junction, Mrs. D. C. Stearns of Royalton and Miss Susan E. Clark of Brattleboro were appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the matter of adopting some magazine as the official organ of the Vermont Federation.

VERMONT STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Officers for 1904-05.

President, P. E. McSweeney of Burlington; vice-president, M. L. Chandler of Barre; secretary, G. H. Gorham of Bellows Falls; treasurer, B. H. Stone of Burlington; auditor, J. H. Blodgett of Saxton's River; executive committee, P. E. McSweeney of Burlington, M. L. Chandler of Barre, and D. C. Hawley of Burlington; publication committee, G. H. Gorham of Bellows Falls, G. R. Anderson of Brattleboro, and E. R. Campbell of Bellows Falls; necrology committee, M. H. Eddy of Middlebury, C. S. Scofield of Richford, and C. W. Howard of Shoreham; legislation committee, S. E. Darling of Hardwick, H. D. Holton of Brattleboro, and E. R. Campbell of Bellows Falls; license censors, Henry Janes of Waterbury. J. S. Hill of Bellows Falls, and S. W. Hammond of Rutland.

The 91st annual meeting of the Vermont State Medical Society was held at Rutland, October 13 and 14. The president, Dr. W. N. Bryant, presided.

The following officers made their reports: Secretary, Dr. G. H. Gorham; treasurer, Dr. B. H. Stone; board of license censors, Dr. Henry Janes, chairman; necrology, Dr. M. H. Eddy, chairman; legislation, Dr. W. N. Platt, chairman.

The following obituaries were read: W. M. Huntington, Dr. J. B. Wheeler, of Burlington; F. W. Carpenter, Dr. F. C. Liddle, of Dorset, William F. Dazelle, Dr. O. G. Stickney, of Barre; Daniel P. Webster, Dr. George H. Gorham, of Bellows Falls.

The following papers and addresses were presented during the meeting: "Extra Uterine Pregnancy," Dr. P. E. McSweeney, Burlington; "Diseases of Children," Dr. D. C. Hawley, Burlington; "Surgery of the Stomach," Dr. John C. Monroe, Boston; "Acute Articular Rheumatism," Dr. L. W. Burbank, Cabot; "Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. O. M. Douglas, Concord, N. H.

"The Serums and Animal Extracts in Our

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Therapy," Dr. George F. B. Willard, Vergennes; "What Can Preventive Medicine Do to Safe-guard The Middle Ear Against Acute and Chronic Infection," Dr. Francis P. Emerson, Boston; "Scarlatina vs. Rubella," Dr. Ellis G. Roberts, Fair Haven; "The Specific Treatment of Typhoid Fever," Dr. J. M. Hackett, Champlain, N. Y.; "A Radical Cure of Cancer of the Face, with Report of Cases," Dr. E. J. Melville, St. Albans; "Cholera Infantum," Dr. W. S. Phillips, Arlington.

A clinical demonstration was given by Dr. C. W. Strobell, of Rutland, showing what can be accomplished in certain cases of chronic rheumatism; also an experimental study of the movements produced in the stomach and bowels by electricity, led by Dr. G. G. Marshall, of Wallingford.

The annual banquet was held at the Berwick. These toasts were responded to: "The Vermont State Medical Society," Dr. W. N. Bryant, Ludlow; "Our Guests," Dr. J. C. Monroe; Boston; "The Press," Editor Frank L. Greene, St. Albans; "The Ladies," Dr. C. S. Caverly, Rutland; "The Clergy," Rev. John Duffield; "Etiquette," Dr. C. W. Peck, Brandon; "The Medical Department of U. V. M.," Dr. H. C. Tinkham, Burlington; "The Doctor in Politics," Dr. D. C. Hawley, Burlington; "Law and Medicine," P. M. Melden, Rutland. Dr. Don D. Grout of Waterbury was toastmaster.

Dr. C. W. Peck of Brandon, Dr. E. R. Campbell of Bellows Falls and Dr. D. C. Hawley of Burlington were appointed delegates to a convention of the American Medical society to be held at Portland, Ore., in July, 1905.

These delegates were elected to represent Vermont at the conventions named: American Medical association, Dr. Holton; Massachusetts Medical society, Dr. Blodgett, Dr. F. R. Stoddard, Shelburne; Dartmouth Medical society, Dr. O. C. Baker, Brandon, Dr. L. W. Burbank, Cabot; University of Vermont Medical society, Dr. M. F. McGuire, Montpelier, Dr. C. W. Bartlett, North Bennington; Maine Medical society, Dr. E. M. Nichols, Barton, Dr. F. S. Gray, Troy; Rhode Island society, Dr. A. I. Miller, Brattleboro, Dr. W. W. Townsend, Rutland; New Hampshire Medical society, Dr. A. C. Baily, Randolph, Dr. F. C. Liddle, Dorset; Connecticut Medical society, Dr. F. T. Kidder, Woodstock, Dr. J. W. Estabrook, Brandon; New York Medical society, Dr. E. D. Ellis, Poultney, Dr. C. S. Hodskins, Castleton; White River Medical society, Dr. F. L. Osgood, Saxton's River, Dr. A. L. Miner, Bellows Falls.

It was voted to hold the next annual convention at Burlington in October, 1905. It will probably be held at the new University of Vermont Medical college building.

VERMONT SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Officers for 1904–05.

President Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro; vice-president, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans; secretary, Walter H. Crockett of St. Albans; treasurer, Clarence L. Smith of Burlington; registrar, H. L. Stillson of Bennington; historian, George G. Benedict of Burlington; chaplain, the Rev. M. L. Severance of Burlington; managers, Alfred A. Hall of St. Albans, William E. Hawks of Bennington, Frank E. Alfred of Newport, Porter H. Dale, of Island Pond, W. T. Dewey of Montpelier, Col. J. G. Estey of Brattleboro and Heman W. Allen of Burlington; delegates to the national congress, W. W. Stickney of Ludlow, F. D. Hale of Lunenburg, Z. S. Stanton of Roxbury, W. B. Howe of Burlington and Hall Park McCullough of North Bennington.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at Montpelier, November 16. President Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, presided

The reports of Secretary W. H. Crockett and Treasurer Clarence L. Smith were presented.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Senator Redfield Proctor for the roll of Revolutionary soldiers presented by him to the society. The erection of headstones at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers was left with the managers.

It was announced that the Hon. W. J. Van Patten had donated to the society five or six acres of land on Indian rock north of Burlington on which it is proposed to erect a memorial tower to Ethan Allen. A committee of one from each county was appointed to secure plans and funds for this tower as follows: Addison county, Warren Peck of Waltham;

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A VIEW OF MT. MANSFIELD.



THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT BELLOWS FALLS.

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Bennington, H. P. McCullough of North Bennington; Caledonia, George H. Cross, of St. Johnsbury; Chittenden, F. S. Pease of Burlington; Essex, F. D. Hale of Lunenburg; Franklin, E. A. Chittenden of St. Albans; Grand Isle, N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte; Lamoille, D. H. Waite of Hyde Park; Orange, J. K. Lynde of Williamstown; Orleans, F. E. Allred of Newport; Rutland, F. D. Proctor of Proctor; Washington, A. G. Eaton of Montpelier; Windham, J. M. Flint of Bellows Falls; Windsor, W. W. Stickney of Ludlow.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Van Patten for his generous offer. An obituary committee composed of Hiram Carleton of Montpelier, W. J. Van Patten and E. Henry Powell of Burlington, was elected.

Since the last annual meeting the following members have died:

John B. Fletcher, B. D. Hopkins, and Hon. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans, Maj. A. B. Valentine of Bennington, E. D. Wilcox of Crown Point, N. Y., R. M. Colburn of Springfield.

The literary exercises were held in Representatives' Hall Dr. H. D. Holton, president of the society, presided and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. L. Severance of Burlington, the chaplain.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro, now 91 years old, was announced to give some reminiscenses of the Civil War but he was unable to be present and his paper was read by Ex-Gov. S. E. Pingree of Hartford at the request of the venerable author.

The principal address was by the Rev. G. Glenn Atkins of Burlington, whose subject was "The Venture of Liberty."

Votes of thanks to ex-Gov. Holbrook, ex-Gov. Pingree and the Rev. Mr. Atkins were unanimously adopted.

VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904–05.

President, William W. Stickney of Ludlow; vice-presidents, J. E. Cushman of Burlington, Frank E. Allred of Newport, and P. M. Meldon of Rutland; secretary, John H. Mimms of St. Albans; treasurer, Hiram Carleton of Montpelier; librarian, Edward H. Deavitt of Montpelier; board of managers, the president, ex-officio, John H. Senter of Montpelier; Edward H. Deavitt of Montpelier, W. A. Dutton of Hardwick, and H. H. Blanchard of Springfield.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association was held at Montpelier October 25 and 26. President W. L. Burnap presided. At the opening session the committee on law reform presented a report covering several important subjects. That part of the report favoring the creation of the office of Attorney General in the State was endorsed.

The section in relation to reform in chancery practices adopted was: The statutes should be so modified that chancery cases may be entered in court, master appointed therein, reports received and hearing had and judgments entered therein in vacations, thus facilitating the despatch of business in chancery."

A committee of three, made up of members of the legislature, was appointed to draft a bill. The other suggestions in the report were dismissed.

The laws were amended to create the office of librarian. A committee of five of which J. H. Senter af Montpelier, is chairman, was appointed to arrange for a mid summer meeting, and a nominating committee of fourteen appointed to nominate officers.

A memorial session followed the business meeting. Among those present were the judges of the Supreme court, Senator Dillingham, and the ex-presidents, E. L. Waterman, of Brattleboro; John Young, of Newport; C. P. Hogan, of St. Albans and John H. Senter, of Montpelier, and upwards of 100 other members of the association.

President Burnap, the retiring president, delivered the annual address. Hon. Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, read a memorial sketch of the late Lieut. Gov. George N. Dale, of Island Pond. Other papers were presented on the late Joel C. Baker, by George E. Lawrence, of Rutland, H. E. Rustedt, of Richford, by C. D. Watson, of St. Albans; Hiram Stevens, of Minneapolis, formerly of this State; by John H. Mimms, of St. Albans; F. A. Bailey and C. E. Woodward, of this city; Daniel Carpenter Hyde, of Strafford; Judge L. M. Read, of Bellows Falls, and J. J. Wilson, of Bethel.

The annual banquet at the Pavilion was largely attended. President Burnap served as

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toastmaster. The speakers at the post prandial exercises were Governor Bell, Judge George M. Powers, Ainice Geoffrin, Kings counsel of Montreal; C. C. Fitts, of Brattleboro, F. C. Archibald, of Manchester, and F. W. McGettrick, of St. Albans.

The next mid-summer meeting will be held in Woodstock early in August.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904–05.

President, W. A. Beebe of Morrisville; vice-president, C. H. Willey of Hardwick; secretary, E. G. Ham, of Randolph; treasurer, E. M. Roscoe of Springfield; executive committee, W. P. Abbott of Proctor, C. H. Dempsey of St. Johnsbury and H. K. Whittaker of Brattleboro.

The 55th annual meeting of Vermont State Teachers Association was held at Rutland, October 20–23. President N. J. Whitehill presided at the business sessions. The address of welcome to the visiting teachers was made by Egbert C. Tuttle, of Rutland, and responded to by President Whitehill.

This was followed by an address on "Modern Views on the Teaching of Arithmetic," by Prof. David E. Smith of Columbia University.

At the second session there was an address by the Rev. William R. Lord, of Rockland, Mass., on "The Ministry of Birds," after which the teachers of Rutland gave a reception to the visiting teachers at Grand Army hall, when a musical program was presented and refreshments served.

At the second day's sessions the following addresses were made: "Education and Life," by Principal John G. Thomas of the Massachusetts State Normal School, Fitchburg; "Aims in Teaching Reading," by Principal C. H. Morrill of the Vermont State Normal School, Randolph; "Producing Tone," by Rev. Norman Seaver; "The Use of Phonics in Teaching Reading" by Mrs. Metella P. Pritchard, of Brandon; "Helps in Teaching Reading," by Miss Mary E. Hutchinson of Burlington; "Correction of Reading and Other School Subjects," by Principal Hobart K. Whittaker, of Brattleboro; "The Work and the Worker," by Principal Charles S. Chapin of the State Normal School, Providence, R. I.; "The Dwarfing of Childhood by Teaching," by James L. Hughes, Inspector of public schools at Toronto, Canada; "Some Suggestions for the Teaching of English in Elementary Schools," by Principal Charles S. Chapin of Providence, R. I.; "Education and Life," by Principal J. G. Thompson, of Fitchburg, Mass.

During the convention interesting and instructive conferences were held on "Music," "Drawing and Art," "Reading," "Busy Work, Manual Occupations, and Games," "Physical Training for School Children," "The Teaching of Geography," all of which were participated in by numerous teachers. Extensive exhibits of educational text books and school furnishings were made by many publishing houses at the convention. There were also several attractive exhibits of school work made.

The annual banquet of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club was held at Rutland durfng the convention. Covers were laid for 80 persons. Principal W. P. Abbott of Proctor acted as toastmaster. The principal address of the evening was by Prof. C. B. Wright of Middlebury college on "The School Master in Literature."

VERMONT STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904 05:

President, F. Henry Parker of Burlington; vice-president, Harry A. Slade of Montpelier and Fred Pollard of Proctorsville; secretary, W. E. Terrill of Montpelier; assistant secretary and treasurer, D. F. Davis of Barre.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association was held at Burlington, October 11. President H. C. Pierce of Barton presided at the business sessions which were attended by upwards of 100 pharmacists. An address of welcome was given by the Secretary, C. C. Miller of Burlington, which was responded to by W. F. Root of Brattleboro. President Pierce delivered the annual address, which was followed by the reports of the officers. The annual reception and ball in the evening was very enjoyable.

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National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,764,893.98
Interest and Rents,	1,251,326.43
Consideration for Annuities,	473,534.94
Profit Account,	5,049.98
TOTAL,	$ 6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$911,575.38
Dividends and Annuities,	284,760.27
Endowments and Surrender Values,	917,000.00
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,351,210.79
Home Office,	1,101,446.51
TOTAL,	$4,481,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,787,305.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,671.92
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,807,291.58
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,436,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	27,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	881,196.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	479,727.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,445.98
TOTAL,	$28,363,787.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,943,165.40
Annuity Reserves,	1,494,787.19
Dairy Reserves,	267,999.76
Trust Fund Reserves,	87,287.21
Death Claims under adjustment,	115,700.00
Liabilities,	102,991.36
SURPLUS,	$2,429,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,787.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,501,080
Increase in Assets,	3,029,799
Increase in Income,	473,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	167,937
Increase in Surplus,	243,546
Insurance Issued,	20,932,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,779

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1904

CHRISTMAS VERMONTER.



$1 A YEAR

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C. F. Ball, Falconer, N. Y. Scored next highest, 97½.

RUTLAND COUNTY FAIR, Rutland, Vt., 1904.

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MAINE STATE FAIR, Lewiston, Me., 1904.

Mrs. S. L. Brimmer, of Tilden, Me., received the highest score on butter in the dairy class at the Maine State Fair.

BRATTLEBORO FAIR, Brattleboro, Vt., 1904.

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Mr. E. Y. Dana, No. Pomfret, Vt. Received the highest score, 96,

CLASS 2, DAIRY BOX.

Mrs. Geo. Bond, Guilford, Vt. Received the highest score, 97.

CLASS 3, DAIRY PRINTS.

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AN ILLUSTRATED STATE MONTHLY.

1905 Tenth Annual Announcement 1905

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TWENTY THOUSAND more Vermonters are wanted to read THE VERMONTER regularly in 1905. Please notice what is offered for your entertainment and edification in the next 12 numbers of this popular magazine.

There will be 20 interesting Vermont stories by gifted Vermont authors.—A dozen fine poems on Vermont subjects by Vermont writers.—Several valuable historical articles on State events. Some town histories will be published. The recently discovered and unpublished personal and political diary kept by Gen. Ira Allen, in his own hand writing, will be printed early in 1905.

A series of articles will appear in the next volume descriptive of the departments of the State Government and the official duties of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Superintendent of Education, Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and other officers. Articles on the State Institutions will also appear during the year.

Current events of State or local interest will be reported.

Sketches of successful Vermonters at home or abroad will be given.

The resources and industries of Vermont will re ceive special attention.

Sketches of Vermont societies of Sons and Daughters of Vermont will be published.

There will be interesting articles on the Vermont State Library, the U. S. Consular service, the Vermont Bench and Bar, State Banks and Banking, Transportation in Vermont, Vermont monuments on battle-fields, the Vermont National Guard, Vermont at the Inauguration of President Roosevelt, the Vermont Ancestral Homes of Senator C. W. Fairbanks and Hon. Wm. H. Taft.

Sketches of Vermont Women's Clubs, Men's Social Clubs, Pomona Granges and Patriotic Organizations will be published during 1905.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. DECEMBER, 1904. No. 5.

*Mr. Tremlow's One Success.

BY HAMILTON ORMSBEE.

JOSIAH TREMLOW sat at his dining table writing a communication to the Chester *Tribune* to show that the Tremlow family were the original settlers of the town. The table was littered with copies, in Mr. Tremlow's neat, ladylike hand, of records from the town clerk's office. Mr. Tremlow had just incorporated one of these documents in his article. It demolished the position of his adversary in last week's *Tribune*, and Mr. Tremlow's face was flushed, while his hand moved over the paper with an elation and vigor quite unusual.

Marcia Tremlow closed both dampers of the stove, that not one pound of coal should be wasted, and resumed her sewing. She ran the cloth critically between her thumb and finger with a frown, looked at Josiah's flushed face, and sighed. But her needle sped on with hardly an instant's pause. The half-finished dress upon her knee was of a newer style than the Chester fashions, and the goods had not yet been seen in the village stores; but these things did not atone in Marcia's mind for the cotton threads which she fancied she could feel. She was thinking of the dress in its second winter on her pretty Louise when she sighed. The clock struck two. Marcia laid the dress over the back of a chair and hurried to her kitchen.

It had been a hard year for the Tremlows, or rather a hard three years. Last spring, just as Marcia thought that a period of prosperity was beginning, Josiah had come down with pneumonia. Now at Christmas-time they had only just been able to pay the doctor's bill. Marcia was beginning to dream of music lessons for Louise and a college course for Marion, when a new and more terrible fear fell upon her. There were hints that Chester had grown tired of Mr. Tremlow as principal of the village school, and that an effort would be made to find a young man with "advanced methods." One rumor was that the young man had been found, and was only "waiting for old Tremlow's shoes."

When she tried to bring herself to face squarely this possibility, Marcia cowered in front of her big range. The range was absurdly out of proportion to the room it stood in. There was nothing else in the kitchen but a long table, a sink with a pump, and two chairs, which nearly filled the vacant floor space

That range represented the only serious difference there had ever been between Marcia and Josiah Tremlow. It had been bought three years ago, after a scene that had almost become a quarrel. Joseph Tremlow had been principal of the Chester high school for a dozen years. The salary had been fixed at the beginning of that period, and Mr. Tremlow was not the sort of man to force advances from reluctant trustees. Marcia had done her own work most of the time, and Josiah had fitted a few boys for college, but their savings looked pitifully small when their daughters began to grow up. Four years ago when Marion was twelve and Louise ten, Marcia had seen the necessity for a considerable and permanent addition to the family income. A hard-working aunt had said to her:

"Marshy, them girls is both clear Tremlow. The best in the land ain't none too good for 'em, an' they won't be any use unless they git it. Louise will marry, meybe, but Marion won't be good for anything except to teach, like her pa, an' she won't think she can teach unless she has the costliest kind o' schoolin'. It's a dre'dful responsibility to have such children."

Marcia acknowledged the responsibility,

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and at the same time she felt a thrill of pride that her little girls were "clear Tremlow." "It is good blood to make something of," she told her aunt, defiantly.

A retort about Josiah's non-success sprang to the aunt's tongue, but she was a kindly woman, and suppressed it, saying, instead, "Wall, yis, I suppose it is, Marshy, but I don't see how you're goin' to do it."

Marcia went home and took an account of stock. She decided that it was useless to expect Josiah to earn more. The Tremlows had none of the Yankee knack for turning pennies. She reviewed her own accomplishments and capacities, and they all came down to this: she could cook beautifully. In Chester that meant summer boarders. Marcia shut her lips together hard. She would not have hesitated an instant if it had not been for her daughters. Mrs. Tremlow had seen summer boarders, perhaps not the most favorable specimens of their kind, and she winced at the thought of her girls, when they were a few years older, being obliged to submit to the patronage of such people as she had in mind. "No," she declared, speaking aloud in her emphasis, "a single city boarder shall not cross my threshold." A ring at her sharp little door-bell startled Marcia. She did not know how far her voice had carried, and she saw that Mrs. Day's phaeton was at her gate. Colonel Day was a very rich New Yorker, who owned a fine estate on the hill back of Chester, and who passed his summers there. Marcia took one flying glance at her hair and collar in the old fashioned mirror, and went quickly to the door.

The result of that call was that Mrs. Tremlow promised to bake some of her jumbles and bread, which were noted throughout Chester, for Mrs. Day, who found herself with visitors in her house and her cook suddenly ill. The indirect result was the big range and her cooking for the exchange, Marcia having been led by Mrs. Day's appreciation to open her heart about her hopes for her daughters and the need of money for their realization.

But before the range could be bought, Josiah had to be won over to the plan, and Marcia felt that here lay her greatest difficulty. She knew that she was flying in the face of all the Tremlow traditions, and on the Saturday when she intended to broach the subject she waited for Josiah's return from downtown with a trepidation unusual with the sturdy Marcia. She saw her husband turn the corner, walking rapidly and whistling. He was evidently elated about something. "It can't be they've raised his salary," Marcia thought, "but it looks a little like it."

Josiah kissed her before he sat down. His eyes shone. "Marcia," he said, "Ive something to tell you, Ive been recognized at last."

"Have they raised your salary?" Marcia asked, unable to restrain her eagerness.

Mr. Tremlow's face fell. "Why, no, Marcia, nothing like that, but something that means as much in another way. Who do you suppose has been talking to me?"

"I am sure I can't guess, unless it was some of the trustees."

"No, dear, I don't think you could. It was Colonel Day."

"Colonel Day!" Marcia repeated blankly.

"Yes, Colonel Day. He took me in his carriage and drove me to the corner. He said he wanted to thank me for my article on the Day family in the early history of Chester."

Marcia could not conceal her dissappointment, and Josiah's face lost its buoyant look. He continued in a less jubilant tone:

"Colonel Day said he had seen my other article in the *Tribune*, and he wants me to write a history of Chester. He offered, if I would prepare the work, to have it published in a handsome volume, Marcia."

Josiah could not repress a little tone of triumph on that last sentence, and Marcia tried to look and to feel pleased.

"I am very glad to have you have the offer, dear, but it would take a great deal of time to write a town history."

"Of course it will. It will be the work of of my life," Mr. Tremlow replied proudly. "Think of the honor of being selected for such a task, and by a man of Colonel Day's critical taste and position, Marcia!"

"And—and will Colonel Day pay you for all the work, Josiah?"

"Why, dear, I couldn't very well ask him to do that, after he had been so complimentary and so friendly. It will cost a great deal to publish such a volume as Colonel Day proposes, and it is very handsome of him to do that. He hasn't resided here since he was a boy, and the rest of us owe something to the town we live in. If a man has the gift"—Mr. Tremlow lingered a little, gently, over the

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PRISCILLA ON THE WAY TO CHRISTMAS MORNING SERVICE.
(A pose by one of Vermont's Fair Daughters.)

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word—" to write such a book properly, that is his natural service to the community, and he ought to be very proud to have it brought out so handsomely. Such a history is sure to redound to a man's credit and benefit in many ways. It would establish my position in the county in a way that nothing else could do. There is more in the world than money, Marcia, and some of these less palpable advantages you don't understand. No woman could be expected to grasp them at once."

Marcia shrank into herself. Her plan seemed so little, such paltry drudgery, beside Josiah's brilliant dreams. But she saw more clearly than ever that she could not, that for her children's sake she must not give it up. And she could not carry it out without consulting Josiah. So, after a long pause, she spoke:

"I have a plan too, Josiah, that I want to talk over."

Josiah turned from the papers he had taken up, patience rather than interest marking his manner.

"You know the girls will be growing up in a few years," Marcia began.

"Why, yes, I suppose so. So they will."

"And you must see that we shall need a good deal of money for their education."

"We shall need some, undoubtedly, though I can do a good deal for them. But Marion has a very fine mind, and ought to have advantages."

"And Louise certainly ought to have music and drawing."

"The little darling!" Josiah said softly. "Her music can't be beyond you for some years yet. You used to be called au excellent performer."

"I've washed away my touch in the dish-pan years ago, dear, and Louise will need Miss Wilson very soon now."

An irritated look came into Josiah's face, which Marcia knew boded her no good, but the speech was past recall.

"Don't sneer at domestic duties," he retorted. "I am sorry you have so many, but some of the finest women in the country have done their own house-work, and been none the worse for it. Such a phrase doesn't sound well."

"I didn't mean to sneer, Josiah: I never objected to house-work. I never expected not to do it, and I have been very happy in it. The plan I wanted to talk about is—domestic," Marcia answered, catching at one of Josiah's words. Josiah's face brightened, and encouraged by his smile, Marcia plunged in, forgetting half her intended preliminaries. "I want to bake for the Women's Exchange, Josiah. I could earn a good deal of money, and the work wouldn't be hard."

"To bake!" Josiah cried. "Marcia, you must be crazy."

"Mrs. Colonel Day advised me to do it," Marcia faltered. "She will get customers for me—in New York, you know."

"Mrs. Day doesn't understand," Josiah replied. "It isn't customary for Chester ladies to cook, except for their own families. Of course, Mrs. Day is entirely independent, and she can't be expected to remember that we have a certain position to maintain, and have to be—circumspect to a certain extent. Such menial work would injure us in a way that we can't afford."

Marcia flushed. "Josiah Tremlow," she cried, "you may write the history of Chester for nothing if you like, and maintain the social position of this family. Those seem to be two things that you can do, and you had better attend to them. I must earn some money and I am going to do it the best way I can."

"Marcia!" Josiah dropped his papers and strode out to his garden. Marcia had begun to repent of the bitter speech before it was finished; but she was angry, and she went on with her work about the house in silence. At supper-time neither of them spoke except just enough to get the children through the meal. When it was over, Josiah went quickly back to the garden. Marcia found him there, sitting moodily on the rustic seat, his hoe lying unused on the ground. She sat down beside him and took one of his hands, saying: "Forgive me, dear. I didn't mean to be so hard."

There, shielded by the deepening twilight, they talked their situation over as they had not done since the days when they builded youthful air castles together. The result was that Josiah agreed to the cooking, and Marcia insisted upon the history. They adjusted their burden to both their shoulders, and went on bearing it bravely and lovingly, as they had done all their married life.

That was four years before the day when Marcia sat cowering in front of her big range. Meantime the cooking had prospered, and the

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history was finished, and a handsome book it made. Josiah had been elected to the State Historical Society, and Colonel Day had gracefully paid life-membership fees for both of them. But the financial stress had not lessened. Marcia had earned a good deal of money, but sickness and family obligations had fallen upon them. Marcia was working too hard, and she knew it, but she saw a bright future for her girls if the joint income could be maintained a few years longer, and she had no thought of resting. Marion was almost ready for Wellesley, and Louise might become Miss Wilson's successor in Chester, unless— There was always an unspoken "unless" in the case of Louise. Strangers turned their eyes to watch her in church.

And now if Josiah were to lose the school, poor Marcia's castles would come tumbling down. He could open a private school, of course, and a good many families would stand by him; but as Marcia ran them over, they seemed to be, most of them, people whose children had grown up. The result would be uncertain, and their dependence on the Exchange would become more absolute. Perhaps even the girls would have to help at the range. Marcia looked attentively at her swollen, mishapen hands. She turned her calloused palms mercilessly outward, felt of her hard arms, and shut her lips grimly.

"Whatever happens," she muttered, "they shall not come out here. One cook's enough in the family."

Marcia resolved that they would not keep Christmas this year, and Marcia's word was becoming law in the Tremlow family. "We may as well face what we're coming to, and then if Josiah doesn't lose the school, we shall have so much more to be thankful for next year."

Work was hardening Marcia's spirit as well as her hands, and the Tremlow Christmas was gloomy, although the daughters put some of their own irrepressible youth and sunshine into the day, and made their own little gifts in spite of their mother's decree. The depressing atmosphere took away Josiah's honest pleasure in the good book he had written, and even the inflexible Marcia wondered if she had not made a mistake, as she remembered happier Christmas mornings. But Marcia had no time to mourn over mistakes, and if she had made one, she imagined that she had expiated it by sending the others off to church, and baking an extra batch of jumbles for the Exchange.

Holiday week had not been less depressing than Christmas day in the Tremlow household. On New Year's morning Mr. Tremlow walked idly through the street with his head thrown forward and his hands clasped behind him—an inherited Tremlow attitude which he fell into when he was worn or dispirited. He was thinking bitterly of his handsomely bound history, with its fine portrait of the author along with those of the principal citizens of Chester. Colonel Day had insisted upon that picture. The book had been praised by the State papers, and by some city journals which devote special attention to local histories. It had brought Mr. Tremlow recognition in some ways which he had never dreamed of, but it had not made him a more important person in the eyes of his Chester neighbors. In some ways it had hurt him. Mr. Tremlow suspected that some of the talk about a new principal had sprung from the idea that he had devoted time to the history which should have gone to his school. He felt sure that there had been gossip about the money that Marcia had earned, and criticism of the way she had earned it, and Mr. Tremlow was fain to throw as much of the blame for his worry upon that source as it would bear. Had he not protested against the cooking scheme from the beginning? Through all Mr. Tremlow's reverie there ran, pressing home like a dentist's probe, that need of money, which he had come to feel as keenly as Marcia herself did. That never-ceasing demand justified Marcia and her range, and as he tried vainly to imagine an escape from it, he felt a withering self-contempt. His culture, which had been his pride, now seemed his bane. He thought of foremen in the Chester mills, his schoolmates, who had gone into the shops as mechanics when he went to college, and who were earning three dollars to his one. He was fitting their sons for college, and their wives had servants in their kitchens. It seemed to Mr. Tremlow, as he turned automatically into the post-office, as if the world had no place for a man who could not work with his hands. He opened his box mechanically, and drew out his historical magazine, feeling guilty of extravagance as he saw its welcome cover. With the magazine came a letter in an unfamiliar

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hand. Mr. Tremlow glanced at it indifferently.

The envelope bore the stamp of the publishers of his history. He had never received a letter from the firm. Colonel Day had made all the arrangements, including, as Josiah knew, drawing a large check for the cost of publication. He opened the letter curiously. He read it through in amaze, letting fall a slip of paper to the floor. He caught up the paper nervously, and dropped the envelope in doing so. His face was flushed. He almost ran out of the post-office, and sped quickly home.

"Marcia! Marcia!" he cried, striding into the little dining room. "See there!" holding the strip of paper eagerly before her.

It was a publisher's check for $200, and it was some time before Marcia comprehended its significance. The letter explained that the *History of Chester* had sold unexpectedly well, and that the publishers found themselves with the enclosed balance in the author's favor, all the expenses having been borne for him.

"See, Marcia, see! my time on the history has not been wasted," Josiah exclaimed. "We can keep Christmas after all, though, to be sure, we shall be pretty late about it. I will go right down the street again, and get some things for you and the girls which I wanted to order last week. And you needn't work so hard now, dear. We can hire help for you for a good while."

Marcia was running over the publishers' statement. "I wonder what Colonel Day will say to those sales?" she said. He has grumbled enough about the cost of the book."

"Not *grumbled*, Marcia, I think," Mr. Tremlow protested.

"Yes, he has 'grumbled,' too. I haven't told you all I've heard, but he has talked as if he was the only person who was doing anything for that history, when you have sat up night after night, and given up your summer vacation to it. I am so glad you have been rewarded at last, my dear."

Mr. Tremlow did not hear her. He was in a brown study.

"Why, what are you thinking of, Josiah? Have you forgotten your check so soon?" Marcia asked, laughing.

"No, dear, I was only thinking. Colonel Day paid all the cost of the book, and I suppose that strictly, in a business sense, the money belongs to him."

"The book that you have worked on night and day, and haven't had one cent of pay for, belongs to Colonel Day!" Marcia cried incredulously. Why, he has more thousands than there are dollars in that check—more millions, for all I know."

"It does seem absurd," Josiah assented, "and of course he can't want the money. He hasn't expected to get anything back. But I think I will speak to him about it. That will be the better way."

Josiah Tremlow, you won't do anything of the kind. It doesn't concern him. If it wasn't your money the publishers wouldn't have sent it to you. Go right down to the bank and deposit it. You know they will close early to-day."

Thus adjured, Mr. Tremlow rebuttoned his coat and started out. But he could not dismiss the new idea as easily as Marcia had done. His business experience told him that technically at least, the money was not his. Colonel Day was in Chester, having been ordered to try the Adirondacks, and having compromised on a Vermont winter. Mr. Tremlow felt that the only right thing was to lay the matter before him. It never occurred to Josiah that the rich man would take the $200. It seemed like Colonel Day's large way of doing things for him to say, "I'm very glad the book sells, but you keep that money, Mr. Tremlow; you've certainly earned it."

After such a speech as that, Mr. Tremlow felt, he could take the check to the bank with a proud heart, and receive the congratulations of the cashier, and perhaps of the president. But he could not reconcile himself to depositing it without the formality of Colonel Day's approval. While he was hesitating at the corner, deciding whether to turn up Main Street to Colonel Day's or down to the bank, a loud jingle of sleigh bells attracted him. He looked up, and saw Colonel Day's large Russian sleigh, with its trailing robes, speeding by.

"Colonel Day! Colonel Day!" Mr. Tremlow shouted, before he realized what he was doing, starting forward through the snow.

Colonel Day turned his head in surprise, and the driver pulled down the impatient horses. Colonel Day was just at an interesting point in a discussion with his guest upon the social problem in great cities, and his greeting of Mr. Tremlow was more brusque than usual. The teacher had not thought out his account of the receipt of the check, and

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SPINNING FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT IN EARLY DAYS.

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Colonel Day's manner made him nervous.

"I wanted to tell you—" he began.

The horses plunged forward, and Colonel Day leaned backward and asked, "Well, what is it, Mr. Tremlow?" in a businesslike tone.

"I have a letter from the publishers of the history, sir."

"Oh! is that all?"

"No, sir. The book has sold better than they expected, and they have sent a check—quite a handsome check. I suppose it belongs to you, and I thought I ought to see you." Josiah was feeling in his pocket for the letter.

"Oh, that isn't necessary, Mr. Tremlow. Just hand it over to Mr. Martin. The doctors have forbidden me to meddle with business, and Mr. Martin has charge of everything. He has an office in the bank."

"But—"began Josiah, as the horses chafed again.

"I won't detain you in the snow, Mr. Tremlow. Mr. Martin will take charge of it. Good-by."

The Russian sleigh and its bells and its robes were gone. Josiah Tremlow stood in the middle of the Chester street, one hand pressed hard against his side, and the other feeling numbly for his handkerchief among the folds of his coat. He was almost run into by another horse and sleigh before he roused himself. Then he marched straight on, past the house of the girl he meant to hire for Marcia, past the book and music store where stood the volumes which Marion needed and the songs which would make Louise's eyes sparkle like brilliants, to Mr. Martin's office.

There he endorsed the check in a firm hand and turned it over, saying as steadily as he could, "Colonel Day said that you would take charge of that, Mr. Martin."

Mr. Martin looked curiously from the check to the white-faced man above it.

"I think there must be some mistake, Mr. Tremlow," he said. "Are you sure you understood Colonel Day?"

"Quite sure, Mr. Martin," and Josiah turned and walked quickly from the office, lest his his voice should begin to quiver.

Then he went home.

SANTA CLAUS.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

A voice from out of the northern sky:
"On the wings of the limitless winds I fly,
Swifter than thought over mountain and vale,
City and moorland, desert and dale!
From the north to the south, from the east to the west,
I hasten regardless of slumber or rest;
Oh, nothing you dream of can fly as fast
As I on the wings of the wintry blast!

"The wondering stars look out to see
Who he that flieth so fast may be,
And their bright eyes follow my earthward track
By the gleam of the jewels I bear in my pack.
For I have treasures for high and for low:
Rubies that burn like the sunset glow;
Diamond rays for the crowned queen;
For the princess, pearls with their silver sheen.

"I enter the castle with noiseless feet—
The air is silent and soft and sweet:
And I lavish my beautiful tokens there—
Fairings to make the fair more fair!
I enter the cottage of want and woe—
The candle is out, and the fire burns low;
But the sleepers smile in a happy dream
As I scatter my gifts by the moon's pale beam.

"There's never a home so low, no doubt,
But I in my flight can find it out;
Nor a hut so hidden but I can see
The shadow cast by the lone roof-tree!
There's never a home so proud and high
That I am constrained to pass it by,
Nor a heart so happy that it may not be
Happier still when blessed by me!

"What is my name? Ah, who can tell,
Though in every land 'tis a magic spell!
Men call me that, and they call me this;
Yet the different names are the same, I wis!
Gift-bearer to all the world am I,
Joy-giver, Light-bringer, where'er I fly;
But the name I bear in the courts above,
My truest and holiest name, is—LOVE!"

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The Changed World.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

By Sylvia H. Blass.

ALICE HAMMEL came down to breakfast with lagging steps. It was a gray November morning, but the cheerful many-windowed dining-room, warmed by the grate fire, brightened by thrifty white and yellow chrysanthemums and scarlet geraniums, with its appetizing morning meal steaming on the table, should have gladdened the little girl's heart. But the shadow of last night's conversation with her mother darkened the day for Alice, and a tiny frown showed itself upon her usually smooth brow as she came to the table.

Her particular friends, May and Helen, were to have new school dresses, and Mrs. Hammel had gently but firmly told Alice that her heavy mixed cloth, with new yoke, sleeves, and belt, must answer for another winter; and, harder to bear than even this, the expected birthday party must be given up because the whooping-cough was in the Harding school, and baby Arthur must not be exposed to the hardships of the disease at that season of the year.

"But mamma," Alice sobbed, "I wouldn't need to have anybody from the Harding school."

"You know Alice, there are several girls that go there who would feel hurt if they were not invited,—Nellie and Annie, and Minnie Spaulding. A year will pass quickly and I think it is best for my little girl to wait."

"There'll be smallpox around then," muttered Alice, as she went upstairs to toss restlessly until sleep quieted her woe.

Soon after breakfast May and Helen, rosy and happy in dainty new gowns, stopped in on their way to school. Alice, though keenly conscious of the fresh blue and crimson flannels, spoke no word of appreciation, but said hurriedly:

"Isn't it horrid weather? Just the same, day after day. I wish the sky would stay blue until it got ready to rain and then rain and have it over."

"It is horrid," Helen said, sympathetically. "Papa says the weather bureau predicts a storm; then I guess we'll have some nice weather."

"I don't believe the weather bureau knows any more about it than I do. 'Most anybody would know that a storm would come pretty soon. Come on. We'll be late." And with a hasty good-bye to her mother, Alice ran down the steps.

"Isn't Alice cross?" whispered May as she and Helen followed their friend.

"Shh! She'll be all right in a minute," answered gentle Helen, and slipping her arm around Alice she said pleasantly, but very unwisely:

"Isn't it lovely? Your birthday is in November, mine in December, and Edna's in January. That will make three parties, one each month."

"I can't have a party, and I can't come to yours," Alice answered, pressing her lips firmly together.

"Why Alice! Why not?"

"Because I can't," she answered, too proud and too fearful of tears to proffer an explanation.

Just then they were met by a group of girls, and in the burst of talk and laughter Alice's silence was unnoticed.

The day, begun so ill, proved dreary and monotonous to the young girl.

"Decimal fractions," she thought fretfully as she prepared her arithmetic lesson. "I wish we were through with them. When I study fractions I want them to look like fractions and not just the same as whole numbers."

The geography and spelling lessons presented unusual difficulties and withal it was a very tired little girl that climbed the steps at home and went through the silent rooms to the kitchen, where Maggie had washed the last sticky dish and was turning to view the row of glass cans, crimson and glowing with sweet apple and quince preserve.

"Where's mamma?" Alice demanded.

"She's gone calling, and she said for you to be sure to get in your practice."

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"What are we to have for supper?" was the next question.

"Milk-toast and peaches," answered Maggie.

"Peaches! I wonder why she doesn't have quince," Alice thought as she went slowly into the parlor and seated herself at the piano.

The Czerny Etude, the Jensen Serenade, and the scales and arpeggios, were faithfully practiced and then Alice curled up in the great easy chair before the open fire.

"Just the same things over and over," she said to herself wearily, fixing her eyes on the glowing coals. "The same dress, and the same things to eat; the same lessons and the same old scales and etudes; and the same people—" as baby Arthur began to wail up in the nursery.

"I wish nurse would stop him.—Other girls have different things. Papa can afford a new dress for me just as well as Helen's papa can; better I guess, for he has a large store and Mr. Martin just a tiny office. For Christmas I suppose there'll be useful things, shoes and ribbons and maybe a dull old book. Helen gets nice things, and Helen's mamma isn't afraid of the whooping-cough and she has a baby too. I don't believe there's one bit of danger; if there is why don't she keep me out of school? We had planned to have such a



A DRINK FROM "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
By permission of Ginn and Co., School Book Publishers.

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splendid time and now it's all broken up.—I wish I had another mother—that wasn't afraid of everything.—It will be just the same always.—What can be the matter with baby?"

Alice hurried upstairs and along the hall to the nursery door which she pushed open. But instead of the cosy nursery as usual, there was the dainty blue guest room.

"What a goose I am," she said wheeling about and going to the opposite end of the hall. This time the door opened into the nursery. There sat nurse, and in her lap, not Arthur, but a large wax doll, blue-eyed and clothed in delicate muslin and lace.

"Why! Who was crying?" asked Alice.

"No one," answered nurse. "My doll was singing. Listen." And pressing her hands to the doll's sides the sound of beautiful music came from the parted rosy lips. Alice listened with delight until nurse said suddenly:

"You will be late at school if you don't hurry."

"Is it school time?" Alice asked wonderingly.

For answer, nurse pointed to the clock which marked a quarter to nine.

"I'm going to have an apple anyway," and Alice rushed down stairs and out to the store-room; but as she reached for the knob her hand found only a smooth wall.

"Where are the apples? I want an apple," she said to the tall black haired woman working in blonde Maggie's place.

"In the store-room," and the woman's long finger pointed to a door on the opposite side of the room.

Alice entered and plunged her hand into a barrel for a Baldwin, but drew out instead a large orange.

"How nice," she thought donning her hat and starting for school.

May and Helen joined her, resplendent in their new gowns, but what cared she? Her own was exquisitely soft and fine, in color a beautiful brown.

School proved delightful. Decimals had vanished and gaily colored, fragrant blossoms, with dainty ribbons to bind them in bunches, took their place. And what a charming spelling class! Suspended from the ceiling were guilt letters at which the pupils tossed balls to form words, while the writing class poured from slender throated bottles a crimson fluid which settled in graceful lines and curves on the paper.

Alice met her father as she left the school yard.

"Shall we go to the theater?" he asked, extending his hand to Alice.

"O Papa! yes," she answered joyously. "What play is there to be?"

"The Fairies' World," he said. "This way little girl," as Alice ran on ahead in her eagerness. She shrank back and submitted to her father's guidance, for the streets appeared dark and strange. Presently rain fell suddenly and copiously.

"Why I thought the sky was clear," Alice cried, looking ruefully at her dress, which strange to say, was now delicate blue.

"The sky was clear a moment ago," replied Mr. Hammel. "We have no clouds until just before it rains."

"I think they might come long enough before to give people a chance to get umbrellas," Alice said, shaking her skirt to dry it, for the shower had ceased as suddenly as it began.

Soon they were seated in the beautiful opera house, and it was a fairies' world indeed which they saw, bewitching in color, form, light, and sound. Alice drew a long quivering breath of satisfaction as the last twinkling light vanished and the last entrancing strain of music ceased.

"I wish mamma could have seen it," she said as they went out into the cool air.

"You can tell her all about it," Mr. Hammel replied. "Now run on home alone. I must go to the office."

Alice hurried on through the darkening streets and presently was ascending the well known stone steps. The door would not yield to her touch and she rang the bell.

A very black man in very white clothes stood before her.

"May I come in?" Alice queried timidly.

"Who missie want to see?" the colored man asked.

"My mamma, Mrs. Hammel," Alice answered.

"Miss Hammel don' live heah. Don' know nuffin 'bout her," the negro announced gravely.

Alice turned sadly away and wandered about the streets for a great while, looking anxiously at house after house. Not one wore a familiar aspect. "What shall I do," she cried. "Oh! what shall I do?"

Just as she was giving up in utter despair a policeman came in sight, and remembering her father's advice to "ask a large man in a

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blue coat if she ever needed help," Alice ran toward him, exclaiming eagerly:

"Oh, will you please show me the way to Mr. Hammel's? I am lost."

"Lost? Well that's bad," the big kindly man replied. "Mr. Hammel's? I guess we can find the place. You just come with me."

Around the corner and a few steps down the street they paused.

"Here we are," the policeman said cheerily. "Now don't get lost again; but if ever you do, just watch out for Tim Eagen."

"Thank you, I will. Oh! thank you so much," Alice said gratefully, and in a moment was in the large lighted hall.

"Mamma, mamma," she called.

"What is it?" a richly dressed lady asked, turning from the parlor window. But it was not Mrs. Hammel. Alice had never before seen the handsome smiling face.

"Mamma!" she called passionately. "I want my own mamma."

Then, at the end of a long path of light, appeared the loved familiar face. Between it and herself wavered and shifted a motley procession, fairies, floating ribbons, black men in white coats, oranges, and gilded letters, all bathed in golden, red, blue, purple, and green light. But the face came nearer—nearer—met and touched her own.

"What is it, Alice? Mamma is right here. I guess my little girl has been dreaming." How welcome was the voice!

"O mamma, don't go. I thought—I—"

"Never mind dear. Supper is ready. Come and bathe your face and brush your hair and you will feel better."

Alice did as she was bidden; then went happily down to the pleasant dining-room, with its chrysanthemums and scarlet geraniums, to eat milk-toast and peach preserve.



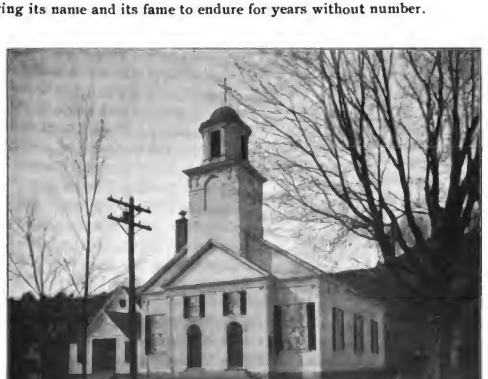
WHERE CHRISTMAS TREES GROW IN VERMONT.

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SUNDAY MORNING IN HARTFORD.

BY ADDY LIVINGSTON.

IN an Arcadian land, on the banks of a beautiful river,
Pleasant, secluded, still, with its fair views and lovely surroundings.
Nestling down among hills lies the little village of Hartford.
Homelike and neat is the place and dear to the hearts of its dwellers:
Pure is the air, and the steep and grassy slopes of the hill-sides
Sparkle and gleam with springs and streams of the purest of water:
Much as in days of old when settlers forded the river,
Looked on the land and loved it and made here their first habitation:
People who came from Hartford on the Connecticut River
Bringing its name and its fame to endure for years without number.



Here, too, builded a mill, sore need of a maize growing people:
Here others came and looked and returned and builded them dwellings,
Until lay the hamlet, as now, close down mid its circling hill-tops.
Like an egg in the cup of the nest, or a child in the lap of its mother.
Straight and wide is the street, and thickly bordered with dwellings:
Pleasant and shady with trees, tall elms and vigorous maples.
Far at the end is the church with spire ever pointing to heaven,
Circled with white clouds of doves that make their abode in the belfry.
Close by its side, like the wife, apart, yet in one with the husband,
Clings to the side of the church, demurely, the prim little chapel.
Steep rises up from the rear the Reservoir Hill, with its chaplet

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Of green woods ; while set in the crown is the jewel of sweet living water.
Across from the Church and the stream, old Hurricaine stands, like a guardian,
Bright with the sunshine, or shrouded in mist, as if wrapped in a mantle.
Pleasant indeed is the sight, when forth on a bright Sabbath morning
Peals the loud sound of the bell and gathers the staid congregation.
First comes the sexton to view, merry and plump, yet important,
Opens the church, rings the bell, sweeps the steps and the walk, and then homeward
Bends he his footsteps to breakfast and also to change his apparel.
Next a stripling appears, from the classic halls of old Dartmouth :
Sometimes astride of a wheel, anon in the depths of a carriage:
Small, with thick curling hair, high collar, and air of abstraction.
Sits he upon the high stool, and forth from the keys of the organ



Draws deep, tremulous chords, old hymns, and sweet variations.
Then come the sisters tall, and graceful, and bearing together
Vases and jars of flowers, long vines and odorous blossoms.
Then by ones, and by twos, the singers come skurrying Churchward.
Sleep lingers still in their eyes and haste appears in their motions.
Quickly gain they their seats, and hymn and anthem rehearsing,
Soon, assured and composed, assume their Sabbath expressions.
Briskly now steps a youth of fair and comely proportions:
Gay and assured his mein, his discourse loud sounding and cheerful:
Closely surveys he the choir, and should any chance to be missing,
Goes at once to find or supply the place of the stragglers.
Now comes the sexton again, arrayed in his Sabbath-day garments,
Again the loud voice of the bell peals far over valley and hill-side,
All along the wide street, at the sound, the doors of the dwellings

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Open, as if by one touch, and presently forth come the people.
Cheerful, yet hushed and sedate, advances the little procession,
Mounts the steps of the Church and is swallowed up in the building;
While from the pleasant farms, outspread in the fertile valley,
Or perched on the hill-tops aloft, by the same loud summons invited,
Stalwart farmers arrive, in teams, with their wives and their children.
Also a wagon filled with happy-faced Sunday school scholars.
Within all is silent and hushed save for the voice of the organ
Trembling and swelling aloft and sweetly wandering onward,
Lifting upward the soul, thus fitly prepared for the sermon.
Quietly fill the pews with figures and faces familiar:
Rare are strangers, indeed, and such to inspection are subject.



Well down the central aisle sits the revered sire of the village,
Who with his children and wife, form its life, and center and spirit:
Mild and benignant their mein, and good to the eyes of the people,
That dwell on them often with looks of respect and sincerest affection.
Soon, with measured stride, the Pastor comes from the vestry,
Looks to right nor to left, ascending the steps of the pulpit:
Youthful he is and pale and bears the mark of a student,
Yet sturdy withal, well set, muscular, strong and athletic:
Friendly and good to all and much beloved by his people,
Friend of the young and the old, sincere and pleasant and careful:
His words are wisdom and truth; his life accords with his teachings;
Pleased, they cherish the thoughts revealed to their careful attention.
So the service proceeds, with all content and united:
All, from hoary sires to lisping, toddling children,

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Join with voice and heart in hymns familiar and ancient,
Standing with reverent air to receive the devout benediction.
Long, long years to come, when far from the Church and the village,
Many are scattered and gone who now unite in its service,
Oft to the wanderer's mind will come, like a peaceful vision,
Thoughts of the village Church with its sweet content and devotion.
Oh, little band of faithful and dearly beloved co-workers,
Often, I fear, too poorly, we value our present surroundings;
Vainly longing for crowds, and cities, and higher achievements;
Counting as nothing our homes, and quiet, and intimate friendships.
Let us then value our own, and work and live in contentment;
Help each other, and say in the spirit and words of Priscilla—
"Let us then be what we are, and speak what we think and in all things
Keep ourselves loyal to truth and the sacred professions of friendship."

NOTE:—In the town of Hartford, Vt., is a very enthusiastic Ladies Reading Club, and after having one afternoon of Evangeline; one on Miles Standish, and finally a lecture by Dean Hodges, on Miles Standish, one of the club members was inspired to write these lines about the town which was then her home.



WINTER SCENE NEAR MONTPELIER.

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A TYPICAL CHURCH BOY CHORISTER.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Good-by Old Year! I can but say,
Sadly I see thee passing away;
Passing away with the hopes and fears,
The bliss and pain, the smiles and tears,
That come to us all in all the years.

Good-by, Old Year! Little indeed
Thy friendly voice we were wont to heed,
Telling us, warning us every day:
"Transient mortals! work and pray;
You, like me, are passing away!"

Good-by, Old Year! Whatever may be
The sins and stains thou hast chanced to see,
Consider, O Year! to purge the same,
And wash away the sin and shame,
Whilst thou wert passing, CHRISTMAS came!

Good-by, Old Year! With words of grace
Leave us to him who takes thy place;
And say, Old Year, unto the New,
"Kindly, carefully, carry them through,
For much, I ween, they have yet to do!"

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A Winter Trip to Vermont.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

AFTER the gloom of the gray Atlantic weather our ship came to America in a flood of winter sunshine that made unaccustomed eyelids blink; and the New Yorker, who is nothing if not modest, said: "This isn't a sample of our really fine days; wait until such and such times come, or to such and such a quarter of the city." That any one should dare to call this climate muggy, yea, even "subtropical," was a shock. There came such a man, and he said: "Go north if you want weather—weather that is weather. Go to New England."

So New York passed away upon a sunny afternoon, with her roar and rattle, her complex smells, her triply overheated rooms, and much too energetic inhabitants, while the train went north to the land where the snow lay. It came in one sweep almost, it seemed, in one turn of the wheels, covering the winter-killed grass and turning the frozen ponds, that looked so white under the shadow of lean trees, into pools of ink.

As the night closed in, a little wooden town, white, cloaked and dumb, slid past the windows and the strong light of the car lamps fell upon a sleigh (the driver furred and muffled up to his nose) turning the corner of the street. Now, the sleigh of a picture book, however well one knows it, is altogether different from the thing in real life, a means of conveyance at a journey's end, but it is well not to be over-curious in the matter, for the same American who has been telling you at length how he once followed a kilted Scots soldier from Chelsea to the tower, out of pure wonder and curiosity at his bare knees and sporan, will laugh at your interest in "just a cutter."

The staff of the train—surely the great American nation would be lost if deprived of the enobling society of brakeman, conductor, negro porter, and newsboy—told pleasant tales, as they spread themselves at ease in the smoking compartment, of snowings up on the line to Montreal, of desperate attacks—four engines together and a snow plow in front—on drifts thirty feet high, and the pleasure of walking along the tops of goods wagons to brake a train with the thermometer thirty below freezing.

Thirty below freezing! It was inconceivable till one stepped out into it at midnight, and the first shock of that clear still air took away the breath as a plunge into sea water does. A walrus sitting on a woolpack was our host in his sleigh, and he wrapped us in hairy goat-skin coats, caps that came down over the ears, buffalo robes and blankets, and yet more buffalo robes, till we, too, looked like walruses and moved almost as gracefully. The night was as keen as the edge of a newly ground sword, breath froze on the coat lapels in snow the nose became without sensation, and the eyes wept bitterly because the horses were in a hurry to get home, and whirling through the air at zero brings tears. But for the jingle of the sleigh bells the ride might have taken place in a dream, for there was no sound of hoofs upon the snow, the runners sighed a little now and again as they glided over an inequality, and all the sheeted hills round about were dumb as death. Only the Connecticut river kept up its heart and a lane of black water through the packed ice. We could see the stream worrying around the heels of its small bergs. Elsewhere there was nothing but snow under the moon—snow drifted to the level of the stone fences or curling over their tops in a tip of frosted silver; snow banked high on either side of the road or lying heavy on the pines and the hemlocks in the woods, where the air seemed, by comparison, as warm as a conservatory. It was beautiful beyond expression. Nature's boldest sketch in black and white, done with a Japanese disregard of perspective and daringly altered from time to time by the restless pencils of the moon.

In the morning the other side of the picture was revealed in the colors of the sunlight. There was never a cloud in the sky that rested on the snow line of the horizon as a sapphire on white velvet. Hills of pure white or speckled and furred with woods rose up above the solid white levels of the fields, and the sun rioted over their embroideries till the eyes ached. Here and there, on the exposed slopes

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WINTER IN THE HEART OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

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the day's warmth—the thermometer was nearly forty degrees—and the night's cold had made a bald and shining crust upon the snow; but the most part was soft, powdered stuff, ready to catch the light on a thousand crystals and multiply it seven fold. Through this magnificence, and thinking nothing of it, a wood-sledge, drawn by two shaggy red steers, the unbarked logs diamond-dusted with snow, shouldered down the roan in a cloud of frosty breath. It is the mark of inexperience in this section of the country to confound a sleigh which you use for riding with the sledge that is devoted to heavy work, and it is, I believe, a still greater sign of worthlessness to think oxen are driven, as they are in most places, by scientific twisting of the tail. The driver, with red mittens on his hands, felt over-stockings that come up to his knees, and perhaps a silvery-gray coonskin coat on his back, walks besides, crying, "Gee! Haw!" even as is written in the American stories.

New England depends for its fuel on the woods. The trees are "blazed in the autumn, just before the fall of the leaf, felled latter, cut into four-foot lengths, and as soon as the friendly snow makes sledging possible, drawn down to the wood house. Afterwards the needs of the farm can be attended to, and a farm, like an arch, is never at rest. A little later will come maple sugar time, when the stately maples are tapped as the sap begins to stir, and beringed with absurd little buckets, (a cow being milked into a thimble gives some idea of the disproportion), which are emptied into caldrons. Afterward, (this is the time of "sugaring-off parties"), you pour the boiled syrup into tins full of fresh snow, where it hardens, and you pretend to help, and eat and become very sticky and make love, boys and girls together. Even the introduction of patent sugar evaporators has not spoiled the love-making.

Twenty or thirty miles across the hills, on the way to the Green Mountains, lie some finished chapters of pitiful stories—a few score of abandoned farms started in a lean land, held fiercely so long as there was any one to work them, and then left on the hillsides. Beyond this desolation are woods where the bear and deer still find peace, and sometimes even the beaver forgets that he is persecuted and dares to build his lodge. These things were told me by a man who loved the woods for their own sake and not for the sake of slaughter—a quiet, low-spoken man of the West, who came across the drifts on snow-shoes, and refrained from laughing when I borrowed his foot-gear and tried to walk. The gigantic lawn tennis bats, strung with hide, are not easy to maneuver. If you forget to keep the long heels down and trailing in the snow you turn over and become as a man who falls into deep water with a life belt tied to his ankles. If you lose your balance do not attempt to recover it, but drop half sitting and half kneeling over as large an area as possible. When you have mastered the wolf step, can slide one shoe above the other deftly, that is to say, the sensation of padding over a ten-foot-deep drift and taking short cuts by buried fences is worth the ankle-ache.

Beyond the very furtherest range were the pines, turned to a faint blue haze against the white, one solitary peak—a real mountain and not a hill—showed like a gigantic thumbnail pointing heavenward.

"And that's Monadnock," said the man from the West. All the hills have Indian names. You left Wantastiquet on your right coming out of town."

You know how it sometimes happens that a word shuttles in and out of many years, waking all sorts of incongruous associations. I had met Monadnock on paper in a shameless parody of Emerson's style, before ever style or verse had interest for me. But the word stuck because of a rhyme in which some one was:—

> —crowned coeval
> With Monadnock's Crest,
> And my wings extended
> Touch the East and West.

Later the same word, pursued on the same principle as that blessed one Mesopotamia, led me to and through Emerson up to his poem on the peak itself—the wise old giant, "busy with his sky affairs," who makes us sane and sober, and free from little things, if we trust him. So Monadnock came to mean everything that was helpful, healing and full of quiet, and when I saw him half across New Hampshire he did not fail. In that utter stillness a hemlock bough, overweighted with snow, came down a foot or two with a tired little sigh; the snow slid off and the little branch flew nodding back to its fellows.

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Next day all idleness and trifling were drowned in a snow storm that filled the hollows of the hills with whirling blue mist, bowed the branches in the woods till you ducked, but were powdered all the same when you drove through, and wiped out the sleighing tracks. Mother nature is beautifully tidy if you leave her alone. She rounded off every angle, broke down every scarp, and tucked the white bed-clothes till not a wrinkle remained, up to the chins of the spruces and hemlocks that would not go to sleep.

"Now," said the man of the West, as we were driving to the station, and, alas! to New York' "all my snow-shoe tracks are gone; but when the snow melts a week hence, or a month hence, they'll all come up again and show where I've been."

A curious idea is it not? Imagine a murder committed in the lonely woods, a snow-storm that covers the tracks of the flying man before the avenger of blood has buried the body, and then a week later the withdrawal of the traitorous snow, revealing step by step, the path Cain took--the six-inch-deep trail of his snow-shoes—each step a dark disk on the white till the very end!—[*From Picturesque Brattleboro*]

VERMONT WINTER—SONG.

As Sung by the Cheeney Family.

BY MARY CUTTS.

Do ye know, do ye know, far away in the North,
Is a land full of beautiful things;
Where the snow-flakes are pure as the white summer rose,
And the merry, merry sleigh-bell rings?

Oh, this land has a charm to all others unknown,
When old Winter comes scowling along!
Old Winter! the season for pleasure and mirth,
For the dance and the blithe jolly song.

When the daylight is o'er, and the stars in the sky,
And the moonbeams are playing about,
Is a right joyous time for the beaux and the girls
With their dear pretty smiles, to be out.

Oh, the blithe merry ride, over hill, over dale,
Over ice, and o'er mountains of snow!
With swift Morgan horses" as fleet as the deer,
Full of fun, full of life, on they go!

Oh, the sleigh-rides they have in the Green Mountain State,
Do ye know, do you know what they are,
When the pure crystals are all lighted up
By the moon and the glittering star?

Hark, hark to the bells, how they jingle along,
'Mid the laugh and the wild note of glee!
While the hearts that are beating 'neath wrappers and furs
From all shackles but true love are free.

And then when arrived, what a glorious sight
Is the cheering, the bright rosy fire!
How it rises, and crackles, and blazes away,
As they pile the wood higher and higher!

And now for the dance, and the frolic and game,
While the nuts and the apples go round,
What a time! what a time! while, with song and with shout,
The gay, merry voices resound.

O Vermont, loved Vermont, with thy soft Summer charms,
With thy wild winds and deep Winter snows!
Dear, dear are thy glad festive visions of joy,
And dear are thy scenes of repose.

How peaceful the hearth of thy laboring sons,
When the cares of the daylight are o'er,
With their warm, honest hearts, and their strong hardy frames,
By exercise formed to endure!

Then hail to Vermont, with her wool and her corn,
With her cheese, "and all that sort of thing!"
Let her snows beat away, and her winter-gales blow,
Yet, hail to Vermont, we will sing!

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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

CLARKE C. FITTS.

THE creation of the office of Attorney General by the Vermont Legislature was one of the wisest acts of the recent session. The General Assembly also displayed wisdom in the choice of Clarke C. Fitts, Esq., of Brattleboro, as the first Attorney General of the State. Mr. Fitts is admirably equipped to perform the duties of this important office.



Photo by J. C. Howe.

CLARKE C. FITTS OF BRATTLEBORO.
Vermont's first Attorney General.

He possesses rare native ability, strong mentality and legal acumen, and also has energy, courage and perseverance among his dominant characteristics.

Clarke C. Fitts, was born in West Wardsboro, October 17, 1870, son of the late Osmer C. Fitts and Abbie M. (Twitchell) Fitts. He attended the common schools in Wardsboro, Leland & Gray Seminary in Townshend, and Brattleboro high school, graduating here in 1886, before he was sixteen years old. He went to Brattleboro to live in January, 1888, when he entered the law offices of Waterman, Martin & Hitt. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court October 21, 1891, four days after he was twenty one. He at once opened an office in Brattleboro and has occupied it ever since. All this time he has been actively engaged in practice in the county and State courts and more recently in the United States courts and the courts of Massachusetts and New York.

Mr. Fitts ranks easily to-day as the leading lawyer of his years in the State, in fact, he is in the front rank of the Vermont bar. He made a name for himself in his early twenties in the Marlboro South Pond case, which he won for the people of Marlboro against a syndicate which tried to maintain exclusive fishing privileges on the pond by buying all the land around it.

His work in the Thompson will case, the White will case, in the case of Sherman vs. Estey Organ Co., in the Barna Clark insurance case, and in important criminal cases added to his reputation.

Mr. Fitts has been successful in prosecuting the claims of many poor people against large corporations, and is counsel to-day in many important cases in the United States courts.

Mr. Fitts has been active in politics since his boyhood, and is a familiar figure in county and state conventions. He is an eloquent and strong public speaker, and has rendered effective service to his party on the stump in past campaigns. He was offered the position of judge of the United States Court at Cape Nome, Alaska., at a salary of $5,000, but declined on account of his personal affairs.

He was a member of the board of State library commissioners two years.

Mr. Fitts was elected town representative from Brattleboro at the last September election. He was one of the recognized leaders of the last House and held the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He resigned as a member of the House to accept the office of Attorney General, to which he was elected November 30.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

The January VERMONTER will contain an interesting illustrated article on the sons and daughters of Vermont in Springfeld, Mass. Articles on the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, the Vermont Association of Buffalo, and other societies of Vermonters will follow in consecutive numbers.

*SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers: President, Josiah H. Benton, Jr.; vice-presidents, Albert Clark, Eugene N. Foss; secretary, N. L. Sheldon; treasurer, Charles K. Darling; chaplain, William H. Davis; chairman executive committee, Arthur L. Robinson.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

President, Mrs. Clarence Jean Allen; 1st vice-president, Mrs. George O. Proctor, 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Louis G. Hale; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde; treasurer, Mrs. Frederic W. Sherburne; chairman executive board, Mrs. Leonard B. Nichols.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Healey C. Akeley; first vice-president, G. W. Batchelder; second vice-president, M. D. Grover; third vice-president, Elmer E. Adams; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew; chairman executive committee, Rome G. Brown.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Robert D. Benedict; vice-president, Ormi F. Hibbard; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, George E. Miner; chairman executive committee, Hiram R. Steele.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers, President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Maj. Edwin W. Woodward and Edwin F. Joy; secretary, A. O. Colton; treasurer and chairman executive committee, A. W. Scott.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MANILA.

Officers: President, Capt. Charles W. Mead; secretary, Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO.

Officers: Acting President, Thomas H. Noonan; secretary, Samuel B. Botsford; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D. D.; chairman executive committee, Dr. Dewitt C. Greene.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George H. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottum, Lincoln.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, Granville C. Fiske, of Ashland; vice-presidents, Frank E. Martell, of Cambridge; John G. Bostwick, of Dorchester; P. P. Pettes, of Somerville; Thomas C. Bond, of Boston; C. H. Bradley, of Roslindale; chairman executive committee, Col. John J. Warden, of Boston.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Dr. George Rhoads; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. Streeter, W. W. Harvey, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, Thomas Janes; treasurer, George H. Haile; chairman executive committee, George M. Stebbins.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; chairman executive committee, Charles H. Catlin.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles E. Billings; 1st vice-president, G. P. Chandler; 2nd vice-president, George F. Kellogg; secretary and treasurer, Raymond Trainor; chaplin, Rev. W. W. Ranney; chairman executive committee, J. L. English.

VERMONT UNION OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Officers: President, Fred L. Oakes, vice-president, Mrs L. M. Palmer; I. J. Ferguson, George M. Amsden; N. C. B. Haviland; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Dewey, p. o. So. Framingham.

*Corrected to December 1, 1904.

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NOTES.

The attention of the readers of the Christmas VERMONTER is directed to the prospectus of this magazine for 1905, elsewhere published.

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The publisher would be pleased to have all old subscribers early renew their subscriptions for 1905, who have not already done so.

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It is proposed to establish four departments in THE VERMONTER, beginning with the January number. The first will be a department of history, devoted to the historical and patriotic societies in Vermont. The second will be a department of education; the third will be a department of the Patrons of Husbandry and the fourth a department conducted by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Space in these departments will be open for the publication of any communications, or articles, that may be offered for the purpose.

* * * * * * *

A series of a dozen interesting Vermont stories by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Mr. Hamilton Ormsbee and other gifted Vermont authors will appear in this magazine in 1905. The first of these stories, "John Tremlow's One Success," is published in the current number. The scene of this story is laid in Chester.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION
CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS.

The De Laval Company comes out proudly in this issue with the announcement of its Grand Prize award just given at the St. Louis Exposition, showing that the De Laval easily holds its old position at the top of the separator ladder. The *New York Sun*, in reviewing the Exposition awards, pertinently says:

"The Grand Prize for Centrifugal Cream Separators has been awarded to The De Laval Separator Company, as was to have been expected, showing that there has been no material change in the relative position of the separator manufacturers since the making of similar awards at Buffalo, Paris, Chicago and other previous World's Expositions. The De Laval exhibit at St Louis is a handsome one, in keeping with the prestige of these well known creaming machines, which have done so much for modern dairying and its products."

In reality the De Laval won double highest honors, since the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., chief agents for the sale of its factory machines, also carried off a Grand Prize for its magnificent exhibit of creamery and dairy apparatus and supplies.

The De Laval machines were very much in evidence at St Louis. Aside from their own large display one was used in the operation of the Exposition Model Dairy, one in the Jersey Barn, one with the Shorthorn Herd, another was found in the Educational Building, and still another in the United States Experimentation Station.

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company has reason to be very proud over the record made by the users of their Improved U. S. Cream Separators at the World's Fair, St. Louis, during the past seven months. The butter made by Mrs. M. L. Holmes of Owatonna, Minn., scored the highest of all the exhibits in the June, July and October entries, thus giving her three out of the four scorings made at the St. Louis Fair, and making her the Champion Dairy Buttermaker of the world.

Mrs. J. H. McRostie, of the same place, was successful in the third scoring in September and secured the Sweepstakes for that scoring. Both of these persons use the Improved U. S. Cream Separator.

These victories on the quality of the butter coupled with the victory of the U. S. Separator itself, which comes out of the St. Louis Fair continuing to hold the world's record for the best skimming in fifty consecutive runs, which was made at the Pan-American Exposition and which no separator dared to challenge at the World's Fair, St. Louis, leaves the U. S. Separator still holding the world's record for close skimming.

Some of the Separator exhibitors at the World's Fair, St. Louis, have, contrary to the explicit directions of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition authorities, advertised that they have won certain awards on their separators at that Exposition, but as that matter has not yet been decided, and as the United States Commission, who have the final say in regard to the awards at the St. Louis Fair, refuse to approve of the awards because of gross irregularities amounting in some cases to fraud, any advertisement of award received there at the present time is premature and is not legal until approved by the United States Commission.

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IMPORTANT TEXT-BOOKS.

The Jones Readers.

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JANUARY 1, 1904.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$4,754,552.93
Interest and Rents,	1,251,325.49
Consideration for Annuities,	472,634.94
Profit Account,	2,049.98
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$941,382.36
Dividends and Annuities,	254,533.27
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	861,890.20
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,331,210.70
Income Saved,	3,091,446.81
TOTAL,	$6,480,463.34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$9,733,205.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	11,424,871.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	3,827,334.15
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,435,144.13
Loans on Collateral,	22,000.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	625,198.78
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	478,737.43
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	613,859.03
Due from Agents,	3,148.23
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$23,343,155.80
Annuity Reserves,	1,462,787.15
Extra Reserves,	297,609.75
Trust Fund Reserves,	57,337.75
Death Claims under adjustment,	111,796.00
Liabilities,	162,801.36
SURPLUS,	$2,928,310.16
TOTAL,	$28,363,797.97

THE YEAR 1903 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 7,361,080
Increase in Assets,	3,028,768
Increase in Income,	475,417
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	157,837
Increase in Surplus,	343,546
Insurance Issued,	20,822,389
Insurance in Force,	125,692,778

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1905

JANUARY NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

A STATE MAGAZINE

Story of the "Old Stone House."
By Rev. C. E. Ordway.

"Vermont Mountains," POEM,
By Nellie F. D. Stoddard.

Vermont's Fair Daughters,
Miss Florence Whittier and Miss Anna L. Baker.

Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs
By Mrs. Hobart K. Whitaker.

Sons and Daughters of Vermont,
SPRINGFIELD SOCIETY—By Frederick M. Campbell.

Recent Educational Legislation,
By Walter E. Ranger.

Historical Societies, By Edward M. Goddard.

Patriotic Societies, Notes and Comment.

In Memoriam,—Mrs. J. Gregory Smith.

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Increase during 1904, $4,000,000

ASSETS, - - - - - - - - $410,000,000
Increase during 1904, $29,000,000

ASSURANCE FUND AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, - - - - $332,000,000

SURPLUS, - - - - - - - - $78,000,000
Increase during 1904, $5,000,000

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS, - - $37,000,000
Increase during 1904, $2,000,000

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Joint Resolution passed by the Vermont Legislature 1904.



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Joint Resolution commending Mason S. Stone.

WHEREAS, there has been published a history, geography and civil government of this State entitled "Vermont Historical Reader," and "Conant's Vermont," containing its Geography, History and Civil Government complete, which are attractive and accurate in compilation, as well as a valuable contribution to the history, geography and civil government literature of the State of Vermont, and

WHEREAS, the patriotic act of Mason S. Stone in revising, editing and publishing these Vermont text books merits the gratitude and thanks of the people of Vermont.

THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Senate and the House of Representatives that we hereby express the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to the compiler of these books for his able work, and

BE IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State make a certified copy of this resolution, which shall be transmitted to Mason S. Stone.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD,
Speaker of House of Representatives

1904

CHARLES H. STEARNS,
President of the Senate.

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WHEREAS, the patriotic as well as the scholarly act of EDWARD DAY COLLINS in producing this work merits the gratitude and commendation of the people of this State;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, That the people of the State of Vermont, through their representatives in this the 18th biennial session of the Legislature of the State, hereby express their thanks to EDWARD DAY COLLINS, the author and compiler of this work;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the State make and transmit a certified copy of this resolution to EDWARD DAY COLLINS.

CHARLES H. STEARNS, President of the Senate.
JOHN H. MERRIFIELD, Speaker of House of Representatives.

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ATHENIAN HALL.—"THE OLD STONE HOUSE," BROWNINGTON, VT.
Built in 1838 From a photograph taken in 1893.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. JANUARY, 1905. No. 6.

The "Old Stone House."

BY REV. C. E. ORDWAY.

"TIME works great changes. 'Old things pass away, behold all things become new.' And yet in some cases this is not quite true. Some old things remain to tell their story of the past. There are old landmarks here and there, which suggest curious and instructive histories, of the new and things that have passed away."

So reads the opening paragraph of an article in an old volume of Miss Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer which I have just been browsing in, and which bears the date of 1867 as the time of writing.

The quaint sketch goes on to say, "There is a landmark of this kind in Brownington: the old stone house near the village, which has a history though it may never be fully written, and suggests a history of the man who built it, in some reepects, one of the most remarkable men that Orleans County ever had. * * * The Rev. Alexander L. Twilight.

On the desk beside me along with the old "Gazetteer" with its brief sketch of this, by no means ordinary man, is a picture of the "old stone house." And these two reminders of the dusty past, so pregnant with the atmosphere of pioneer times in a section of our cherished New England which I have long been familiar with and still enjoy retreating to for rest and romantic dreaming occasionally, haunt me with a sense of poetry and romance, and urge me to tell the story of this strange old granite house standing alone on the, in summer, drowsy, and in winter, wild and wind-swept Brownington hill, where now the tide of busy life never seems to come and the sleepy, almost deserted hill-village, appears to be listlessly drifting into the quiet realm of quaint and forgotten things. In the midst of these surroundings the old stone structure seems all the more striking and poetic, and is clothed with the charming air of mystery and tradition. It seems to whisper of different times and that it has a story to tell.

The venerable old landmark remains, a strange sight to the casual tourist and always the cause of endless speculation and history. This is such as to be worth our while to know.

On a warm August afternoon in 1829 the old coach, with its four dusty horses, the mail bags, and a goodly number of passengers, enroute from St. Johnsbury to Derby Line, drew up with a dash at the post office and in front of the bustling, and somewhat pretentious hotel, of the lively and not unattractive village of Brownington.

This village was, in those days, one of the largest, though it numbered scarcely more than two hundred people, and most important stations on the old stage line through the county. It had been one of the earliest settlements in the section, and has now become a centre of trade, religion, education and social life. Here was the old time hostelry with its busy life; here the four coach horses were changed on every trip, fresh ones always being ready in the stable; here numerous mail bags were left and their contents sorted for smaller settlements off the main line of travel; here was the only church of any size or importance for a long ways round; here was the county grammar school, the largest and best in a large section of the State; in short, here was a typical pioneer village of the early days with its attendant activity, bustle and air of self-importance. Thither came pupils to school, and lawyers and enterprising men on a great variety of business, together with casual visitors and "lookers-around" for any

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chance opening for improving their condition in the world.

For those days the village presented an attractive and important appearance. It lay on the summit and slope of one of New England's thousand hills, which are nowhere excelled in beauty and variety. From the highest point, called "prospect-hill," justback of the church, could be seen, in clear weather, away to the north the sparkling blue waters of Lake Memphremagog which, in the level rays of the setting sun shone smooth and clear as a deep polished mirror, and still farther distant, the bold form of Owl's Head, the sharp blue outline of Jay Peak, and less distinctly, the summit of Mt. Oxford in Canada, the whole shading away in the smoky distance into the shadowy range of the eastern branch of the "Y" of the Green Mountains. Looking south you saw, a dozen miles away, the twin mountains, Pisgah and Hoi, of "Willoughby" lake, one, rock-crested, bold and rugged, the other, clothed with the green of spruce and hemlock and gently sloping. Between and stretching westward were uneven hills and varied landscapes, while away in the distant blue the white dim outlines of the White Mountains were just barely discernable.

Here, then, seventy years ago, from this commanding position and with this wide and beautiful prospect the little village of Brownington looked forth over the wilderness and was a sort of outpost of education, culture, and business, a solitary watchfire of advancing civilization burning brightly over its lonely hill.

It was into a scene and a situation something like this that, on the afternoon in question, the man alighted from the lumbering stage, a stranger to all, who, for the next twenty-eight years, was to have a large share in shaping the destiny and history of this not unremarkable town, and who was to leave behind him a monument both peculiar and enduring, and destined to be a historic landmark in a large section of country. For the old stone house of Brownington hill is known far and wide through many of its sometime occupants. It was the theme of a student's paper in Tufts College in 1892, and visitors and tourists; as well as the sons and daughters of its village, have spread its story much farther than the college halls of Massachusetts.

The man who thus arrived at this little hill village on the August afternoon almost seventy years ago, had come to take charge of the Orleans County grammar school, at that time, the only academic school in the county, and an institution of very considerable importance. It had been chartered by the State. To it had been granted, by charter, the rents of the grammar school lands, amounting to about $400 annually.

The stranger came to his charge and entered upon it with the purpose to make it his life-work, and with the ambition to make the school one of high order, worthy the patronage of the whole county. He was well fitted for his task. He had graduated from Middlebury college in 1823, had taught four years in Peru, N. Y., studied theology by himself, been licensed to preach in Plattsburg one year, and had taught a fifth year in Vergennes. He had an unconquerable will and a peculiar gift for teaching and managing a school. He held his post as master of the academy for eighteen years through great trials and hard experiences, and then, after an absence of about thirteen years, teaching in important schools in Canada, he returned to Brownington and was principal of the academy again till his health failed, making in all twenty-one years of service as principal of the most widely known and the best school in that portion of the State, and this because it bore the stamp of his character, and was the object of his determination and the child of his genius.

It was during this first period of his mastership that the events took place which have given the old academy a history of interest and left a landmark so pronounced and enduring; for it was then the old stone house was built that is now the object of wonder to travelers, and the cause of many speculations.

Mr. Twilight entered at once upon his charge with vigor and zeal, and the hearty support of the trustees of the school. In November, three months after his arrival in the town, he was ordained as a minister of the gospel and began supplying the pulpit of the church in the village. This he continued to do for a number of years in connection with his work as principal. In fact all his life preaching was almost as much his work as teaching. Under his management and through his earnestness the school began at once to

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improve and increase and soon it was the most prominent institution in a large area, drawing students from all over the county and even from outside. But stormy times were ahead for this man and his school. He had not been long in his work before his difficulties began.

"In the autumn of 1836," says the old *Gazetteer*, "it became known that an attempt would be made in the legislature to divide the grammar school fund, giving a part of it to another town across the county for establishing a second school similar to the one in Brownington. Mr. Twilight was chosen to represent his town in the legislature for that term, and he labored hard to defeat the measure, but failed. Besides his personal interest, he believed that public policy, and the cause of sound academic education demanded that such a division of the fund should not be made, for he felt that one division would open the way for others until the whole sum would be so divided into dribblets that it would do no good anywhere." He argued that one good school in the county with means and equipment for fitting men for college was better than two or more lesser schools where only a partial fitting could be given. In spite of the division of the fund however, Mr. Twilight, by his executive ability and dogged determination, kept the school in a flourishing condition. But the seed of dissension had been sown, and it was not long in sprouting. Its growth however, was not strong enough to weaken this man or injure his school for a number of years.

Mr. Twilight had been but a few years in his work before, owing to the flourishing condition of the academy, (for such it was now called), he saw the need of a boarding house, or as we should now say, boarding hall or dormitory. He brought the matter before the trustees and urged them to provide one. "But," says our historian, "they delayed, and at last declined to provide such a one as the principal thought was needed, to furnish accommodations for such a school as the wants of the county required, and he meant to have. The discussions between Mr. Twilight and the trustees concerning the building of a boarding house were protracted, and perhaps we should say acrimonious. Other matters concerning his relations with the church and some of its members about this time produced much bitterness of feeling. A portion of the trustees and patrons of the academy became alienated from him, and the school was left after this almost entirely to his sole control. Then he set to work on his own resources and built the granite house," which now keeps alive in a few survivors, the memory of the man, and in the county, the traditions of a school, now long extinct and mostly forgotten.

The erection of such a structure as Mr. Twilight determined to build was, under the circumstances, a gigantic enterprise, and would never probably have entered the mind of a less determined man, certainly never would have been completed. With only a slender income at best, and with his own hands, in addition to teaching the school and supplying the pulpit of a church regularly, he set out to build with what help his income would enable him to hire, a boarding hall, the erection of which would seem like quite an undertaking to a man of means and a professional contractor. But Mr. Twilight was not daunted. The same fall of the discussions with the trustees and their refusal to meet his request, he began, mornings and evenings, and Saturdays to put in the foundation of his proposed house. He continued his work the following summer and the next, I believe, finished the structure. It is built of granite, which was quarried from the ledges on a farm near the village and drawn to the site, and even up an inclined plane on to the walls of the building, by one patient ox which Mr. Twilight was able to secure at a very low cost. Many of the blocks of stone, it is said by tradition, were put into their places by the principals own hands. The house is about sixty by forty-five feet in dimensions, and practically four stories in height, it having a sort of double roof with a "jog" about midway between ridgepole and eaves, with a row of "half" windows extending lengthwise, and full sized windows in the semi-gable ends. The ground floor and cellar were arranged for cooking and domestic purposes; the rest of the building was given to rooms for the students. It has rooms and dining capacity for about fifty students, and for many years it was run to its full capacity, during the academic year. It was built with an eye to substantiality and utility rather than to artistic effect. Its rooms are quite low but of good size, and well lighted. The window sills are low and deep so that they served for a

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seat or shelf for books as the taste or habits of the occupant might incline. It stands on the borders of the village and nearly on its highest land. It fronts on a road leading from the valley to the southward into the one long street of the hamlet at its upper end. Its outlook is commanding and the scenery that stretches away on every side is of that variety and beauty which only the Green Mountain State can furnish. Every one of the sixty or more windows of the building looks out upon a view of wide extent and rare picturesqueness; while the old gray pile itself is a landmark clearly distinguished by the eye from every hillside and gentle eminence within a radius of five miles and more.

The name which the builder of this massive granite structure, so bold and rugged and severe in appearance, gave to his "boarding house," as the people called it, was the somewhat classical and pretentious one, "Athenian Hall." And yet, considering the fine educational instinct and spirit, and the indomitable will that led to its erection, also the purpose it actually served, the name is not inappropriate nor too high sounding. The marble blocks of the most splendid buildings of cultured Athens were never put into their walls by a nobler motive or a greater sacrifice of time and money than were these rough granite stones, put into their places by the hands of a poor, but determined man, giving his life to advance sound education and promote true scholarship.

With the completion and by the aid of this dormitory the academy increased in numbers and influence and was for many years the foremost school of the county. The local historian, whose article enlivened my interest in the old stone house and its builder, goes on to say in his homely style, "A catalogue of the fall term of 1839, lies before me as I write. Looking it over I find that there were in that term fifty-seven young men. Running over the names, I find five who have since graduated from college, five who have become preachers, five, at least, who have become lawyers, two physicians, two judges, several legislators, many merchants and business men, and of a large number of them I have no present knowledge. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this was any larger or better term of the school, than many others." Thus did the school, under the management of this unusual man, go on year after year until finally the funds became so divided that they amounted to nothing, and the health of the master beginning to fail, the academy soon dwindled and died, so far as being an institution and a vital force was concerned. When its long time master was stricken with illness in October, 1855, the living days of the school, such as they had been, were over. It never had another principal and it soon ceased to exist, save only as a village school, and as a cherished memory in the minds of many who in the early days were its students.

The old stone house shows many indications of the good use it served, and mutely tells a suggestive story to the thoughtful one who studies it a little. Its walls and stone doorways, its halls and window ledges, are covered with many initials and dates; its doorsills of stone are so worn in the centre that a kitten can crawl under the heavy panelled door when it is closed. There are names written on its walls of men who have become prominent in their State and, through their record in the civil war, and their business success, known in several other states in the Union. One, returning a few years ago to visit his early home and the friends of his schooldays, came in his private palace car, he being a high railroad official in a Western State.

But remarkable as was this man in his career, and excellent and valuable as was the school he may be said to have made, their mission was long ago fulfilled and both are now practically forgotten in the rush of present times and the changes they have brought. The flight of time and the advance of progress has indeed wrought great changes in the fortunes of the once important village, as it has in those of many others of the land, the birth of new towns and institutions being at the cost of the death of the old ones. The closing words of the quaint, historical article in the old *Gazetteer* are the exact story of many other villages throughout New England. They run thus: "Mr. Twilight died in 1857. The railroad ere long took the old stages and most of business from the hill. The school as a permanent institution is gone. But the old granite house will stand in silent loneliness, perhaps in emptiness, for centuries to come, a monument to tell the changes of time and of the character and works of one of the most able and influential men who ever labored for

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the good of Orleans county. Scattered over all the county, and filling stations in every department of useful service, are his pupils to perpetuate the fruits of his labors, and to remember with gratitude and pride, while life lasts, their old preceptor."

This was written in 1867, and of course but few are now alive who remember the academy even in the very last years of Mr. Twilight's principalship.

Since the death of Mr. Twilight and the cessation of the academy the old stone house has stood desolate and lonely, but never quite empty. Until her death, which was not till several years after husband, Mrs. Twilight lived alone in the house, dwelling with almost sacred tenderness on the scene made so dear by his life and work, in which she was ever most intensely in sympathy. Within my own memory two old ladies have occupied a few rooms on the ground floor and kept up a little flower bed between the front door and the low picket fence that separates the house from the road. When I last visited the place with an interested friend a summer ago, *one* old woman instead of *two*, feebly showed us into the hall and bade us go where we chose, and when we had finished our tour of the low, scanned, and empty rooms, so full of history, talked brokenly, but with much interest, of the old house and her recollections of its builder.

Standing to-day on the brow of the hill at the top of the street that climbs sharply up and looking across to the old stone house and downward over the quiet and nearly deserted village, one could hardly realize that the place once presented such a scene as it did fifty and sixty years ago, when the academy bell woke the echoes of the silent country sound and students thronged from the boarding hall or the school yard, when the heavy stage with its four horses and load of passengers and mail bags dashed up twice a day in front of the postoffice and hotel, and the little hamlet was full of stir, hustle and life. Now the drowsy stillness of the August afternoon is broken only by the hum of the bees and an occasional sound from the sleeping fields or some of the inhabited dwellings, and the scene is enlivened by nothing more than some villager or a quaint team moving slowly up the steep slope toward the top of the street to be lost to view in some doorway or by a turn in the road stretching away into the country. A couple of miles below in the valley can be seen the spires and factory chimneys, pouring forth their smoke, of a lively flourishing village with its high school, library and other accompaniments of progress and culture. But when this was an unbroken wilderness Brownington Hill was a centre of education and industry, and the first settler of the valley, sleeping in his unfinished log house, was surprised when on waking late one morning he heard a bell ringing in the distance. He wondered at the fact and set out to find the settlement advanced enough to have a bell. It was the Brownington academy bell summoning its fifty students to the building for their morning classes. Stretching along the valley to the northward is seen at intervals the glistening rails of a railroad track, and a light trail of smoke just visible in the distance tells the coming of a train, one of a dozen that pass daily. When this too, was a trackless waste of forest and swamp, the old stage road over Brownington hill was echoing to the crack of drivers' whips and well worn with travel.

Such are the changes time and progress work. But they have done little to the old stone house standing on its lonely and deserted hill, save to make it empty and silent, and full of history and wonder for new generations. There it stands, a prominent and venerable landmark, mutely testifying to the passage of time and the changes it brings. Clothed in the subtle charm of memory or retrospect and the tender thoughts of the past, and suggesting the solemn feeling, vague and indefinable, of the inexorable fleeting of life and the swift decay of all things mortal. As the sun sinks slowly below the horizon in the soft splendor of rosy hues and amber clouds, as it did years ago on an August afternoon, and its level rays strike upon the western window panes of the great empty old house and bathes them in golden light, my thoughts irresistably go back to those long gone days when this same beauty fell upon a scene of blessed human activity and cheered the stout heart of an earnest and devoted man who spent his life in trying to promote the soundest education and highest life among the youth of his time, and left this great granite house, "Athenian Hall," as a material sign of his work, and which is a monument that will long outlast the most grateful memory of his character and worth.

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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MISS FLORENCE WHITTIER OF MONTPELIER.



MISS ANNA L. BAKER OF MONTPELIER

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VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MRS. HOBART K. WHITAKER, EDITOR, BRATTLEBORO.
THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the organization.

EDITORIAL.

AT the annual meeting in Bellows Falls of the Federation of Women's Clubs, a committee, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stearns and Miss Clark, was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter of adopting some periodical as the official organ of the Federation. As a result of their investigation and their conference with the federated clubs, twenty out of the twenty-eight clubs have been heard from, all expressing themselves in favor of THE VERMONTER as the official organ of the Federation for 1905, and the undersigned has been appointed editor. Accordingly the clubs have here the first issue of their new department. I hope that they will remember that it is *their* department, not the editor's; that these pages can be made interesting just in proportion as the clubs and the committees of the Federation keep this department informed of their work.

I earnestly request that there may be in my hands by the fifteenth of each month a report from every State committee and every club of their work for the preceding four weeks. Any suggestions for the department will also be gratefully received. I conceive that the best thing for us to accomplish by this new venture is to make clear to any people in Vermont who do not yet understand what the Woman's Club movement means, just what we are accomplishing for the larger life of our communities.

NELLIE COMINS WHITAKER.

Please address all communications for this department to Mrs. Hobart K. Whitaker, 3 Oak street, Brattleboro, Vermont.

VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The ninth annual meeting of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Bellows Falls October 5, 6, by invitation of the Woman's Club of that place. A large representation was present from the Boston Daughters of Vermont and from the Massachusetts Federation; also the President of the New Hampshire Federation. Beside these the meeting was honored by the presence of the President of the National Federation, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, who is a Vermonter by birth.

The President, Miss Susan E. Clark, of Brattleboro, was in the chair. The Secretary's report showed two new clubs admitted during the year, making a total of twenty-eight clubs enrolled. Reports were read from many of these clubs showing the good work that is being done. Some of the larger clubs are working along various lines of philanthropic and educational work. The Brattleboro club has maintained for eight years a free kindergarten for children whose mothers are busy during the day. The Woman's Club of Bellows Falls is supporting a district nurse and the St. Johnsbury club instituted a Vacation School the past summer with great success.

Reports by the committees on Education, State Institutions, Libraries, Reciprocity Bureau, Household Science and the Consumer's League were given. Each of these reports showed "something attempted, something done"—but not all accomplished that the members of the several committees or of the Federation hope.

The Educational committee has worked to beautify school grounds and keep buildings in repair, and is hoping for the consolidation of the schools in the smaller places.

The committee on State Institutions is earnestly working to secure the appointment of a woman on the board of management of institutions in our State where women and girls are confined. Such a bill was presented to the Legislature but failed to become a law.

In connection with the report of the Consumer's League committee, a stirring address on the question of Child Labor was given by Rev. Mr. Mathison of Brattleboro. Partly as a result of the work of this committee, a law

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regulating child labor in Vermont was passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

There is also a committee on Forestry that is working with the State association for the preservation of our forests.

The visiting ladies were delightfully entertained at a reception at the home of Mrs. Francis G. Flint, President of the Bellows Falls club, on the first evening. The closing event of the sessions was an address Thursday evening in the Congregational church by Mrs. Decker who spoke on "The old woman and the new club."

MRS. CHARLES H. HAINES.
Rec. Sec'y. for 1903-04.

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING.

January sees the clubs in the midst of their year's work, though December has been somewhat less full of club engagements on account of holiday busy-ness. The larger part of the clubs are studying foreign lands, for a part or the whole of their program.

The Barre Clover Club is considering Japan and Russia, taking an orderly course of study. November 8 was given to Domestic Science.

The Woman's Literary Club of Barton is giving the whole year to the kingdom of the Czar. The meeting of December 21 considered some of the more notable Russian cities.

The Philomathean of Waterbury also has a program devoted to Russia and Japan. On November 18 the meeting took the form of a Russian tea at the home of the president, Mrs. Charles C. Warren.

The Windsor Friends in Council announce Japan and Russia, and Miscellany as their topics for 1904-1905. On January 2 they had a New Year's reception.

The Hypatia, of Waterbury, is following the Bay View course on Russia and Japan. The topic of the meeting of December 30 was peasant life in Russia, in charge of Miss Parker and Mesdames Andrews, Perkins, Atherton and Stanley. Mrs. Demeritt entertained the club.

The Athena Club of Barre is also following a Bay View course. Their topic is Germany.

The Over the Teacups of Barre has given meetings to Japan, India and Shakespeare. On December 8 they held a social meeting.

The Lyndon Woman's Club program is largely occupied by papers on Italy, and on the Ideal Home. On December 1 they had "An Evening with C. D. Gibson's Pictures."

The Middleton Springs Fortnightly is studying Germany, Italy and Greece. The papers for the meeting of December 14 were on Italy and the Italians, the Rise of Rome, and Rome under the Kings.

The Ladies' Reading Circle of Northfield is giving their year to Germany and Denmark. On December 19 they gave a session to Domestic Science. At the roll call each member responded with a recipe.

The Royalton Woman's Club takes its travels in its own land. It is studying America. North and South.

The Orwell Club has a near-by but little known topic for this year,—Canada. This Club occupied November 18 as St. Louis day.

Few of the clubs are studying literature alone. But the Rutland Progressives have a scholarly program devoted to an intensive study of King Lear and Henry the Eighth. At the meeting of December 19 they considered the characters of Norfolk and Buckingham.

The Century Club of Middlebury is giving alternate evenings to Shakespeare and to the Venetian school of painting. The program for December 28:—The Culmination of Venetian Painting. (a) Titian's Life and Character. (b) Religious Pictures. (c) Mythological and Allegorical Subjects. (d) Portraits.

The Morrisville Club has a program partly literary, partly miscellaneous. On December 3 they enjoyed a musicale, with a paper by Mrs. C. H. Crane on the German musicians.

The Philomathian of Barre has a year of art meetings, with a course of seven talks on art by Miss Badger. December 6 was Reciprocity day.

The Bennington Fortnightly has Departmental work. The departments are Social Science, Education, Current Events, Literature, Art and History and Travel. On December 10, a song recital was given by Mrs. Clara Bond Andrews.

The St. Johnsbury Woman's Club is also departmental. The December meeting was in charge of the Social Science Committee, and the address was given by Mrs. C. M. Lamson of Boston:—"How Boston Is Making Americans." She spoke of the work being done in that city by the public schools and the educational centres to transform aliens into citizens.

Many of the clubs have days devoted to

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Domestic Science. This year the Brattleboro Club's main subject of consideration is "The Home and Its Administration." On December 14, a lecture on Oriental rugs was given before the club by Mr. Arthur Dilley of Boston, an expert on the subject. On November 23, Miss Maude Field, a graduate of the Boston Cooking School, spoke before the club on cookery in the public schools. November 15th, the Club gave to the town a free organ recital, by Mr. Lucien Howe. The Club is happy at the prospect of new rooms for its free kindergarten that shall be perfect in appointment and location. The Club has furnished a room in the new Memorial Hospital, and has just opened a free sewing school with over a hundred girls enrolled.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The resignation of Mrs. Sidney O. Miner as Corresponding Secretary of the Federation was accepted early in November with regret; her health is not sufficient to allow her usual faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of that office.

The Federation is, however, fortunate in her successor, Mrs. Dennison Cowles of Brattleboro, who has already entered upon the duties of her office as Corresponding Secretary.

The meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation will be held in March with the Brattleboro Woman's Club; the exact date of meeting will be announced in a later number.

One new club, the "Orwell Fortnightly," of twenty members, of Orwell, was admitted to the Federation in November.

The President solicits an invitation from a Club hospitably inclined to entertain the next annual meeting of the Federation, which should occur October 4th and 5th, 1905. It is hoped that such an invitation may be received soon, as there are various announcements and arrangements dependent upon it which need to be made within a short time.

ROSTER OF CLUBS.

State Federation: President, Miss. Susan E. Clark, Brattleboro; Vice-President, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Laird, Royalton; Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls; Auditor, Mrs. Edward Kirkland, Bellows Falls; State Secretary to General Federation, Mrs. J. B. Needham, Rutland; State Chairman on Forestry, Miss Helen W. Smith, White River Junction; The President appointed as Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dennison Cowles, Brattleboro; and as Federation Editor, Mrs. H. K. Whitaker, Brattleboro.

BARRE.

ATHENA CLUB—President, Mrs. Nora W. Waterman; Secretary, Mrs. Myrtie C. Bugbee; Director, Mrs. Myrtie C. Bugbee.

CLOVER CLUB—President, Mrs. Carrie E. Towne; Secretary, Miss Blanche J. Tilden; Director, Mrs. Stella C. Averill.

OVER THE TEACUPS CLUB—President, Mrs. Evelyn Allen; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Richardson; Director, Mrs Ermina Rickert.

PHILOMATHIAN CLUB—President, Mrs. O. D. Matthewson; Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Vaughn; Director, Mrs. R. S. Currier.

BARTON.

WOMAN'S LITERARY CLUB—President, Mrs. O. E. Cowles; Secretary, Miss Mabel Gay; Director, Miss Florence E. Johnson.

BELLOWS FALLS.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. Francis G. Flint; Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Sawyer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Olive S. Prentice; Director, Miss Elizabeth C. Williams.

BENNINGTON.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—President, Mrs. A. K. Ritchie; Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ross; Director, Mrs. H. S. Welling.

BOSTON, MASS.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT—President, Mrs. Clarence J. Allen; Secretary, Mrs. Albert W. Pratt; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hyde.

BRATTLEBORO.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Miss Susan E. Clark; Secretary, Mrs C. F. R. Jenne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. O. Miner; Director, Mrs. C. H. Thompson.

CHESTER.

REVIEW CLUB—President, Miss Emma C. Sargeant; Secretary, Miss Abby M. Sargeant; Director, Mrs. Maria Darrow.

ENOSBURG FALLS.

LADIES' VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY—President, Mrs. J. M. Jeffords; Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Greenwood.

ISLAND POND.

LADIES' LITERARY CLUB—President, Mrs. M. T. Sadlier; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Vallee; Director, Mrs. Randall.

LYNDONVILLE.

LYNDON WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. F. H. Davis; Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Jeffers; Director, Mrs. W. H. Ford.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—President, Mrs. Harland L. Parker; Secretary, Mrs. Joseph S. Schofield; Director, Mrs. Harley L. Folsom.

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MIDDLEBURY.

THE CENTURY CLUB—President, Mrs. Merritt H. Eddy; Secretary, Miss Grace A. Foote; Director, Mrs. Henry M. Seely.

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB—President, Mrs. Ada Southworth; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Gray; Director, Mrs. Alice E. Gray.

MORRISVILLE.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. H. C. Fisk; Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Niles; Director, Mrs. Laura F. Gleed.

NORTHFIELD.

LADIES' READING CIRCLE—President, Mrs. W. S Hazen; Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Ellis; Director, Mrs. C. A. Edgerton.

ORWELL.

ORWELL FORTNIGHTLY—President, Mrs. A. J Hough; Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Jennings.

ROCHESTER.

MONDAY CLUB—President, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce; Secretary, Mrs. Lottie Martin.

ROYALTON.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. D. C. Stearns; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Dutton; Director, Mrs. George A. Laird.

RUTLAND.

THE PROGRESSIVES—President, Mrs. J. B. Needham; Secretary, Mrs. C B Hinsman; Director, Mrs. T. A Davis.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—President, Mrs. W. B. Clauson; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Nourse; Director, Mrs. J. S. Carder.

UNITY CLUB—President, Mrs. Mary A. Eastman; Secretary, Mrs. Grace E. Richmond; Director, Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

WOMAN'S CLUB—President, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks; Secretary, Mrs C. G. Braley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Bundy; Director, Mrs. F. D. Thompson.

WATERBURY.

HYPATIA CLUB—President, Mrs. Marguerite C. Knight; Secretary, Mrs. Nannette D. Evans; Director, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins.

PHILOMATHIAN—President ,Mrs. C. C. Warren; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Redmond; Director, Mrs. C. C. Warren.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

WOMAN'S LITERARY CLUB—President, Miss Helen Williston Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Carl Clifton Collins; Director, Mrs. Wm. H. Laird.

WINDSOR.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—President, Mrs. Effie P. Varney; Secretary, Miss Gail G. Perkins; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sarah A. Bryant; Director, Mrs. Eusebia S. Tuxbury.

VERMONT MOUNTAINS.

BY NELLIE F. D. STODDARD.

Ye monarchs of the earth that rise
Majestic 'neath the vaulted skies!
What regal beauty, splendor rare!
What puissant power with thee can share!
Thy godly strength, thy tranquil calm,
In budding spring or summer calm,
In mellow fall or winter white,
'Neath sun and shower through day and night,
Unchangeable, all-constant stand
Ye silent guardians of the land.

From bill'wy rows of green clad hills,
Freshkissed by Nature's hundred rills,
With lofty mien 'gainst heavens blue,
Thy rugged stately head stands true.
It cleaves the fire of lightning flash,
It scorns the roar of thunder crash
That storms thy rock bedizened crown.
Grim clouds inflold thee with a frown,
While down thy scarred and furrowed cheek
The tears of heav'n mad rushing sweew.

The fickle season seasons come and go,
Not one can all thy beauties show.
Shy virgin Spring, a youthful queen
Bedecks thee in an emerald sheen.
At touch of Summer's magic wand,
Thy robe is flowered with lavish hand,
While Autumn in delight doth spread
Warm brilliant tones from foot to head.
Chill Winter claims thee last of all
And cloaks thee in an ermine pall.

With awe and pride the haunts below
Look to thy heights of dazzling snow.
Ye mightiest product of God's hand'
Rebuke the arrogance of man.
His birth, the span of life, his death,
Are in thy sight a transient breath,
A flimy web but daily spun,
Oft broken with the sinking sun.
To thee man's life doth naught but glow
An instant, in a world below.

Alone thou standest—calm, sublime,
Invincible, unmoved by time.
Watch on ye monarchs of the land!
Keep guard o'er the far reaching strand!
One day e'en thou shalt swift arise
At God's command, to meet the skies,
And reeling 'neath the mighty blow,
In sick'ning agony brought low,
Shalt sink to depths of chaos sea,
To an unknown eternity.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

DIRECTORY.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904-05.

President, W. A. Beebe of Morrisville; vice-president, C. H. Willey of Hardwick; secretary, E. G. Ham of Randolph; treasurer, E. M. Roscoe of Springfield; executive committee, W. P. Abbott of Proctor; C. H. Dempsey of St. Johnsbury, and H. K. Whittaker of Brattleboro.

EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce, Middlebury; Bennington County, J. Francis Allison, North Bennington; Caledonia County, William H. Taylor, Hardwick; Chittenden County, John E. Allen, Westford; Essex County, Mrs. Alida F. Enright, Concord; Franklin County, Franklin H. Dewart, St. Albans; Grand Isle County, Miss Mary Montgomery, Isle La Motte; Lamoille County, William A. Beebe, Morrisville; Orange County, John M. Comstock, Chelsea; Orleans County, Harry J. Stannard, Barton; Rutland County, Winthrop P. Abbott, Proctor; Washington County, Ozias D. Mathewson, Barre; Windham County, Herbert D. Ryder, Bellows Falls; Windsor County, Nelson J. Whitehill, White River Junction.

RECENT EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN VERMONT.

BY WALTER E. RANGER.
State Superintendent of Education.

WHEN our people realize the scope and significance of some twenty-five bills enacted into law for education, many will judge that the General Assembly for 1904 is entitled to distinction chiefly on account of its school legislation. With hardly an exception, these acts are in accord with a progressive policy and with sound principles of government and education. Unlike the enactments of some past sessions, as a whole, they are free from contradictions, inconsistencies and signs of reaction from progressive legislation of the past. Taken together they reveal a unity of intelligent purpose, efficient leadership and a high standard of constructive and progressive legislation. These laws, conserving its best elements, will strengthen weak parts of our educational system, make school administration more effective, bring about a better equality of taxation and school opportunities, rectify errors in school practice and prove a forward step toward a permanent and sound policy of educational administration on the part of the State.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

New laws empower the superintendent of education, in case of the death, resignation, disability, or neglect of an examiner, to perform the duties of such examiner's office; require school directors to file in the office of the town clerk a certificate of appointment of a town superintendent of schools within ten days after such appointment; take the power of appointing truant officers from selectmen and mayors and give it to school boards, a report of such appointment to be made to the town clerk for record on or before the first day of April; allow any town school district, in a town in which there is an incorporated school district, by vote to hold its annual school meeting at any time other than the annual town meeting; make ineligible for holding school offices persons connected with the liquor traffic, except registered pharmacists holding a fifth class license; and give new provisions relative to taking land for school purposes.

A more important act than the foregoing provides that in cases of dissatisfaction or disagreement in matters of conveyance, designation of a particular school for a pupil to attend, or insufficient provision for school accommodations, any interested person may appeal to the county examiner. The act further pro-

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vides for the method of appeal, for the selection of referees, for procedure in the hearing on the appeal and for the rendering of a decision, which shall be mandatory on the school directors.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The laws relating to compulsory attendance have been greatly improved, not only in additional requirements but in clearer and simpler methods of procedure. Heretofore children between eight and fifteen years of age have been required to attend school twenty-eight weeks in a year. Now if a child is a pupil of a school held for more than twenty-eight weeks in a year, he shall attend such school for the rest of the time, unless he is excused therefrom by the school directors. Also a child under eight years or a youth over fifteen years of age who shall become enrolled as a pupil in a school, shall attend such school during the term, unless he is excused by the school directors.

Previously a teacher was required to report cases of truancy among pupils already enrolled in school. Now the clerk of the school board must furnish the teacher with a list of the children who are to attend school, and if any of the children between eight and fifteen years of age fail to enter the school the teacher must report them to the truant officer as well as to report all other cases of truancy. The new act also provides that the truant officer may take a child to a private or parochial school as well as to a public school.

Another act provides a simpler method of procedure in case of a child not having suitable clothing for school. The overseer of the poor shall provide necessary clothing for a child whose parents are unable to do so on being notified to such effect by the truant officer or school director.

By an important act relating to the employment of child labor better school attendance will be efficiently promoted, the rights of the period of education will be better preserved and the future well-being of our children and youth will be more hopefully insured. An act of 1867, thirty-seven years ago, forbade the employment of a child under ten years of age in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment and the employment of a child under fifteen years of age for more than ten hours in one day in such establishment. The present law forbids the employment of a child under twelve years of age in any mill, factory, or workshop, or in carrying or delivering messages for any corporation or company. It also forbids such employment of a child under fifteen years of age during school hours in any part of the term or after eight o'clock in the evening of any day.

SCHOOL SANITATION.

Under a new law, the State board of health may examine or cause to be examined any school building or out-house, and condemn the same as unfit for occupation or use. Any building so condemned shall not be occupied or used thereafter for school purposes till it is repaired and its sanitary condition approved by the State board of health.

Another act that makes for the better care of the health of pupils in public schools provides that the sight and hearing of all pupils in the public schools of the State shall be examined each year in the month of September. This examination is to be administered through the office of the superintendent of education, with the approval of the State board of health and the expense is to be borne by the State.

The safety of school children is further subserved by an act requiring fire drills in schools of over fifty pupils at least once in each month when such schools are in session.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Under an act relating to special teachers' certificates, the present system of certification is supplemented by providing for certificates based on experience and special training. No former laws are repealed by this act and the laws governing the examination of teachers are the same as in the past. This law practically enlarges the matter of experience and training as a basis for certification of teachers.

The laws relating to the granting of permits have been slightly changed. The number of permits that a town may have issued in a year has been changed from six to five. Provision has also been made for reissuing a permit to a teacher who has already held one permit in case of exigency, as when the services of another teacher are not available.

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HIGHER INSTRUCTION.

Credit should be given to the General Assembly of 1902 for the intention to extend the opportunities of high school education to every youth in the State, but because of divergent opinions regarding the application of the high school law of 1902, it remained for the General Assembly of 1904 to establish, beyond question and without limitation to certain towns, the principle of public support of secondary education, in a law that requires all towns in the State to provide high as well as common school education. The law of 1904 in the main is the same as the law of 1902. The arbitrary distinction between towns of more and less than 2,500 inhabitants has disappeared from the statutes. Reimbursement by the State to towns for tuitions paid, as required by law, is made to have a wider application. Wider latitude is given to some towns in the choice of schools.

Another act of much educational value provides for the free distribution of the laws and other publications of the State to normal schools, high schools and academies.

STATE FUNDS.

The reserve of $15,000 of the annual State school tax, first set aside in 1902 for distribution on the basis of high rates of taxation and the number of schools maintained, has been raised to $45,000. This is an efficient effort to equalize taxation for education among towns and indirectly tends to equalize school advantages. This significant act is believed to be sound in principle, progressive in policy and effective for securing good schools everywhere.

The most important act of school legislation and perhaps the most important law of the session for the future good of Vermonters, is the act known as "An Act to Create a Permanent Common School Fund." It is well known that Vermont might have to-day a school fund of more than a million dollars if funds held had not been expended for current expenditures or distributed to towns. The old policy of using available funds for general expenses and of placing on posterity a burden of taxation, to pay interest on the same, is reversed in this act and a far-sighted policy of subserving educational interests of the future is established in behalf of posterity.

Section one provides that "There shall be created and maintained for the use and lasting support of the common schools in this State an endowment to be a permanent common school fund of Vermont."

The second section provides for the appointment of a commission to study ways and means for the increase of this endowment and to report their findings and conclusions to the General Assembly in 1906.

The third section requires that "the fund of $240,000 returned by the national government to the State of Vermont, in settlement of "War Claims," shall be held intact and in reserve, and with the object contemplated in this act shall be the foundation and part of the permanent common school fund of Vermont."

The act further provides for the investment of this fund and the use of its revenue for the common schools.

Such is only the beginning of a large and provident undertaking. If the great purpose of this act is to be carried out, if the educational policy of the State now instituted is to continue, and if the common schools of the State, in small and large towns alike, are to be placed on a safe and permanent foundation, then the great educational interests of our people, proposed in this act, must be guarded with vigilance and the accomplishment of its aim must be sought by earnest effort. The errors of the past and the opposition to this law made plain before its passage are warnings that the fund and its increase are not free from danger. Let the people guard their sacred interests dependent on school education.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

The generous appropriations of the Assembly of 1904 for education add further distinction to it as one faithful to this greatest of public interests.

The annual appropriation for the deaf, dumb, blind and feeble minded, was raised from 11,000 to $20,000. The yearly allowance for the support of each of the three State normal schools was made $7,500 instead of $6,000, the appropriation in recent years. An annual appropriation of $5,000 for ten years was made for Norwich University, making $50,000, and $60,000 was appropriated for the erection of an agricultural building at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

An act to incorporate the Lucy Ruggles' Teachers Home provides for a conditional appropriation of $10,000. A vital interest of this act is that it insures for Vermont the fund established by the will of the late Lucy Ruggles, certain gifts, the increase of the fund to $100,000, and the ultimate establishment of a Teachers' Home.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

By Frederick M. Campbell.

VERMONT has no more loyal sons and daughters outside her borders than in Springfield, Mass., the "City of Homes," where the spirit of devotion to their native State is fostered by an active and thrifty association of those who have adopted Springfield for their abiding place. The city has seemed to be a natural point toward which the ambitious sons of the Green Mountain State turn in their search for enlarged opportunity to expand those ideas which were given birth in the narrower view of the farm or country village. In another sense Springfield is but receiving her own, for those who are coming here are necessarily the descendants of those who migrated from this vicinity up the Connecticut valley 175 or 200 years ago to give Vermont a place on the map. Consequently the interests of Springfieldians in Vermont are closely interwoven with the history of that State, and all her traditions are held as sacred there as by any lifelong resident in Vermont.

It is doubtful if any city in the country can claim so large a percentage of Vermonters in her population as Springfield, and who shall say that the prosperity which has almost never been interrupted there and the beauty for which the city is noted is not due in some degree to the sobriety, the thoughtfulness and the artistic tastes which have been injected into its common people by the blue blood of Vermont? It is conservatively estimated that the population of Springfield, which is now close to 70,000 souls, is composed of at least 1,000 people who were either born in Vermont or had formerly lived in the State, and the number of immigrants from Vermont is constantly on the increase. The sons of the State are represented in the ministry, the schools, the doctors, the lawyers and the business men of the city, and the city government has frequently had Vermonters among its members. A former resident of St. Johnsbury, Vt., Lewis F. Carr, sought an election to the mayoralty a year ago, but was defeated, receiving an excellent complimentary vote in a campaign filled with adversity. But the great majority of Vermont sons in Springfield are among the toilers, that great class the character of which determines the character of the city as a whole. For energy, enthusiasm, industry and thrift the adopted sons of Vermont are unexcelled in the city. The reliability of the representatives of the Green Mountain State, as viewed by the large industries of the city, is demonstrated by a rule which was in force on the Springfield street railway for several years. The chief requisite for a successful applicant for employment on the company cars was nativity in Vermont, and few there were who secured positions unless they had at some time received instruction in a Vermont home. With the great growth of the company's business it would be impossible to continue this requirement, but the statement that a young man has received his breeding in Vermont is still the best recommendation he can have not only on the street railroad, but in many other industries.

The Springfield association of the sons and daughters of Vermont is the grandchild of the the Skitchawaug club, a group of young people who had come to Springfield from the town of Springfield in Vermont. This club was organized largely through the influence of George H. Graham and H. M. Armstrong, both of whom have since been leaders in promoting the interests of the association which now admits not only those who lived in Vermont, but who have married into the State. The Skitchawaug club was organized in 1890, and included 50 residents of the city who had

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spent more or less of their lives in the pretty village in Vermont.

The fact that so large a number of people from that town had drifted down the river to the Massachusetts city was due in large measure to the influence of the same Mr. Graham and the same Mr. Armstrong, both of whom came from that town and used their influence to bring others to the prosperous city down the river. The name of the club was changed on February 1, 1893, when the first annual meeting of the Springfield, Vermont, club was held, the leading members, exclusive of wives and other relatives, being H. M. Armstrong, L. R. Barney, C. B. Bigelow, C. F. Burpee, Dwight Chase, Miss M. A. Choat, O. M. Doubleday, G. H. Graham, Rollin Hall, Miss Abbie Hanaway, F. L. Keyes, Mrs. Kimball, Leon Marble, Miss Zelpha Nourse, C. D. Perkins, F. F. Porter and Carl Randall. This was an enthusiastic body of young people whose interests were perhaps more closely associated than those of the members of the large association now being maintained. They had common friendships and their childhood had been passed in a common locality. They met frequently at the homes of the members, always for sociability and the recounting of happenings at the old home. George H. Graham was the first president of the club. At the second annual meeting Mr. Graham was succeeded by O. M. Doubleday and F. F. Porter was elected vice-president and H. M. Armstrong secretary and treasurer. The executive committee chosen included George H. Graham, Miss Haskell, and Mrs. L. R. Barney. This was the nascent period of the present association of the sons and daughters of Vermont in Springfield.

There had been a desire among the members of the Springfield club to extend its membership to include all natives of Vermont in the city, and it was voted that every member of the club should become a member of a committee to see how many Vermonters could be found who had married a native of the State.

It was estimated that there were between 300 and 400 natives of the Green Mountain State in Springfield at that time, and many of them had expressed a desire that a society should be formed which might include them all. This meeting was held in February and was followed on the 13th of March, 1894, by a surprisingly enthusiastic gathering at the board of trade rooms to perfect the organization of an association of the sons and daughters of Vermont. Over 250 people responded to the call and B. C. Harvey, then representative to the legislature, was elected chairman and B. H. Allbee secretary. A committee of nine, including O. D. Adams, Dr. V. L. Owen, Dr. O. W. Roberts, Harrison Johnson, George H. Graham, F. E. Ladd, Samuel Porter, F. E. Porter and J. S. Carr, reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: President, B. C. Harvey; vice-presidents, Herbet E. Hall, O. D. Adams and Mrs. H. B. Lane; secretary, B. H. Allbee; treasurer, H. M. Armstrong; executive committee, the officers and Dr. O. W. Roberts, O. H. Smith, S. W. Porter, F. E. Ladd, G. H. Graham, J. S. Carr and F. F. Porter. The society was officially named the Springfield Association of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont and the constitution and by-laws of the Boston Association were adopted as those of the newly-formed society with some slight changes. An admission fee of $1 was charged and the annual dues were also placed at that amount. The eligibility rules were that applicants or their parents should be born in Vermont and all those who were husbands or wives of Vermonters were admissible. The objects of the society as stated in the constitution are "the furtherance of sociability among its members, the recalling of pleasant memories and the celebration of important events in the history of the Green Mountain State."

Success crowned the efforts of the infant organization beyond all expectation at its first annual banquet held on April 19, Massachusetts's Lexington day and then Vermont's fast day, at Masonic temple, which was crowded with 400 or more loyal Vermonters, who gathered to hear addresses from Governor Levi K. Fuller, Mayor E. P. Kendrick, H. O. Houghton, and Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston. No lack of pride in their native State was evident in the enthusiastic addresses made by all of the speakers, that of Governor Fuller being the especial gem of the evening. He was unstinted in his praise of Vermont, paying high tribute to the tillers of the soil and to others who have assisted in bringing the State to the front as an agricultural community. Mr. Houghton gave an excellent word picture of the beauties of his old-home State, and made interesting comparisons of the beauties of Vermont and Ireland and Switzerland, all of which

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were very favorable to the Green Mountain State. Col. Clarke's address related to the press of the State and its elevation to a high standard of morality and business polity. "The Vermont Schoolma'am" was discussed by Prof. A. W. Edson, then a member of the State board of education, who have an excellent description of the characteristics of Vermont school teachers and the difficulties which have to be overcome by them in bringing about good results. He thought that all Vermonters of mature age either were or had been at some time school teachers. The closing address was given by Henry A. Arms, president of the national dairymen's association, whose theme was "The Vermont farmers," and he pointed out some of the many triumphs which the farmers of the State had made in the national life of the country. The farmer who is educated and skilled, he said, is getting mighty near to the Almighty. He then made an interesting comparison of Vermont and Massachusetts as producing States "Were you to wall up the State of Massachusetts you could support the population only seven days, but you could put a Chinese wall around Vermont and the population would never die out." Interesting letters of regret were read at the meeting from Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, ex-minister Edward J. Phelps, Congressman Grout, Chief Justice W. A. Field and Congressman H. Henry Powers. Speaking editorially of the gathering on the following morning The *Springfield Republican* said of the Vermonters: "It is a valuable class of citizenship which is thus furnished us and what has been the loss of the State of Vermont has certainly been our gain."

The result of the first banquet was a success financially as well as socially and gave the association a good foundation to stand upon. The second banquet was quite as successful as the first and was held on the same date in 1895. Again the association was honored with the presence of Vermont's governor as well as her lieutenant-governor and one of her congressmen, and again the banquet was attended by all of the Vermonters which the hall could conveniently accommodate. The chief address was by Gov. U. A. Woodbury, who spoke on "Our Native State," and there were other enthusiastic and interesting addresses by Mayor Chas. L. Long, Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur, Congressmen Grout, H. M. Arms, of Springfield, Vt., Dr. J. Foster Eddy, president of the Vermont Veterans Association, of Boston, and Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, of Springfield. The second annual meeting resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Frank E. Ladd 1st vice-president, C. D. Barrett; 2d vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; 3d vice-president, Dr. O. W. Roberts; secretary, George H. Graham; treasurer, H. M. Armstrong; executive committee, F. A. Hubbard, Dr. V. L. Owen, Elmer Henderson, Mrs. G. H. Graham, H. H. Adams, F. W. Barker, M. M. Kendall. The third annual banquet like its predecessors was successful, but the association was disappointed by the absence of several well known Vermonters who were expected to speak. The chief speech at the banquet was by Gilbert A. Davis, a well-known lawyer of Windsor, Vt., and for many years a State senator, and other addresses were given by Capt. S. E. Howard, of Newton, Col. John L. Rice, O. D. Adams and Rev. Wm. Hart Dexter, of Springfield. The annual business meeting the following January resulted in this choice of officers: President, O. D. Adams; vice-presidents, F. A. Hubbard, L. Z. Cutler, and Mrs. John L. Rice; secretary, George H. Graham; treasurer, H. M. Armstrong.

In 1896 the association adopted the plan of holding annual sugar festivals every spring and the first was held in March of that year. This feature has ever since remained, and in fact, has been about the only remaining feature of the association's life during the past few years. On the 19th of April in the same year the fourth annual banquet was held, with honorable Frank Plumley and Mrs. Plumley, of Northfield, and Prof. Walter E. Howard, of Middlebury college as the principal guests. But the interests in the banquets had begun to decline, and the matter of discontinuing them was considered for a time. But the officers elected that year at the fourth annual meeting put new life into the organization and another banquet was held April 19, 1898, the speakers all being from within the city: Henry C. Bliss, Col. John L. Rice, John Cotton Dana, Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed and James F. Hooker. The officers for the year were Dr. O. W. Roberts, president; vice-presidents, F. W. Barker, Col. John L. Rice and M. M. Kendall; secretary, George H. Graham; treasurer, H. M. Armstrong. This was the last year of the banquets, but numerous socials and enter-

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tainments were held during the two or three years following. The sugar-eats came to be the chief event of the year, however and finally became the only effort of the year. There seemed to be no good reason for the decline of the social functions of the organization, except that it lacked in leadership, none of the officers being willing to undertake the responsibility of resuming the annual banquets. There has been much enthusiasm for the sugar-eats, nevertheless, and the attendance has always been very satisfactory. During the last two years the annual business meeting of the association has been held in conjunction with the spring sugar festival. The presidents of the association since 1898 have been George H. Graham, H. C. Bliss, C. D. Hosley, and F. M. Bissell, the later having served two years.

Practically an entire new list of officers was chosen at the annual meeting of the association on April 5 last, and it is hopel that new life may be injected into the organization, to the end that a closer union may be formed between the members of it. A year ago the association voted to discontinue all dues and as there is absolutely no expense entailed upon the membership there seems to be no reason why there should not be a complete enrollment of all Vermonters. At a recent meeting of the officers and committees more social functions were planned for, and it is possible that an attempt will be made to revive the annual banquet. The association celebrated Bennington battle day with a boat ride on the Connecticut river. Another feature is now being considered, outside of the social life of the association. It is planned to spend some of the money now in the treasury for the purchase of literature concerning Vermont for installation in the city library, and an effort is to be made to secure more of the Vermont publications for this institution. The present officers of the association are: President, Dr. George Rhoads; vice-presidents, H. E. Streeter, Mrs W. W. Harvey and Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, Thomas Janes; treasurer, George H. Haile; executive committee, George M. Stebbins, Fred M. Campbell, Mrs. H. E. Streeter, C. B. Bigelow, Mrs. A. F. Pratt and Miss Cora M. Martin of Chicopee Falls. Dr. Rhoads is a prominent oculist of this city and George M. Stebbins, chairman of the executive committee, is city marshal.

The association has lost many of its most enthusiastic members by death during the last few years. B. C. Harvey, the first president of the organization and an enthusiastic worker, Dr. V. L. Owen, Samuel Porter, J. S. Carr and H. C. Bliss, all of whom were earnest workers for the good of all Vermonters, have passed away, the latter having died during the past year. Mr. Bliss was president for a year and was never absent from the various functions of the association.

To the Editor of "The Vermonter."

Dear Sir:—Will you spare me a little space to urge all Vermonters to read Miss Waller's noble Vermont story "The Wood Carver of 'Lympus?" More especially I commend this pleasure to Vermonters who, like myself, are compelled to live far from our native mountains and who value any thing which brings their atmosphere into our mental vision. The poems of Mrs. Dorr, and the earlier ones of Saxe and Eastman, hold an honorable place in our national literature, but, I think that no Vermonter has yet written in prose with the breadth, the power and the spiritual uplift which Miss Waller has put into this book. What will especially interest Vermonters is that she has caught the soul of our mountains in a way too subtle for description, but which no sensative Vermonter can fail to feel as he reads. A mountain novel inevitably suggest, the Tennessee stories of Miss Murfree. But while Miss Murfree has transferred more of the externals of her country, by her minute description, it seems to me that Miss Waller's while almost avoiding description, has caught more deeply the spirit of the mountains and their effect upon the character of the people who grow among them. Another unusual thing is that she has opened a door to the great world of ideas ontside, and has blended the world atmosphere with the mountain life in a way which gives a new meaning, breadth, and outlook to her story. The fame of the book will probably rest on the beauty and truth of its depiction of spiritual growth, and that is a quality too fine for such commercial success as is achieved by stories of far less worth. That is the more reason that people who really love beauty should read the story and it is a reason why all Vermonters should do honor to a woman who has brought so much honor upon our native State. Cannot you tell us something more about Miss Waller and her life in Bethel, or elsewhere as it may have been lived. Yours,

HAMILTON ORMSBEE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

Editor: EDWARD M. GODDARD, of Montpelier.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF VERMONT.

In establishing this department of the "VERMONTER" to be devoted to historical societies of the State and their work, we desire to submit the plan upon which it is to be carried on, and the purposes which we hope the department will serve.

There are now in the State several historical societies more or less active that issue at irregular intervals reports of their proceedings; this department is instituted particularly to provide a medium by which the reports and records of such societies may be printed monthly and the records preserved. The publication of such matter will, it is believed, tend to increase and stimulate historical research relating to Vermont.

We trust that members of the various historical organizations in the State will feel free to send us material for publication and details concerning meetings of their societies. The publicity thus given to such matters will be the means of instituting more frequent meetings and bring about a closer acquaintance of those who are interested in preserving the history of the State.

A summary of historical events will be given each month together with notices of prominent men, notices of new books and historical essays relating to the State.

From time to time historical *queries* will be published, this section of the department will be open to all who desire to make use of it and contributions will always be welcome.

This section should prove entertaining as well as valuable to our readers and assist materially in clearing up doubtful points of history and be the means of obtaining information that would otherwise be difficult to secure.

The value of this department to historical students will be greatly augmented by the efforts of those who are interested in historical research and we trust that our readers will cooperate with us in making this undertaking a success.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY;—The annual meeting of this society was held on October 27, 1904. The attendance was large and interest in the meeting general.

Applications for membership were filed from about fifty gentlemen and they were duly elected by the society to membership. The Hon. Chas. H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was elected an honorary member of the society.

Officers of the society for 1904-5 were elected as follows: President, George Grenville Benedict, Burlington; vice-presidents, William W. Stickney, Ludlow; Rev. William S. Hazen, Northfield; F. A. Howland, Montpelier; recording secretary, Joseph A. DeBoer, Montpelier; corresponding secretaries, Theodore S. Peck, Burlington; Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans; treasurer, Henry F. Field, Rutland; librarian, Edward M. Goddard, Montpelier. A Board of Curators consisting of a member from each county, was also elected and various committees were appointed.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7:30 o'clock the same evening, where the following exercises were had:

President Benedict addressed the meeting and took for his theme "The Recent Discovery and Recovery of the Original Records of the Early Vermont Conventions."

The Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy then read an able and interesting paper on the life and character of Commodore Thomas Macdonough.

Walter H. Crockett, Esq., was then introdnced and read a paper on "Newly Discovered Incidents and Anecdotes Concerning some of Vermont's Revolutionary Heroes."

The meeting was fully attended and the hall of the House was filled.

After the close of the exercises adjournment was taken until 2:30 o'clock p. m., November 15, 1904, at which time routine business was transacted and final adjournment taken.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

The volume published by the State "VERMONT REVOLUTIONARY ROLLS" has been placed in the charge of the State Library for distribution. Copies are to be sent to every Public Library in the State and to the Town Clerks in towns where no public library is maintained. This publication is a valuable contribution to the historical material relating to the revolutionary war and the State is to be congratulated on having authorized the work. The compilation was made under the direction of Professor John E. Goodrich who devoted much care and attention to the publication.

"SONG OF THE VERMONTERS."

It has been stated that the spirited verses under this title were first printed in the "Boston Courier" in 1833-34. Can any of the readers of THE VERMONTER throw light on this matter? By what authority is its first publication said to have been in THE BOSTON COURIER?

E. M. G.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Sons of the American Revolution, W. H. CROCKETT, St. Albans.
Daughters of the American Revolution, MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
Society of Colonial Dames, MRS. W. C. CLEMENT, Rutland.
Society of Colonial Wars, BYRON N. CLARK, Burlington.
United States Daughters of 1812, MRS. C. F. R. JENNE, Brattleboro
Grand Army of the Republic, B. F. BOWMAN, Randolph.
United Spanish War Veterans, E. H. PROUTY, (State Organizer), Burlington.
Sons of Veterans, C. G. MCGAFFEY, Burlington
Women's Relief Corps, MRS. MARY B. GOODWIN, of Wells River.
Vermont Commandery of Loyal Legion, H. O. WHEELER, Burlington.
Vermont Officers Reunion Society, J. H. LUCIA, Montpelier.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The department of Patriotic Societies in Vermont is established in THE VERMONTER for the purpose of affording a medium for the publication of articles and notes concerning the different patriotic organizations in this State. It is intended to give publicity in this department to the purposes and also the work of each society and to record their meetings.

There are in the aggregate more than 5,000 members belonging to Vermont organizations of a patriotic character, and each one will be given space.

All communications intended for publication should be sent to the editor designated to represent each respective organization indicated above.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, begins the year 1905 with an encouraging outlook.

During the past year an effort has been made to learn, as nearly as may be possible at this late day, the number of Revolutionary soldiers who lived and died in Vermont. The names of 4,506 soldiers have been compiled. Of these, 2,089 are given by towns and 2,417, taken from pension lists, are given by counties. As far as could be learned, only about five per cent of these served in regular Vermont troops, the others coming into the State after the close of the war.

As the government will furnish headstones for unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers,

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duly authenticated, the Society is anxious to take advantage of this offer and appeals to all public spirited citizens to aid in the work. Such headstones will be delivered at the nearest railway station or steamboat landing, but will not be set. There should be, and doubtless is, sufficient patriotic sentiment in every community to provide for the setting of headstones furnished for the purpose referred to.

It has been proposed to erect under the auspices of the Society, a memorial tower of stone on Indian Head, a bluff overlooking Lake Champlain, just north of Burlington, on the farm owned by Ethan Allen at the time of his death, as a tribute of respect to the hero of Ticonderoga. A committee has been appointed to solicit funds for the tower.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

"Home Day" was observed in Brattleboro Wednesday, December 21, by the Vermont Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 of which Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne of Brattleboro, is president.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York City, president of the National Society was the guest of honor.

The meeting was held in the Brooks House in the evening and addresses were given by Mrs. Slade, Dr. H. D. Holton president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Col. H. E. Taylor.

A luncheon was given Mrs. Slade by Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, vice-president of the society, and a reception by Mrs. George S. Dowley at her home, the guests being the members of the Society, and the officers of the Woman's Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Sunshine Society.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The 38th annual encampment of the department of Vermont, G. A. R., will be held in Brattleboro the 22 of February. Commander-in-Chief General Blackmer with his adjutant-general will be present. The total membership of the 101 posts was, according to the last pubiished report 3,075. The present officers are as follows:

G. A. R. Officers: Department Commander, Capt. J. E. Eldredge, Randolph; Senior-Vice Commander, A. A. Niles, Morrisville; Junior Vice-Commander, J. E. Gibson, Bennington; Medical Director, C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction; Chaplain, Chas. Ross, St. Johnsbury; Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster General, B. F. Bowman, Randolph.



MOUNT MANSFIELD.

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IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. J. GREGORY SMITH,

Died at St. Albans, Vt., January 6, 1905.

IN the peaceful departure from her earthly home to enter into the heavenly rest that remaineth for the children of God, Mrs. John Gregory Smith realized the fulfillment of that beautiful prayer of the psalmist uttered recently by her lips containing the words—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."



THE LATE MRS. J. GREGORY SMITH.

Mrs. Smith leaves behind her a grief stricken family circle, a sorrowing community, and many personal friends throughout the State and country who will mourn her loss. Her memory will be treasured by all who remember her as a fond parent, a devoted Christian, a gracious hostess, a gifted authoress and a noble and patriotic woman. In home, in church, in social circles, and in many other walks of life she will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Smith had a charming personality that impressed everyone most favorably and she was recognized as one of the most accomplished and talented women of New England.

She had an honored father and a distinguished husband, both of whom rendered the State and Nation great public service during critical periods in their history.

Mrs. Ann Eliza (Brainerd) Smith was born in St. Albans, Oct. 7, 1819, and was 85 years old. She was one of the twelve children of the Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, who was in his day a leading merchant in Franklin county, a promoter of steam navigation on Lake Champlain,

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prominent in railroad affairs as promoter and director of the Vermont and Canada, Vermont Central and Missisquoi roads; a leading anti-slavery man, president of the first republican State convention held in Vermont, the first republican United States senator from Vermont, elected in 1854; president of the American Missionary association; chairman of the Vermont delegation in the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln.

Her mother was Fidelia B. Gadcomb. Of her brothers and sisters four boys lived to maturity and four died in infancy or youth; two girls lived to womanhood; and two died at an early age.

She was married December 27, 1843, to John Gregory Smith, then a young lawyer, who subsequently was speaker of the Vermont House, one of the war governors and thrice a delegate-at-large to Republican National conventions.

John Gregory Smith was one of Vermont's most eminent men and for nearly two score years exerted marked influence in public affairs and railroad circles. He was widely known as president of the Central Vermont Railroad Co. and of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Edward Curtis Smith, a son, was for 10 years president of the Central Vermont R. R., governor in 1898-00 and is a successful man of affairs.

Mrs. Smith is survived by five children, George Gregory Smith, now in Florence, Italy, ex-Gov. Edward Curtis Smith, and Miss Annie B. Smith, of this city, Julia B., wife of Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, and Helen L., wife of the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, of New York city; and by her brothers, Aldis Owen Brainerd and Erastus Porter Brainerd, of this city; and her sister, Miranda Aldis Stranahan, widow of ex-Lieut-Gov. F. Stewart Stranahan, of St. Albans.

Mrs. Smith added to the graces of a rarely cultivated mind high literary gifts, and was the author of numerous essays, poems, and miscellaneous writings. She was especially interested in the pre-historic condition of the earth and its inhabitants, and in certain abstruse cults. Among her published works were: "From Dawn to Sunrise," a historical and philosophical review of the religious ideas of mankind "Seola," a novel; "The Iceberg's Story," "Selma," "Atla," and a volume of poems. She occupied a prominent place in the literature of Vermont and won her commendation from many men of letters and scholars in the country.

She was widely known throughout New England for the original literary gems of essays and addresses which she had frequently delivered before various societies and social gatherings. It is only a few weeks ago that she read a paper on "Reminiscences of Early Life in Vermont," before the Boston Society of Daughters of Vermont of which she was an honorary member. She always took pleasure in contributing freely of her talents, strength and time for the edification and happiness of others.

Mrs. Smith had also contributed several interesting and valuable articles and stories to THE VERMONTER.

She was a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, of the Bellevue Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had been president of the board of managers of the Warner Home for Little Wanderers since its inception 23 years ago, a member of the Monday Afternoon Club and of the Woman's Hospital Association.

She was a member of the first Congregational Church and Society and a worker in its Sunday-school, having taught a class of students with more or less regularity up to within a short time of her death. She was president of the board of managers for the Vermont woman's exhibit at the Centennial exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, and was frequently chosen in similar capacities as a representative Vermont woman. Her high patriotic feeling was especially shown during the Civil War and as the wife of the last war governor of our State. In 1864 she sent out a successful appeal for aid for a national fair at Washington to stimulate enlistments in the army. She distinguished herself at the time of the St. Albans Raid, and a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel was issued to her for gallantry and efficient service on that occasion, by Adjutant-General P. T. Washburn.

Mrs. Smith was an extensive traveller, having been all over the United States, Mexico and the West Indies several times, crossing the ocean six times on European trips besides making a tour of Egypt.

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East Alstead, N. H. Feb. 6th, 1904

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55th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company,

Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1905.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$5,097,183.14
Interest and Rents,	1,383,088.38
Considerations for Annuities,	414,742.02
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$1,115,833.78
Dividends and Annuities,	320,959.01
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	993,295.92
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,532,328.95
Income Saved,	2,932,595.88
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks,	$11,827,881.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	12,153,742.02
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	4,198,627.42
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,215,479.08
Loans on Collateral,	16,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	819,998.41
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	524,078.51
Deferred and Unreported Premiums,	640,878.70
Due from Agents,	1,271.53
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,599,592.69
Annuity Reserves,	1,773,904.17
Extra Reserves,	282,705.31
Trust Fund Reserves,	68,610.99
Death Claims under adjustment,	27,192.69
Liabilities,	188,371.92
SURPLUS,	$3,458 075.90
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

THE YEAR 1904 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 9,068,776
Increase in Assets,	1,034,656
Increase in Income,	414,550
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	372,283
Increase in Surplus,	529,766
Insurance Issued,	23,941,694
Insurance in Force,	134.761,554

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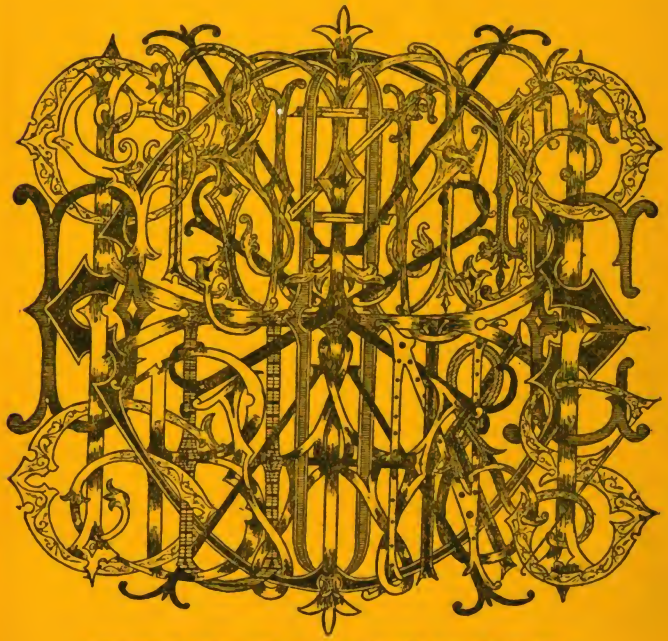
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VOL. X. No. 7.

THE VERMONTER

FEBRUARY ::: NUMBER.



MONOGRAM CONTAINING ALL THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.
Designed and drawn for "The Vermonter" by W. W. Cowas.

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THE PROTECTION OF ONE MILLION FAMILIES.

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1845 JOHN A. McCALL, PRESIDENT. 1905

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value (MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761).		$ 287,062,384
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost).		
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens)		23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793)		17,634,110
Loans to Policyholders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000)		35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000)		13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities.		4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same $5,500,000)		3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities		2,746,226
Interest and Rents accrued		2,469,571
Loans on bonds (market value $783,565.) (Company does not invest in stocks)		550,000
TOTAL ASSETS		$390,660,260

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.) Dec. 31, 1904		$ 336,222,459
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, etc., awaiting presentation for payment		6,909,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policyholders during 1905, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies	24,982,787	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	5,736,259	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies	868,953	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies	3,461,680	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost)		47,528,140
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$390,660,260

INCOME 1904.

New Premiums	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums	64 432,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$80,566,578
Interest receipts from:		
Bonds owned	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans	1,069,232	
Loans to Policyholders, secured by Policies	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties		946,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc		538,945
TOTAL CASH INCOME		$ 96,891,272

DISBURSEMENTS 1904.

Paid for Death Claims ($19,734,245) Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160)		$ 26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491), Surrender Values ($7,790,058) and other payments ($95,279) to Policyholders		13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,776,850 (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of risks $178,155		8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,739 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures		11,204,101
*TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of income over Disbursements for year		37,059,543
* The expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE FOR RESERVES		$96,891,272

New Business Paid for in 1904, $342,212,569
(185,367 Policies.)

Gain in 1904, $15,554,323
(4,249 Policies.)

Total Paid-for Insurance in force $1,928,609,508
(924,712 Policies)

Gain in 1904, $183,396,409
(112,001 Policies.)

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Association Dairy Silver Cup,

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A REPRESENTATIVE OPINION.

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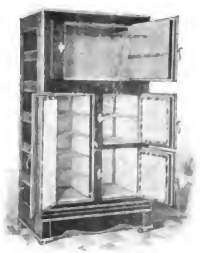
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A continuous romantic history of Vermont from Indian times to the Spanish War.

A REPRESENTATIVE OPINION.

"The publication of Dr. Collins' new and excellent history of Vermont is a notable educational event in this State, for the right civic, social and industrial instruction of the pupils of our schools there can be no book of greater value than one that (like this attractive and useful work) presents with skill the past and present life of our people."—WALTER E. RANGER, State Superintendent of Education.

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The titles in this advertisement have been chosen as typical examples of the numerous school and college text-books issued by Ginn & Company. Further information in regard to any of these works may be obtained by addressing the publishers.

The February Text-Book Bulletin contains an interesting article on "The Old and the New Arithmetic," by Professor David Eugene Smith, of Columbia University. Copies will be sent postpaid to any address on request

GINN AND COMPANY Publishers
Address: 29 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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Vermont Senate and House of Representatives—Joint Resolution commending Mason S. Stone.

WHEREAS, there has been published a history, geography and civil government of this State entitled "Vermont Historical Reader," and "Conant's Vermont" containing its Geography History and Civil Government complete, which are attractive and accurate in compilation, as well as a valuable contribution to the history, geography and civil government literature of the State of Vermont, and

WHEREAS, the patriotic act of Mason S. Stone in revising, editing and publishing these Vermont text books merits the gratitude and thanks of the people of Vermont,

THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Senate and the House of Representatives that we hereby express the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to the compiler of these books for his able work, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State make a certified copy of this resolution, which shall be transmitted to Mason S. Stone.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD, *Speaker of House of Representatives.*
CHARLES H. STEARNS, *President of the Senate.*

November 30th, 1904.

THANKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1904 FOR

Accurate and Attractive Vermont Text Books.

"CONANT'S VERMONT"

Containing Complete Geography, History and Civil Government revised by MASON S STONE, Ex. State Supt. of Education, and the

"VERMONT HISTORICAL READER"

Both books published in Vermont by Vermonters, and *are the only text books that comply with the Vermont Statutes requiring special instruction to pupils in the Geography, History and Civil Government of Vermont*, and they are the only text books on Vermont published in the State. Other so-called Vermont text books omit either the history or Geography text, and therefore are incomplete.

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FRED E. SMITH, President. GEO. O. STRATTON, Vice-Pres.
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You will confer a favor by mentioning "The Vermonter" when you write to advertisers.

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INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1789.
THIS HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE WAS DESIGNED AND MODELED BY THE FAMOUS
VERMONT SCULPTOR, LARKIN G. MEAD, FLORENCE, ITALY.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. MARCH, 1905. No. 8.

The Journal of Gen. Ira Allen.

Copied from a recently discovered diary kept while in England, in 1795-96.

PART II.

March 12th 1796. I then Made a Statement of Mutual Interest of the two Countries and Gave it to Mr. Bowerbank to show to the Merchants to get their assistance if Possible as I found their Influence might be of use to me on the 14th. I wrote Mr. Bowerbank again on the 16th I waited on Mr. Bowerbank & Mr. Lamasaear, Late Lord Meare of London, Member of Parliment & Intimate frend of Mr. Pitt. Near two Houres were spent on the subject of s'd Canal Mutual advantages were Considered on all sides & Every matter naturely Considered and on the Whole Mr. Bowerbank & Mr. Lamasaear both observed that Government was much Hurryed it Being near the Close of Parliment & Preparations were making for an other Campeign. That the objects of my solicitations might be Determined by his Majesty & Privey Council in the recess of Parliment they therefore advised me to accomplish all other Business or Tures in Europe & then just before I ment to sale for America to Call on His Grace for an answer.——

On Considering on these matters I thought Proper to Write His Grace again in Comformity to Mr. King's Request as aforesaid.

March 19 1796

I wrote his Grace a letter on s'd Canal Business.——

April 22d 1796

Wrote Governor Des Barres [?] a Letter on s'd subject.

May 6th 1796

I wrote his Grace a few lines Requesting an Interview on the subject——

In the Course of this time I Conversed with a number of Respectable People on s'd subject Amongst which were Mr. Emesby (?) Chief Justice of Upper Canada Gov. Des Barres Mr. Hallawell Mr. Boilston Doct'r Peters [sic] Who all advised me to do all other Business Accomplish Tures &c and just before I was Ready to go to America to apply for an Answer——

I here Record four of the Principal Papers Them & others will be in the files of Canal Papers————

To the Most Noble the Duke of Portland one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

The Memoreal of Ira Allen Esquire of the City of Burlington in the State of Vermont North America Respectfully sheweth.

That several Application having been made to the British Government by the People of Vermont for the opening of a Canal from Lake Champlain to the River St Lawrence below Montreal without that success which would Promote Unity & a Commercial Intercourse between Vermont & Canada & be Greatfully Accepted by the Governor Council & Gen'l Assembly of that state.

Your Memorialist to sollisset the Benevolence and Wisdom of Government towards an Object so benefitial to both Parties, has come to London & therefore Presume to Give the following Statement.

The State of Vermont lies between Canada and N. York from the south Ende of Lake Champlain over Land to Troy on Hudson River is (by Land Carage) seventy miles thence to N. York by water one Hundred & sixty five Miles From the North end of Lake Champlain or Fort St Johns to the River St. Lawrence below Montreal by Lake & Canals is sixteen Miles.

The Country on both sides of the Lake Champlain is fertile and Populous its Cultivation & Population rapidly increasing their Exports and Imports are Great & will be Greater, and may pass through a canal to St. Lawrence five hundred p'r Cent cheaper than over Land to Hudsons River & New York the

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Waters of Vermont runing into St. Lawrence, and the Mountains of the South Manifestly shew that Nature never intended New York as a Seaport for Vermont the immense Quantities of Pine White Oak & other Timber growing on Rivers which empty into Champlain, the Pig & Bar Iron, the Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Floure, Hemp and other Productions of Vermont cannot find a Market but through the River St Lawrence by the help of a Canal which cannot but create a frendly Intercourse between both Countries on the most Permanent Bases.

For these and similar Reasons your Memorealist implores your Grace to take into Consideration the Great and Necessary Benefits the s'd Canal will produce to both Countries and to Order the s'd canal to be opened at the Expense of the British Government or to Permit it to be done Under a Royal Pattent by your Memorialist who takes the liberty to offer the following proposals.

Your Memorealist will at his own Expence open the said Canal in the best manner, after due Examination & keep it in Repare subject to a Tole of fifteen Pr Cent upon the money Expended that your Memorialist &c &c &c may be Permitted to build shipping in Canada & Navigate them during Peace Under British Registers & Clearance according to the Navigation Laws of England; But in Time of War Between England and other Nations the shipping so Built by your Memorealist &c &c &c to be Registered & cleared out at Alburg, a Port in Vermont & Permitted to Pass the Waters of Canada as in the Time of Peace but without any British sailors.

That your Memorealist &c &c &c be Permitted to Export from Vermont to & through Lower Canada Flower, Biscuit Bar Iron Hollow ware, Steel Lead, Copper, Bullion and all Raw Materials and the Produce of said Country.

That no tax or duty shall ever be imposed on Imports from the British Dominions into Vermont or on the Exports of Vermont through the Waters of St Lawrence by Great Britain or the Legislature of Lower Canada

That the owners & navigators of ships and Vessels so built and owned by the Memorialist &c &c &c have the same Right and Priviliges in & Belonging to Great Britain as the subjects of Lower Canada Bounties allowed by the British Parliment only Excepted

These Proposals are Humbly offered for the consideration of your Grace and such Amendments as may be Deemed Proper on this important Business The Prayer of this Memorial is that your Grace may be Pleased to take these Objects Under Consideration and Bestow such favours as may Contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of Vermont and northern Part of the State of New York & Canada and enable your Memorealist soon to Return Home with Joy & Gratitude for a Royal Indulgence.

and as in Duty bound will Ever Pray.

IRA ALLEN

No. 240 Strand
Jan'y 26th 1796

His Grace the Duke of Portland one of His Majesty's Principal secretaries of state.

To the most Noble Duke of Portland one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

The Present Memorialist had the Honor of sending his memorial on the same subject to your Grace dated Jan'y 26th, 1796 and not having received your Graces Pleasure & Determination Respecting the Business of a Canal from Champlain to St. Lawrence and wishing speedily to return to America indulges himself with hopes that the Present statement may Cast some new Light on the subject & find your Grace at Leasure to take the Matter Under Consideration. Lake Champlain is Estimated to be one Hunderd & fifty Miles in Length, from the East side it is Estimated to be two Hundred Miles to the Atlantic Ocean. From the south End it is Estimated to be seventy Miles to Troy the Head of Navigation on Hudsons River. From the south End to the River Iroquiane [?] or St. Lawrence is estimated to be one hundred and fifty Miles to the West.

The Produce of a Tract of Land Estimated to Contain one Hundred and fifty Miles square will naturly require a Market in s'd Lake the Settlement of this Country began after the Capture of Montreal by Gen'l Amherst in 1761 The Inhabitants of the Greatest Part of these Lands removed in Consequence of the War in 1777 their Building &c were Destroyed by Fire so that in the Spring of 1783 there was not an Inhabitant or Building on the Lake Except the Garrisons of Dutchman's Point & Point Aux-fir [Au Fer] the Inhabitants are now Estimated at 150,000 and will Doubtless more than Double in Ten years.

The Lands around this Lake are Generally Good & Produce Wheat, Indian Corn, Peas, Barley, Hemp, Grass &c in Great Perfection,

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The Timbers Growing Contiguous to the Lake are in Great Abundance & the Principal of them are White & Yellow Pine White & Yellow Oake Maple, Beech, Black birch & Cherry. there are also immense Quantities of Iron & Marble

The Inhabitants of that Country will want not less than 100,000 Bushels of Salt & £300,000 worth of English Goods Anually, consumtion of these Articles will Increase in Proportion to the Population Remitances will be made in Lumber Iron, Hemp Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Cash & Bills of Exchange.

In case a Canal be opened so that vessels of one Hundred Tuns or More can Pass from the Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence & the Privilege of Navigation Granted as Stated in the former Memorial it would be mutually advantagious to both Countries Especially when Britain is at War with Foreign Powers. Your Memorialist as in Duty Bound will ever Pray

IRA ALLEN

March 4th 1796

No 38 Suffolk Street Chering Cross.

Mr. King Presents his Compliments to Mr. Allen & shall be obliged if he will call on him at the Duke of Portlands office any Morning at Ten o'clock.

White Hall
March 5th 1796

N. B. the Purport of my interview with Mr. King is in this Book of the 8th of March to which I Refer

To Gain the influence of Merchants &c wrote Mr. T. Bowerbank viz,

Copy of a Paper sent to Mr. Bowerbank Merchant of London &c

That when he confered with General Haldiman in 1783 and 1784 and with Lord Dorchester & Chief Justice Smith in 1788 they gave it as their opinion that a Canal could not be cut & the Tole regulated without a Mandamus from the King & Privy Council The Government of Canada may now be competent to compel any Proprietor of the Lands to take a Reasonable Compensation for the damage the s'd canal may be to him & regulate the Tole

That the People of Vermont may Navigate the Waters of Sorell & St. Lawrence into and from the open sea by Permition of the King & Privy Council Paying Such Tunage as Acknowlegment that may be Proper, without any Infringment upon the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, or Treaty made with the United States.

That Great Britain will by the said Canal and Navigation have in fact the Advantage of all the Commerce & trade of Vermont and of the Northern Part of the State of New York which part Contiguous to Lake Champlain & Iroqueanes would then find it to their Interest to becoue a Part of the State of Vermont.

That the s'd Navigation and Interest in the s'd Canal will cement a Frendship between the people of the two Canadas & the people of Contiguous to the Lake Champlain & Iroqueane & form a strong support to the Treaty made between Great Britain & the United States of America in 1794 by Mr. Jay. Which Treaty Admits British ships to Navigate Lake Champlain for the Purpose of Commerce.

That the Merchants of London and Canada will be highly benefited by their agents Residing in the State of Vermont who may by the third and fourteenth Articles of the Treaty of 1794 buy poultry Wheat Flour &c in Canada & Bring it to Vermont without Paying Duty they might then ship the said Articles to London and in Exchange take Goods &c and bring them to Quebec, Montreal, Albany, Burlington &c when Great Britain is at War with foreign Powers without Danger of Capture High Insurance or Expence of convoy.

That when the United States are at war with foreign Powers some of the People of Vermont would become subjects in Canada, the Inhabitants of Vermont would sell their shiping Wheat &c to the Merchants of Canada & they would send the Exports of Vermont to Great Britain without Danger of Capture High Insurance or Expence of convoy. The Merchants of Vermont would then trade to Canada in Virtue of the Treaty of 1794 &c in this way the Enterprising People of Vermont would find it to their Interest to Suport the Government of Canada while the Remainder would at Least be satisfyed with the advantage of the Canal & Commerce, in War or Peace it would make salt English Goods &c Cheaper, and in War Either way Wheat &c the Exports of Vermont will bear a High Price, In consequence of the Ease and Safty of Transportation.

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Private Clause as it would be impolitick to Publish it in America &c

, The People of Vermont thus Cituate would be oposed to War, they would in fact be a Neutral People between two Great Nations, while their Representatives in the Legislature of America would Uniformly Oppose every Idea of a war between Great Britain & the United States.

On Principals of Mutual Interest the most Permanent Contracts are Established, & the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity are the Reward.

Suffolk Street
12th March 1796.

Suffolk Street No. 38 Chering Cross
March 19th 1796

My Lord

I had the Honour of Addressing to your Grace two Memorials Proposing to open a Canal & Praying in behalf of the State of Vermont a Santion to Navigate from Lake Champlain, through the River of St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic Ocean, on which I feel the most Anxious hopes for your Grace's favourable Decision.

At a Late Interview at your Graces office Mr. King having Expressed your Grace's Desire that all Possible Information be Obtained relative to this Matter Particularly with respect to the Advantages which may Arise to Great Britain from the Execution of the measure Proposed I take leave therefore to Subjoine, to the Reasons Already Submited in my s'd memoreals to your Grace the following. From the solid Establishment of a wisely regulated Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and Vermont Naturally Productive of reciprocal benefits, the Blessings of an immutable Peace will be Assertained between the two Countries Under these Happy Circumstances Vermont tenatious & True to it's own Interest, rather than Hazzard it's essential & most Valued Enjoyments by any connivance [?] whatsoever in Designs of a Hostile Nature must in all Possible Events feel inseprable Impulse to stand or fall in the faithfull Support of her Commerce with Great Britain, and in result with the Commerce of Vermont, instead of being carried on by Way of N. York & Boston, must naturally take it's course through the Hands of British Merchants who also may avale themselves of the Verry Peculiar & Important advantages, in Times of War of Shiping their Goods to & from Canada secure from Capture in ther Natural Vessels of Vermont, and Government will be free to employ the Ships of War, otherwise necessary for Convoys therein, on any other Urgent Servis.

As to aprehensions which I Understand from Mr. King may Possibly be suggested in Opposition to the Salature [Salutary] measure Proposed Viz.

" that the laying open the Canal & Naviga-
" tion in Question might tend to Disseminate
" Republican Principals amongst His Ma-
" jesty's Canadian Subjects.

I have only to Remark, that so far from there being any Grounds for such Apprehensions it will (nay I am warranted to Assert must) Prove the most efficatious remedy of any that may Possibly be Conserted for Obviating all Attempts of such Dissemination as well as wholly to frustrate their Operation and Effect.

With respect to the sufficient Powers and Authorities which Mr. King is pleased to represent to be Vested in the Legislature & Governing of Lower Canada for Accomplishing the Object of my Solicitations to your Grace, I Humbly Submit to your Grace that in result of frequent Communications with the Late Governor Haldimand & his Successor Lord Dorchester & Chief Justice Smith at Quebec Upon that Business, it was their Uniform Opinion that the Application ought to be Addressed to His Majesty's Ministers as being competent to Deside, and Issue the Proper orders Accordingly.

I have the Honor to be with the Greatest Respect

His Grace the Duke of Portland one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

My Lord Your Grace's most Obedient & most humble serv't Ira Allen

N. B. I Add my Last note to his Grace the Duke of Portland and the Close of the Business with Mr. King Under Secretary that the Substance of the Business may be seen together Notwithstanding it is Entered in my Journal of that Date——

No 340 Strand Aug't 15th 1796

My Lord.

After three Months Absence on the Continent

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I have returned to London, and most respectfully Adress your Grace on my former Petitions for Leave to Cutt a Canal from Lake Champlain to the River St Lawrence, and to navigate Vessels from the State of Vermont through the s'd Waters into the open sea, a Matter Verry interesting to Canada and Vermont as I trust and hope your Lordship will conceive; My return to America is necessary and the season is far Advanced, on which Account I solicit your Grace, during the Recess of Parliment to favour me with an early & Precise Answer, as I Expect to leave Great Britain & sail for America as soon as I have Adjusted Some Mercantile Transactions.

I have the Honor to be
my Lord
Your Grace's
most Obedient &
most Humble Serv't
Ira Allen

His Grace the Duke of Portland one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mr. King Presents his Compliments to Mr. Allen and Requests that he will call at the Duke of Portlands office Tomorrow Morning at any Time between ten & five OClock.

White Hall
Aug't 18th 1796.

I. ALLEN ESQR
No. 304 Strand Aug't 19th 1796

Mr. King

at 11 O'Clock attended at the Duke of Portland's office after waiting one Hour Mr. King Came in & Passed through the Room 23 Minutes after he sent for me I went to the Room Requested Mr. King observed that he had seen the Duke of Portland & nothing Could be done about s'd Canal, I observed that I had waited some months on the Incouragment His Grace had Given me when in Confrence on that subject, & had agreeable to his Mr. Kings Request Pointed out the Interest that would Arise to Great Britain and had sent them to the Duke of Portlands office Dated the 19th of March, & 6th of May, the Latter Inclosing a Statement sent to Mr. Bowerbank the 12th of March; Mr. King observed that no such Papers had been Rec'd, I assured him that they were sent to the office if they were Mislaid by the Clerks I could not help that, That I expected some information on that subject after coming 3,000 Miles & waiting so long, Mr. King then observed that it was not Probable that any thing would be Done about s'd Canal till the close of the Present War, & then it must be done by British Subjects forming a Company as they did in England, that the People of the United States Could have no share in it, besides he Did not suppose I was a Man of Sufficient Property or any way Equal to Undertake so Great business.

I observed that I should have been much obliged to His Grace to have told me that, at my first interview; & not Kept me a Dancing attendance 5 or 6 months for such an *Answer*, and Immediately withdrew.



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VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Fitzgerald St. Albans.

MRS. JOHN M. THORNE OF RUTLAND.

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MRS. HOBART K. WHITAKER, EDITOR BRATTLEBORO.
THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the Federation.

HISTORY OF THE VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The story of the formation of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs is a simple one. The development has been steady and healthy, and the work of the clubs has been generally along sensible lines of progress.

The idea of federation originated in St. Johnsbury, and its prime mover was Mrs. Elisha May, the president of an active woman's club there, who became the president of the new federation upon its organization, March 26, 1896. On that day, by invitation of the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club, thirteen representatives from other clubs met the members of the hostess club for the purpose of considering a State organization; they did their work quickly, and a constitution was adopted which was pronounced by critics of club literature, "A model of conciseness and good sense."

The first annual meeting was held in Barre, October 12–13, 1896; for the eight meetings since then the Federation has been entertained by the club of Brandon, Brattleboro, Lyndonville, Rutland, Morrisville, Waterbury, St. Johnsbury and Bellows Falls, in the order named.

The object of the Federation is "to bring together the Woman's Clubs of the State for mutual help, for social union and for united action on measures conducive to the public welfare."

The clubs that were represented were, besides the hostess club, the Woman's Clubs of Morrisville and Hyde Park, the Shakespeare and the Lyndon Woman's Clubs of Lyndonville, the Philomathean, Over the Teacups and the Clover Clubs of Barre and the Monday Club of Brandon. With the exception of the clubs at Hyde Park and at Brandon, all of these have remained in the Federation.

The State Federation was admitted to membership in the General Federation, December 2, 1896, during the presidency of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago.

The following are the dates and places of meeting of the annual sessions of the State Federation: Barre, October 12, 13, 1896; Brandon, October 13, 14, 1897; Brattleboro, October 5, 6, 1898; Lyndonville, October, 18, 19, 1899; Rutland, October 17, 18, 1900; Morrisville, October 16, 17, 1901; Waterbury, October 1, 2, 1902; St. Johnsbury, October 6, 8, 1903; Bellows Falls, October 5, 6, 1904.

Annual meetings have been held at Brandon, Brattleboro, Lyndonville, Rutland, Morrisville, Waterbury, St. Johnsbury and Bellows Falls.

At present the Federation numbers 29 clubs, with a membership of nearly 2,000. The largest clubs are those of Bennington, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls and the Daughters of Vermont in Boston.

The strength and the hope of its power and usefulness lie in the fact that the organization includes a large proportion of the most earnest women of the State, who are thinking out civic, economic, educational, industrial, philanthropic and reform problems, and setting themselves to work out solutions. It is holding before the united women of the State, the high purpose of the improvement of the condition of every woman and child in it, and in no way save numerically are the women of the Vermont Federation behind those of their sister federations in efforts to get to the causes of existing conditions.

Enthusiastic work has been done through a committee towards shaping public opinion to have women appointed on State boards which have to do with caring for the wards of the State—the feeble minded, the paupers, and women criminals. The Federation still waits and works for the passage of such a bill by the legislature.

Library extension has been from the first one of the phases of federation work, and it has resulted in forming travelling libraries

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and in establishing libraries in towns which had been without them.

The bettering of the schools is a work which concerns women deeply, and much has been accomplished in the line of improvement of school buildings and surroundings, and in the way of educating and refining the tastes of children by the aid of good pictures. The stamp saving system has been introduced in some places, and something done for the preservation of our native plants.

Practical methods of scientific and hygenic housekeeping, the purchase of garments made under healthful conditions, ways in which women may help in carrying out the principles of the merit system of competitive examinations, and forestry are among the subjects to which the federation has been recently giving consideration. Many an individual federated club in Vermont has become a force in its community which is making for better and higher living; many unfederated clubs also are doing this, but the Federation believes that they are doing so at a disadvantage for lack of the mental stimulus which it could give, while the Federation suffers for lack of their material support and the interchange with them of intellectual and practical ideas.

Mrs. Decker, president of the General Federation was the honored guest of the Vermont Federation at its last annual meeting. She won the heart of every club women as she avowed herself close to kin because her birth place was in Vermont. She bade us as our testimonial to her "come up to the next biennial with a membership doubled in numbers."

The Vermont Federation cordially invites to its fellowship all unfederated clubs in the State, suggesting an application of St. Paul's words to their present case "they measuring themselves by themselves and comparing themselves among themselves are not wise."

SUSAN E. CLARK.

THE FEDERATION YEAR BOOK.

The manual of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs has just been issued. It contains greetings from the president, the roll of the charter clubs, the list of officers and standing committees, the roster of the clubs, announcements of the general and State federations, federation annals, and the constitution and by-laws.

The following notices are of general interest.

The executive board meeting will be held at Brattleboro, March 16, 1905, by invitation of the Brattleboro Woman's Club. The officers of the Federation, a director from each club, and the chairman of the standing committees are members of the board.

The tenth annual meeting of the Vermont federation will be held at Barre, October 4-5, 1905, by invitation of the four clubs of that city.

In January, Mrs. Gertrude S. J. Laird of Royalton, resigned the office of recording secretary. A written vote of the executive board was called for, with the result that the majority favored the election of Mrs. P. F. Hazen of St. Johnsbury.

Federation directors are requested to send their club calendars to the president, the recording and corresponding secretaries, and the State Federation editor immediately after the annual meeting.

They should notify the corresponding secretary of any changes in their lists of offices during the year.

The Unity of Rutland and the Philomathean of Barre belong to the General Federation. The former was admitted March 3, 1902, and the latter, December 12, 1896.

At the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in St. Louis, it was voted to make civil service reform one of the main issues the next two years, and to ask each individual club to devote its first meeting in January to the Merit System.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1904-05.

State Chairman on Forestry—Miss Helen Williston Smith, White River Junction.

Education—Mrs. J. W. Sault, chairman, 49 Spring St., St. Johnsbury; Mrs. J. M. Cady, St. Johnsbury; Mrs. W. I. Powers, Lyndonville; Mrs. J. B. Chase, Lyndon.

State Institutions—Mrs. Clarke C. Fitts, chairman, 15 Oak St., Brattleboro; Mrs. Edward Kirkland, Bellows Falls.

Libraries—Miss Mary F. Shakshober, chairman, 14 Chapin St., Brattleboro; Mrs. George H. Gorham, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Ephraim H. Crane, Brattleboro.

Reciprocity—Mrs. Susan E. Balch, chairman, 7 Clinton Ave., St. Johnsbury; Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington; Mrs. N. D. Phelps, Barre.

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Household Science—Mrs. W. H. Laird, chairman, White River Junction; Mrs. O. D. Mathewson, Barre; Mrs. G. A. Laird, Royalton; Mrs. F. J. Martin, Barre.

Civil Service Reform—Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, chairman, 14 Main st., Brattleboro; Mrs. Martha J. Fuller, Northfield; Mrs. Edward R. Campbell, Bellows Falls; Mrs. Gertrude S. Davis, Rutland; Mrs. Nellie Marsh, Chester.

Consumers League- Mrs. A. B. Noyes, chairman, 6 Winter st., St. Johnsbury; Mrs. Jonathan Ross, St. Johnsbury; Mrs. H. W. Lyster, Lyndonville; Mrs. Mary E. Hale, Barre; Mrs. G. L. Fletcher, Chester.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Council of Presidents.—June 7-8, 1905, Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Program.—Wednesday, June 7; Morning Session, 10 o'clock.—Prayer, Antoinette B. Blackwell; Hymn, Blest be the Tie That Binds; Welcome, Mrs. A. J. Newberry, President of N. J. Federation; Response, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, President of the General Federation; Reports, Committee on Credentials, on Rules and Regulations, on Revision of the By-laws.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.—Bureau of Information, Mrs. Mary I. Wood; Discussion.

Evening Session.—Home Arts and Crafts; Arts and Crafts of Canada; Social Hour.

Thursday, June 8, Morning and Afternoon Sessions.—Reports of Standing Committees of the General Federation; Civil Service Reform.

Evening Session.—The Desecration of Our Flag, Miss McNeil.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ANNOUNCEMENT.

Communication from the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association sent to the president of the Vermont Federation.

"December 15, 1904.

Dear Madam President:

The New York auxiliary offers to furnish, free of charge, to any member of your club, pamphlets on Civil Service Reform and related subjects. It will also gladly make suggestions regarding the work that women can do towards furthering this reform.

Yours truly,

ANNIE E. H. MEYER, *Secretary*,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y."

This is recommended to the attention of clubs which are planning to devote a day to Civil Service Reform.

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING.

In connection with their winter's study of Germany the Athena Club of Barre observed Domestic Science night January 10 by a German supper which proved most appetizing. The menu cards were in the form of a stein in burnt work, the bill of fare being in German. The hostess and the committee were dressed as German peasant women.

The Hypatia Club of Waterbury gave an entertainment for their sister clubs and friends of the town in the Methodist church Monday evening, January 16. The address was delivered by Doctor William Elliott Griffis of Ithaca, N. Y.; his subject was "Fun, fact and fiction about the Japanese people and their country." His hearers found his lecture very interesting and instructive. His address was preceded by a violin duet by Mr. E. T. Houston and Master Harold Atkins, and followed by an organ solo by Mrs. F. E. Atkins.

The Woman's Club of Morrisville has held a spelling match, the profits for the local public library. Their gentleman's night was a Valentine party at Mrs. Slocum's. Plans are being perfected in the club for work this spring to improve the village.

Thursday evening, January 26, the Woman's Literary Club of White River Junction and their friends were entertained at the residence of Doctor T. F. Gartland. A musical program by voice, piano and violin was rendered by Mrs. Burnham, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Hebard and Mr. Colby. The remainder of the evening was given to whist. Refreshments were served; the house was decorated with carnations, the club flower.

A regular meeting of the club was held February 13 with Mrs. W. H. Laird. The program: Current Events, Mrs. Hibbard; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Miller; James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Howard.

Friday night, January 20, the Royalton Woman's Club had an evening of travel to which they invited their friends, about sixty being present at the Congregational vestry to hear vacation reminiscences by several members of the club. Bright lights and carnations made the room attractive, and welcome was extended by the president, Mrs. D. C. Stearns.

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The club has been studying American literature, Mrs, C. W. Joiner gave an account of a visit to Concord, Lexington and Salem; Miss Mattie Buck took her hearers to the Louisiana Purchase exposition; Mrs. Levi Wild gave a description of the most important building in America the capitol, and of other places of note in Washington, describing a White House reception; Miss Stickney gave an account of her trip to Scotland; Mrs. D. C. Stearns told of the wonders of Colorado; and Mrs. G. A. Laird described a trip to Quebec and the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. Mrs. Joiner added to the interest of the program by reading Mark Twain's description of his presentation at the court of Russia and of his Italian travels.

The Ladies' Village Improvement Society of Enosburg Falls held a most enjoyable musicale at the residence of the Hon. Olin Merrill Tuesday evening, December 27. The subject was Mendelssohn, and the opening number, "The Wedding March," was rendered by Mrs. M. Burton Yaw, who also gave several other selections during the evening. The roll was called by Mrs. Marsh and was responded to by quotations from favorite songs. The remaining part of the program was as follows: vocal solo, "Little Boy Blue," Miss Hamilton; Reading, "Life of Mendelssohn," Mrs. Brown; Vocal Solo, "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own," Mrs. Merrill; Vocal Duet, "O Wer't Thou in the Cauld Blast," Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Beattie. The singing of the Christmas hymn brought to a close a very successful meeting.

The St. Johnsbury Woman's Club's annual Gentleman's Night was observed Monday evening, February 6, under the direction of the social committee. The program was made up of musical selections and readings by Mrs. Jennie Cross Trull. Refreshments of sandwiches, cakes and coffee were served.

The Windsor Friends in Council are conducting a sewing school of forty pupils, meeting every week. In connection with this class they have started a Stamp-Saving Station which promises well.

On January 26 a lecture was given under the auspices of the club by Rev. Peter McQueen on "The Little Brown Jap and the Great Russian Bear." February 3, the club had a lecture on "Tuberculosis" by Dr. W. N. Bryant of Ludlow. Mr. Bryant is a member of the State Tuberculosis Commission, and his lecture was interesting and instructive. January 25 was Japanese day. The hall was appropriately decorated, and many Japanese curios were displayed. The program for the afternoon:

Japanese Love Song, Miss Fowle; Paper, Arts and Crafts of Japan, Mrs. Tuxbury; Reading, Japanese Lyric, Miss Hilliard; Piano Solo, Miss Davis; Reading, Musmee, Miss McMahon.

Japanese refreshments were served by members of the committee in Japanese costumes.

For February 8, the following was the program:

Roll Call; Russian Quotations; Retrospect of the Month; Tolstoi, with Selections and Music. The rest of the afternoon was occupied by an able address from Rev. Mr. Clark, whose subject was: "The Value of the Poets to the Common People."

The Brattleboro Woman's Club was entertained Wednesday, February 1, at the Congregational chapel by the committee on education, the chairman, Miss Tucker, in charge. Preceding the speakers music was introduced by the school children, and a group of songs was contributed by Miss Warner, accompanied on the piano by Miss Gilman. Papers were read by Miss Shumway, Mrs. Harry Miles, Mrs. John Barrows, Mrs. Rice, Col. Miles and Principal Whitaker.

The Club has opened this month two cooking classes, one in the afternoon for members of the club and other women, another in the evening for girls employed during the day. About eighty attended the first two classes. The demonstrator is Miss Maude Field of Leverett, Mass., a graduate of the Boston Cooking school.

The club's free kindergarten was moved the first of February to new and much more satisfactory quarters. At a meeting of the executive board, Miss Clark, president of the State Federation and of the club, was unanimously elected chairman of the program committee for next year. By the limitations of the by-laws of the club Miss Clark is not eligible for re-election as president for next year.

The membership of the Bellows Falls Woman's Club has increased since the beginning of the club year from 164 to 197, and much interest is manifested along all lines of club work. The stamp-saving system in the grades of the public schools was inaugurated early in

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the year, and more than one-half the school population has already responded to the proposition. In the nine collections thus far made $376 has been collected, in sums aggregating from $22 to $55 each week, and 62 savings bank books have been taken. The first of a series of cooking demonstrations, to be continued in the month of March, was given January 24, by Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer of the Boston Cooking school. These demonstrations are under the direction of the department of Economics, and the course is open to ladies outside the club by payment of a fixed price.

The Clover Club of Barre was entertained at the Universalist parsonage Thursday, January 26. The early part of the lecture was devoted to a lecture by Mr. Bradley on Japan, of which the club is making a study this year. The treatment of the subject was unique in many ways and brought to mind subjects which are not usually dwelt on in such talks. After the lecture the ladies were shown pictures and curios and then were invited to the dining room where dainty refreshments awaited them. Many specimens of Japanese china and silver were used in the service. At the close of the meeting the club expressed its thanks to Mr. Bradley for his address, and presented Mrs. Bradley with a clover souvenir spoon as a mark of their appreciation of the assistance that she had given the club in its study of Japanese life.

The Ladies' Reading Circle of Northfield devoted January 30 to household economics. Mrs. Frank Plumley gave an interesting paper on the "Duties of the Homemaker of To-day." Another paper was read, written by Mrs. H. E. Whittemore, one of the honorary members; the title was "The Elimination of Domestic Drudgery." A third paper written and loaned by Mrs. W. R. Elliott of Waterbury completed a most profitable afternoon. On February 13 Miss Badger gave an art lecture before the circle.

The daughters of Vermont held their annual meeting January 19 at the Vendome. A report of the committee on the revision of the by-laws was received, but owing to limited time for discussion, it was laid over until a future meeting.

There was a unanimous vote signifying disapproval of the motion made at the meeting in December that the club rejoin the General Federation of Women's Clubs, from which organization it withdrew its membership in March, 1903. The reason advanced for this action is that the Daughters of Vermont is a social club and is represented in the greater organization through its membership in the State Federations of Massachusetts and Vermont.

The afternoon program was in charge of Mrs. William H. Converse of Malden, and included short essays on famous musicians with musical illustrations. Mrs. Kelley, chairman of the hospitality committee, was in charge of the tea room. Gov. Bell paid his compliments to the "Daughters" by sending by express a package of pop-corn brittle, which arrived just in time for the tea.

The gentleman's night observance by the Daughters of Vermont was a reception and banquet at the Vendome Thursday evening, February 16. The guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Bell, Miss Susan Clark, Miss Helen Whittier, Colonel Clark, president of the Vermont Association, and Mrs. May Alden Ward. The entertainment consisted of readings by Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, and solos by Mrs. Albert Pratt and Mr. Augustus Beatey. Governor Bell and our president, Miss Clark, were among the after dinner speakers.



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VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.



Frank Plumley.

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HON. FRANK PLUMLEY.

HON. FRANK PLUMLEY is one of the foremost "Vermont men of to-day." He is an able lawyer, a fine orator and a man of affairs. He has rendered valuable public service to his town, to the State and to the Nation, and has won world wide distinction as arbitrator in international disputes.

Mr. Plumley was born in Eden, Vermont, December 17, 1844, and was educated in the common schools and at the Peoples Academy, Morrisville. He studied law with Powers & Gleed of Morrisville, and subsequently took a course at the law school of the University of Michigan. He returned to Vermont in 1869, and was at once admitted to the Lamoille County Bar. The same year he located in Northfield, where he has since resided. He was State's Attorney for Washington County from 1876 to 1880, and served from 1889 to 1893 as United States District Attorney for Vermont. Mr. Plumley has succesfully prosecuted many noted criminal cases and won numerous civil cases in which he has appeared as counsel. In 1884 he was appointed lecturer on Constitutional Law at Norwich University, of which institution he was elected a trustee in 1888, which position he still holds. In 1892 Norwich University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. Plumley is an ardent republican and has for many years been prominent in the counsels of the party. He is an effective campaign speaker, and since 1884 he has stumped the state of Michigan every presidential campaign. He has also rendered the party good service on the stump in Vermont in other campaigns. He was chairman of the State Republican Convention in 1886, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. For 23 years he has been a member of the Northfield school board and its chairman a part of the time. He was town representative in 1882, and a senator from Washington County in 1894; having the honor of being elected president *protempore* of the senate while a member of that body. Mr. Plumley has been a consistent and conspicuous temperance advocate and has filled the most important offices in local and State temperance organizations. In 1900 Mr. Plumley was one of the leading candidates for the congressional nomination from the 2d district, but withdrew for the sake of party harmony. He is the Washington county member of the Republican State committee.

In 1902 he was appointed by Gov. McCullough first associate member of the State Board of Claims, and reappointed in 1904. Mr. Plumley was appointed by President Roosevelt in May, 1903, umpire in the British-Venezuelan and Netherlands-Venezuelan mixed commissions. He subsequently spent six months in Caracas, Venezuela, hearing and deciding the claims presented by representatives of these governments. In December, 1904, he was notified by France and Venezuela that those countries had selected him to act as umpire in the mixed commission of the two countries. Mr. Plumley began his duties as umpire February 1, 1905, and concluded them February 14. As arbitrator in these international cases his decisions received the commendation of all parties interested and gained for him a wide reputation for fairness and judicial ability. Mr. Plumley was married August 9, 1871, to Lavinia L. Fletcher of Eden, and has two sons, Charles A. and Theodore Y.

THE AMERICAN HAGUE.

THE beautiful and prosperous town of Northfield enjoys the distinction of being the American Hague. It lies near the geographical center of Vermont surrounded by lofty hills. The township contains 3,000 people, most of whome reside within the village limits. As the seat of Norwich University, one of the leading military schools in America, the place is widely known. Northfield for many years has occupied a prominent position on the map of the United States Weather Bureau and is heard from every day in the year. But the place has attained world-wide fame since the new year was ushered in. This notoriety has been gained by the convening there in February of the court of arbitration in the form of a mixed commission representing France and Venezuela, with Hon. Frank Plumley as umpire. The two goverments interested in the arbitration were represented by Count de Peretti de La Rocca, commissioner

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for France and Dr. Jose de J. Paul, commissioner for Venezuela. The claims submitted for arbitration grew out of the revolution of 1892, and the unsettled condition of affairs that lasted until 1899. All matters that have prejudiced the interest of French residents or investors in Venezuela during this period were brought into the case. Late in the year 1904 representatives of the embassies of France and Venezuela at Washington came to Northfield and completed arrangements with Mr. Plumley umpire, commissioners and clerks in session. There were eight claims presented against Venezuela on behalf of citizens of France by Count de Peretti de La Rocca, amounting in the aggregate to about $8,000,000. The sessions of the court were concluded February 14.

Under the terms of the protocol the award of the umpire in all the claims is to be final and absolute. Some of the claims presented grew out of injuries to rolling stock of railroads and alleged personal injuries received



THE FRANCO-VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION COURT IN SESSION AT NORTHFIELD, VT.

1. Louise A. Newell, Stenographer. 2. Charles A. Plumley, Secretary. 3. Count de Peritti del La Rocca, Commissioner for France. 4. Hon. Frank Plumley, Umpire. 5. Dr. Jose de J. Paul, Commissioner for Venezuela.

to serve as umpire in the case. The commissioners entered Vermont on January 31, and were given a reception at the State House, Montpelier, by Governor Bell and other State officials. On Feburary 1 the mixed commission organized at Northfield with Hon. Frank Plumley, umpire, Charles A. Plumley, secretary, and Miss Louise Newell, official stenographer. The sessions of the court of arbitration were held on the third floor of the Northfield Savings Bank building. The illustration published herewith shows the by French claimants at the hands of revolutionists in Venezuela.

Dr. Paul, the Venezuelan commissioner, is a distinguished lawyer residing at Caracas. He has represented his government with much credit on similar commissions heretofore before the Hague tribunal. Count Peretti, the French commissioner, is a member of the French diplomatic corps who has seen much service in diplomatic circles, having also represented his government on similar commissions as Doctor Paul.

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TALENTED DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

VERMONT has many accomplished and talented daughters residing in other states. Prominent among the number are the Misses Gilson, Midge, Nellie and Ella, daughters of Mr. C. P. Gilson of Brooklyn, New York. This trio of sisters are gifted musicians and instructors of music and art, and have won much distinction in public concerts and festivals and private musicals in the Eastern States, including Vermont.

Many church debts have been reduced and numerous library funds swelled by entertainments given by them. Miss Midge Gilson is a violinist and mandolin player, Miss Nellie Gilson is a banjo player, and Miss Ella Gilson is an elocutionist and also a guitar player. The trio also are fine pianists.

The Misses Gilson are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being descendants of Timothy Kneeland, an officer in the Revolutionary army. They are also lineal descendants of John and Priscilla Alden, and Degory Priest, of Mayflower fame.





MISS MIDGE M. GILSON.



MISS ELLA A. GILSON.

MISS NELLIE C. GILSON.

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

VERMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BY WALTER E. RANGER,
State Superintendent of Education.

VERMONT is rightfully accredited with the honor of the first normal-training school in America. As early as 1823, Dr. Samuel R. Hall opened a private "teachers' school" in Concord, and admitted a class of children to serve, in instruction and government, the purpose of a model and practice school. In this village of Vermont were first delivered the talks and lessons which were published in 1829 as "Lectures on School-keeping," and were widely distributed in New England and the Central States. "Mr. Hall," says Mr. Boone, "is the American Hecker—the pioneer in the work which most distinguishes recent from early schooling in the United States." Certainly his work indicated something of the educational thought and effort of his time, and also exerted a strong influence upon subsequent educational endeavor especially for the preparation of teachers.

From the earliest period of Vermont's educational history, in public regard, one important function of the academy has been the preparation of teachers for the common schools. Many, perhaps most, of these institutions have at times maintained teachers' classes, and now about thirty approved secondary schools offer a course in the study of education. But since the time of the Concord school there has been a growing recognition of teachers as a more or less specialized class of public servants, and gradually there has grown in the public consciousness the belief that the best preparation of teachers is the part of a particular institution. It became, then, only a matter of time when the State would add to its educational system institutions whose chief, or exclusive, function would be the training of teachers. State normal schools become the natural product of progressive educational movements for the improvement of elementary schools. Vermont, whose history constantly evidences the progressive spirit of her people in educational effort, like her sister states, early established such normal schools for the training of teachers and for the consequent improvement of schools. The Vermont Normal Schools began their work in 1866, and will soon enter upon their fortieth year. Along with other agencies for the betterment of teachers and schools, they have efficiently performed their prominent part in all educational progress. Gradually they have come nearer their rightful place in the State's educational system and have become recognized as indispensable factors in educational work and as the most influential agency of past progress and future promise.

The normal schools of Vermont are firmly established in the respect and confidence of our people. Sustained, without pause, for more than a third of a century by the State, supported more generously in recent years under an established policy, and directed by a special commission purely in behalf of the great public school interests of the State, they have experienced many notable improvements and have risen constantly in public usefulness and favor. They are doing better work and are endowed with the power to serve the educational interests of the State more efficiently than ever before.

The work of the normal school is distinctive. It is professional rather than academical, and is, therefore, to be distinguished from the secondary or elementary school. Its scholarship includes not only a knowledge of subject but also a knowledge of its adaptation and

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presentation. It is not the rival of the high school or academy and they cannot supply its peculiar place and work. The committee on normal schools of the National Educational Association in its report of 1899 said: "The work of the normal school is unique. It means more than teaching subjects; it means more than the development of character; it means the teaching of subjects that they in turn may be taught; it means the development of character that in turn may be transfigured into character; it means such a preparation for life that it in turn may prepare others to enter fully, readily, and righteously into their environment. Thus to prepare an individual to lead and direct a little child is a grave responsibility." *The function of the normal schools is to prepare teachers. Its professional spirit is distinctively a spirit of service.*

The commissioners have recognized the popular demand for better instruction and administration in our common schools, and have endeavored to meet the demand by providing adequate facilities for strictly professional equipment. They have aimed to give the graduates of these schools that thorough knowledge of the most approved modern methods of instruction, government, and administration, which is especially needed by those teachers who are thrown almost entirely on their own resources while laboring in the ungraded and isolated schools of our rural communities.

The vital service of normal schools in Vermont is evidenced by the fact that in the past year 790 graduates taught within the State and that 196 different towns and cities, out of 246, employed such graduates as teachers. Recent years show a marked increase in the employment of normal school graduates.

In the past ten years considerable sums of money have been expended for the purchase of books and school supplies. Each of the normal schools is already well equipped in laboratories, museums, libraries, reading rooms, and other school appliances, and it is the aim of the commissioners to make further additions and improvements as needed.

From the increased appropriations for our normal schools, provided by the general assembly of 1904, we may reasonably expect greater efficiency, larger opportunities and enlarged service.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Sons of the American Revolution, W. H. Crockett, St. Albans.
Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans.
Society of Colonial Dames, Mrs. W. C Clement, Rutland.
Society of Colonial Wars, Byron N. Clark, Burlington.
United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, Brattleboro.
Grand Army of the Republic, B. F. Bowman, Randolph.
Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Vermont Commandery, Frank L. Greene, St. Albans.
United Spanish War Veterans, E. H. Prouty, (State Organizer), Burlington.
Sons of Veterans, C. G. McGaffey, Burlington.
Women's Relief Corps, Mrs. Mary B. Goodwin, of Wells River.
Vermont Commandery of Loyal Legion, H. O. Wheeler, Burlington.
Vermont Officers Reunion Society, J. H. Lucia, Montpelier.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Charter Trustees—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York; Mrs. Geo. B. Woodward, New York; Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, Vermont; Mrs. Bowman A. McCalla, Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president National, 332 West 87th Street, New York; Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, first vice-president National; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, second vice-president National; Mrs.

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Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, third vice-president National; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder general, director National; Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, Delaware, recording secretary National; Miss M. L. Edge, New Jersey, corresponding secretary National; Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Vermont, treasurer National; Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Texas, curator National; Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, historian National. Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, special secretary National.

The National Society was organized January 8, 1892, and was incorporated by Act of Congress, approved by President McKinley, February 25, 1901.

Official information of service by the volunteers or militia, or in the regular army in the war of 1812, may be obtained from Col. F. C. Ainsworth, military secretary, war department, Washington, D. C.; information of service in the navy Marine Corps from the Navy department, Washington, D. C. The record of civil service will be found in the United States archives and those of the states, or counties. Town, state and national records, pension papers, land grants, commissions and family letters and papers, if authenticated, will be accepted as proof of military, naval, or civil service from 1784 to 1815. We recognize the fact that peace was not fully attained at the close of the American Revolution, but that every man who took any position in his country's service at that period became a factor in the causes that led to that second war with Great Britain. These include the descendants of the men who formed the various conferences with regard to the framing of our constitution and government, and gave us our national laws, the electors of our first President, George Washington, and all subsequent Presidents to 1815; the descendants of those who took part in the following wars of the United States that occurred during the thirty years which we commemorate:

North Western Indian wars, from Sept. 19, 1789 to August 3, 1795.

War with France, from July 9, 1798 to September 30, 1800.

War with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801 to June 4, 1805.

Creek Indian war, from July 27, 1813 to August 9, 1814.

War of 1812 with England from June 18, 1812 to February 17, 1815.

The Shay and Whiskey rebellions.

During this period our present navy was born, and we seek to save the names of the heroes who gave us those glorious victories on the sea. The government of this society is modelled as nearly as possible on that of the United States Government, each state doing its distinct work, and all uniting to work for the National Society. The society flower is the white carnation, which each member is asked to wear on Easter Sunday in memory of those we honor, and therefore whom we grieve. The motto is "Liberty and Fraternity," and we add to that the one given in our National song, the one which specially belongs to us and the period, we commemorate, our Star Spangled Banner with its inspiring words "In God is our Trust."

The colors are blue and gray. The insignia a single star, resting upon an anchor. The centre of the star blue enamel, and on it the legend "U. S. D. 1812," in gold to be suspended on a blue and gray ribbon with a bar pin bearing the name of the state in which the member lives.

The Vermont State Society was organized June 27, 1901, being the eleventh State Society in order of organization. The National president, Mrs. William Gerry Slade of New York city, appointed Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne of Brattleboro, president for four years. The Society is slowly growing in numbers and usefulness. Among its members are several who are daughters of 1812 soldiers, who have been presented with a pin, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the National Society held in New York city this year, for all real daughters who are members of the society. The president will gladly furnish circulars of information concerning the society to any who are interested.



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HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

Editor: EDWARD M. GODDARD, of Montpelier.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

THE Vermont State library has recently secured what is supposed to be an almost complete file of a newspaper that was published at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1830-31 under the title of *Workingman's Gazette*. Number 1 of Volume 1 was issued September 23, 1830, and was edited by Nahum Haskell and William W. Prescott.

The paper continued to be issued under the above title until March 29, 1831, when the name was changed to read, *The Workingman's Gazette and Journal of Useful Knowledge*, and in the issue of that date being number 27 of Vol. 1, the editors observe "that in order to render that portion of the sheet usually devoted to miscellaneous articles, more useful and interesting, we shall, with the assistance of some gentlemen of science * * endeavor to present to our readers, under the general head 'Journal of Useful Knowledge,' a series of articles, original and selected, on the various branches of the Arts and Sciences, which we flatter ourselves will add to the usefulness of the Gazette."

It is uncertain when the issue of this paper ceased but it is not likely that any numbers were issued after 1831.

Mr. Gilman in his valuable bibliography of Vermont, mentions this paper but evidently did not have before him any data as to the date of its first issue or as to who the editors were, for he says p. 215, "About the year 1831 an agricultural paper called the *Workingman's Gazette* was started here (Woodstock) by William W. Prescott, but was short lived."

The editors in their prospectus say: "It is well known to those who are accustomed to read the various periodicals of the day, that a spirit of inquiry has gone forth in the land touching the condition and interest of the great body of our people, the laboring class—that a spirit of dissatisfaction has been manifested at the disposition which has exhibited itself among the non-laborers to monopolize and control not only the press, but our civil and political institutions generally, which in their origin were intended for the benefit of the whole, and not for a particular class."

"It will be the aim of the publishers to make the *Workingman's Gazette*, in spirit and in principal, what its name imports, and to the class whose cause they have espoused, and in whose ranks they themselves have the honor of belonging, they now appeal with no small degree of confidence for patronage and support."

The name indicates the purpose of the paper, which was established evidently to further the interests of certain clubs or societies then being formed and to act as the organ of the laboring or productive class of citizens. Throughout New England during this period there were many meetings held and much interest shown in the discussion of labor problems.

So it is seen that in this State as early as 1830 there was a demand for the free discussion of the relations between capital and labor and an attempt to bring about equality between the two opposing factions. This demand resulted in the establishment of the paper above mentioned which publication was one of the first, if not the first, to espouse the cause of labor in this State. How long the paper was issued and who its various editors were are points that are not clear. Cannot some of our readers throw light on this matter?

ILLUSTRATED G. A. R. NUMBER.

The April VERMONTER will be a Grand Army number, with a complete history of the order and a report of the Encampment at Brattleboro. There will be forty fine portrait plates, including Vermont's War Governors, Union Generals, and every past Department Commander. Orders for extra copies, at 10 cents each, should be sent at once to the publisher. New subscribers sending one dollar for a year's subscription will receive this G. A. R. number free and have their subscriptions continued to May, 1906. Agents wanted to canvass every post in Vermont.

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IN MEMORIAM.

HON. JONATHAN ROSS.

Died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., February 23, 1905.



THE LATE JONATHAN ROSS.

JONATHAN ROSS was one of the best known public men in Vermont. His face was a familiar one in every county, which he visited in turn at stated periods during the twenty-eight years that he was a member of the Supreme Court of the State. He was a man of the people, with the native common sense and genius of a typical Vermonter, combined with a liberal education and an excellent legal training. He possessed a clearness and strength of mind, an earnest conscientiousness, an intregity of purpose, a legal erudition and a judicial logic that won him the regard of the people, the esteem of the bar and a proud position on the roll of Vermont's honored judiciary.

Jonathan Ross was born in Waterford, April 30, 1826, of Scotch-English parentage. On the farm rescued from the wilderness by his grandfather in the pioneer days of this part of the State, he lived to manhood, learning the lessons of frugality and industry, so severely taught the early farmer. By working hard summers, attending district school winters, with a few terms at St. Johnsbury academy, he prepared himself for college. He entered Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H., in the fall of 1847, being graduated in the class of

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1851. He paid his way largely by teaching. After graduation he taught to obtain needed funds, being principal of Chelsea academy and read law with Judge William Hebard at the same time. Admitted to the bar in January, 1856, he soon after began the practice of his profession in St. Johnsbury, and so continued, with acknowledged ability, until called to the supreme court bench in 1870. During this period he was treasurer of the Passumpsic Savings Bank in St. Johnsbury for ten years; State's attorney in 1862-63, represented the town of St. Johnsbury in the legislature three terms; was a member of the last council of censors in 1869; was county senator in 1870; and for several years an efficient member of the State board of education. From 1870 until 1899 he was a judge of the Vermont supreme court, and for the last ten years chief judge.

He was appointed a United States senator by Gov. E. C. Smith, January 11, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill, and this position he held until October 18, 1900, when William P. Dillingham was elected by the Vermont legislature to fill the place. He was a member of the committee on territories, and January 13, 1900, delivered a speech in the senate on "The Nation's Relations to Its Island Possessions," which attracted national attention.

He was appointed chairman of the State board of railroad commissioners after his retirement from the senate in 1900, which position he held for two years. He was president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1900-01. Since his retirement from public life he had been actively engaged in the practice of law at St. Johnsbury, and occasionally acted as referee in some important legal case.

Judge Ross was a member of the South Congregational church for almost fifty years, and had been very active in religious and temperance work. He was a teacher in the Sunday-school for nearly half a century, and a deacon of the church for twenty-five years.

He is survived by one son, Dr. Edward Ross, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and by three daughters, Mrs. Julia Aldrich, of Somerville, Mass., Mrs. John W. Titcomb, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Eliza M. Ross, of Philadelphia, all children of his first wife, who was Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter, and who died nearly twenty years ago. His second wife, who was killed in the accident that caused his death, was Miss Helen Daggett, of Independence, Iowa, a well-known school teacher, whom he married sixteen years ago.

HOW VERMONT'S VOTE WAS CARRIED TO WASHINGTON

By the Messenger.

FOUR loyal republicans met as strangers in the Pavilion at Montpelier on January 9, 1905, but it doesn't take Vermonters long to get acquainted, and the quartette formed at that time a friendship which will ever remain as the pleasantest incident of the presidential campaign of 1904. These men were the republican electors of the Green Mountain State, and they had met on that day when the electors of all the other states were gathering to cast their votes for Theodore Roosevelt of New York for president, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for vice-president. The electors were Walter H. Berry of Bennington, landlord of the famous Walloomsac Inn, whose successful existence of 137 years makes it the oldest hostelry in the State; Frank A. Bond, a successful Middlebury merchant and a member of the '94 Legislature; E. B. Flinn, the witty and genial Springfield lawyer, and Arthur F. Stone, the editor of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*.

The electors met in the office of the Secretary of State on the afternoon of January 9, and organized by choosing Mr. Bond as chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Stone, secretary. The board then voted for President and Vice-President, and though the record of this vote was immediately sealed up to be forwarded to the proper officials, I am betraying no secret when I say that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Fairbanks received four votes.

It was a happy suggestion of Mr. Berry's that the entire board go to Washington with the official vote, but to conform to the law one of the number was elected as the official messenger, and the honor fell to Mr. Stone. The official business having been completed by

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arranging to have the messenger mail copies of the vote to the President of the senate, and Judge Wheeler of Brattleboro, the federal judge for this district, the electors adjourned the meeting with the understanding that they should meet in New York on the evening of January 19, for a week's trip to Washington.

The delegation met at the Murray Hill hotel in New York on the evening agreed.

The trip to Washington on the night train was easily made. Our rooms at Washington had been secured at The Cochrane by the private secretary of Senator Dillingham, Mr. Husband

The entire forenoon of the 20th was spent at the Capitol under the guidance of Julius Arthur Tellier, one of the clerks in the Senate

Bureau of Fisheries, Judge Wendell P. Stafford of the Washington Supreme court, and Charles A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission. All these and many others are making records in public life, and the Vermonters in the public service are a credit to their State and an honor to the government they so faithfully serve.

Saturday morning Senators Proctor and Dillingham and Congressman Haskins took us up to the White House, and we were the first party that day to be presented to the first citizen of the United States, the meeting taking place in the annex to the White House, where the cabinet holds its sessions. As soon as the President entered the room his eagle eyes rested on Vermont's senior Senator and the



WALTER H. BERRY. EDWARD H. FLINN. FRANK A. BOND. ARTHUR F. STONE.

VERMONT'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

immigration committee, of which Senator Dillingham is chairman, and who has just been promoted to a better position in the government service. There was nothing doing in the Senate and Mr. Tellier and John E. Harris, Vermont's well-known journalist who is now a Senate doorkeeper, took us over to the House, where there was a lively time in the taking of a yea and nay vote against Speaker Cannon's evident will. At noon the delegation were given a lunch by Senator Dillingham in the Senate restaurant, followed by an informal reception in Senator Proctor's committee room. In the afternoon some of the party heard Charles H. Robb, the promising assistant attorney-general of the department of justice, make a strong plea before the United States supreme court. The rest called on other distinguished Vermonters, Assistant Secretary Darling of the navy department, Gen. Ainsworth of the war department, John W. Titcomb of the latter presented us. The President gave each of us a cordial and rather strenuous grasp of the hand, saying each time "I am pleased to meet you." Then as we were all arranged in a semi-circle, he said, "Gentlemen, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I took a very lively interest in your proceedings. When I got the telegram on election night from your senior Senator giving Vermont's majority, I said to my friends, 'This doesn't look like a democratic victory.'" He then exchanged a few words with Senator Dillingham about Alaskan matters. Just as we were leaving the room Col Bryan entered and he was most cordially greeted by the President, and a long and important interview followed. Before we left the White House grounds we were shown the various reception rooms of the executive mansion. In the evening of this memorable day Congressman Haskins escorted the party to the Congressional Library, which closed our eventful trip to Washington.

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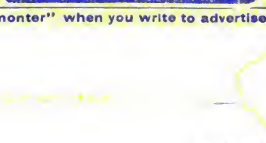
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55th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, Mutual. Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1905.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$5,097,183.14
Interest and Rents,	1,383,088.38
Considerations for Annuities,	414,742.02
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$1,115,833.78
Dividends and Annuities,	320,959.01
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	993,295.92
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,532,328.95
Income Saved,	2,932,595.88
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

ASSETS.

U. S. State and Munic'l Bonds,	$11,447,295.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	12,153,742.02
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	4,198,627.42
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,215,479.08
Stocks,	380,586.00
Loans on Collateral,	16,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	819,998.41
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	524,078.51
Deferred and Unreported Prems.,	640,878.70
Due from Agents,	1,271.53
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,599,592.69
Annuity Reserves,	1,773,904.17
Extra Reserves,	282,705.31
Trust Fund Reserves,	68,610.99
Death Claims under adjustment,	27,192.69
Liabilities,	188,371.93
SURPLUS,	$3,458 075.90
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

THE YEAR 1904 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 9,068,776
Increase in Assets,	3,034,656
Increase in Income,	414,580
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	372,283
Increase in Surplus,	529,766
Insurance Issued,	23,961,694
Insurance in Force,	134,761,554

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GRAND ARMY NUMBER

VOL. X. No. 9.

THE VERMONTER.

APRIL, 1905.



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AUTOMOBILES.

Cadillac—Manuel Bros., - - - - 272

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Smith & Son, - - - - - - - 269

CLOTHING.

C. H. Morton, - - - - - - 269

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Vermont Farm Machine Company, - 263

DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.

Baldwin Refrigerator Company, - - 268

DRY GOODS.

H. W. Allen & Company - - - 264

ENGRAVERS.

Albany Engraving Company, - - 308

FIRE INSURANCE.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., - 268

HIDES, CALFSKINS, SHEEP PELTS, ETC.

Carroll S. Page, - - - - - - 308

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Life Insurance Company, - cover
New York Life Insurance Company - - 266
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 267
Prudential Insurance Co. of America, - - 267

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.

Vermont Maple Sugar Maker's Market, 307

MEDICINES AND REMEDIES.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, - - 309

NATIONAL BANKS.

Welden National Bank, - - - 304

PHONOGRAPHS.

R. A. Brush, - - - - - - - 272

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bailey's Music Room H. W. Hall, Mgr. 265

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Company, - - 308

RAILROADS.

Boston & Maine Railroad, - - - 309
Central Vermont Railroad, - - - 309
Rutland Railroad, - - - - - - 309

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Burlington Trust Company, - - 303
Peoples Trust Company, - - - 303

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Burlington Business College, - - 305
Montpelier Seminary, - - - - - 307
Norwich University, - - - - - 305
St. Johnsbury Academy, - - - - 307
State Normal Schools, - - - - 306
Thetford Academy, - - - - - - 305
Troy Conference Academy, - - - 305
University of Vermont, - - - - 306
University of Vermont, Medical Dept., - 306
Vermont Academy, - - - - - 307

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Ginn & Company, - - - - - 270
Tuttle Company, - - - - - - 270

SPRING WATER AND GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

Equinox Spring Co., - - - - - 271

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Equinox, - - - - - - 271

"The Vermonter" carries more pages of advertising matter than any other Vermont periodical.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE publisher of *THE VERMONTER* is pleased to announce that the advertising patronage of this magazine is greater to-day than at any previous time during the 10 years of its existence.

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Please look through this list before deciding where to bestow your patronage.

INDEX.

Arranged Alphabetically.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Vermont Farm Machine Company, - 233

DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.

Baldwin Refrigerator Company, - - 236

ENGRAVERS.

Albany Engraving Company, - - 259

FIRE INSURANCE.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., - 237

HIDES, CALFSKINS, SHEEP PELTS, ETC.

Carroll S. Page, - - - - - - 237

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Life Insurance Company - 234
National Life Insurance Company, back cover.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 235
Prudential Insurance Co. of America, - 235

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.

Vermont Maple Sugar Maker's Market, 259

MEDICINES AND REMEDIES.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, - - Cover

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

J. W. Goodell,, - - - - - - 259

NATIONAL BANKS

Welden National Bank, - - - Cover

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

St. Albans Messenger Company, - - 262

RAILROADS

Boston & Maine Railroad, - - Cover
Central Vermont Railroad, - - Cover
Rutland Railroad, - - - - - Cover

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Burlington Business College, - - 260
Montpelier Seminary, - - - - 262
Norwich University, - - - - 260
St. Johnsbury Academy, - - - - 262
State Normal Schools, - - - - 261
Thetford Academy, - - - - - 260
Troy Conference Academy, - - - 260
University of Vermont, - - - 261
University of Vermont, Medical Dept., - 261
Vermont Academy, - - - - 262

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Ginn & Company, - - - - - 236
Tuttle Company, - - - - - - 237

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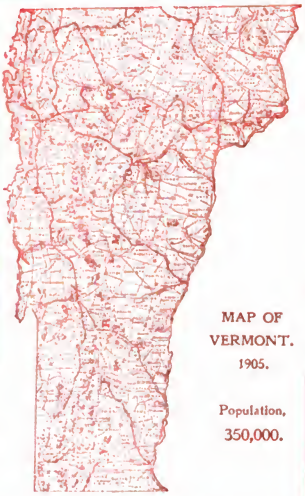
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Sold on Easy Payments.

We have had many sales of little used pianos before, but never one with the values this sale offers.

We inaugurate this sale as an incentive to future buyers of new pianos.

We know there are many parents who are not prepared to assume the purchase just now of a high priced piano, yet desire their children to start their musical education. . . Here is the opportunity.

Each piano is fully guaranteed to be in first-class repair.

$150. Fine ESTEY Upright, never sold, just rented. Price new, $300. Our price, $150

$125. CHICKERING Walnut Upright in splendid condition. Cost new, $550. Our price, $125.

$195. Practically new HUNTINGTON. Mahogany. Just rented one season. Price new, $300. Our price, $195.

$185. Fine nearly new KINGSBURY in Mahogany. Well worth $300. Our price, $185.

$100. A large, four round corners, carved legs, KNABE piano. Piano cost new $900. In splendid condition, good tone. Our price, $100.

Call or write at once. They will go quick.

Bailey's Music Room, H. W. HALL, General Manager.

Y. M. C. A. Building, BURLINGTON, VT.

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THE PROTECTION OF ONE MILLION FAMILIES.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

1845 JOHN A. McCALL, PRESIDENT. 1905

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value		$ 287,062,384
(MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761).		
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost).		
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens)		23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793)		17,694,110
Loans to Policyholders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000)		35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000)		13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities.		4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same $5,500,000)		3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities		2,746,326
Interest and Rents accrued		2,469,571
Loans on bonds (market value $783,565.) (Company does not invest in stocks)		550,000
TOTAL ASSETS		$390,660,260

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.) Dec. 31, 1904		$ 336,222,439
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, etc., awaiting presentation for payment		6,809,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policyholders during 1905, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies	24,982,787	
To holders of 15 Year Period Policies	5,736,259	
To holders of 10 Year Period Policies	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies	868,953	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies	8,461,680	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over costs)		$ 47,528,140
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$390,660,260

INCOME 1904.

New Premiums	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums	64 422,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$80,556,578
Interest receipts from :		
Bonds owned	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans	1,669,232	
Loans to Policyholders, secured by Policies	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties		916,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.		538,945
TOTAL CASH INCOME		$ 96,891,272

DISBURSEMENTS 1904.

Paid for Death Claims ($19,734,245) Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160)		$ 26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491), Surrender Values ($7,790,058) and other payments ($95,279) to Policyholders		13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,776,850 (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of risks $178,155		8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,730 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures		11,204,101
*TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year		37,059,543
* The expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE FOR RESERVES		$96,891,272

New Business Paid for in 1904, $342,212,569
(185,367 Policies.)

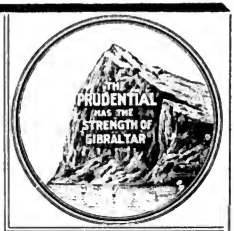
Cain in 1904, $15,554,323
(4 240 Policies.)

Total Paid-for Insurance in force $1,928,609,308
(924,712 Policies)

Cain in 1904, $183,396,409
(112,001 Policies.)

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Three Questions!



1. Do you realize what your income means to the wife and children dependent upon it for the necessaries as well as the comforts of life?

2. Do you realize what the effect would be to them if this income should suddenly stop?

3. Have you protected them so that if this event should occur they would not be compelled to suffer?

This protection is best accomplished through Life Insurance.

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THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.

H. J. DAIGLE, General Agent, Ordinary Department. :: **Burlington, Vt.**

HOWARD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Mutual Life Insurance Company

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RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets over $440,000,000.00

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. L. GREENE, Supervising Agent. - **Burlington, Vt.**

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Seventy-seventh Annual Statement

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

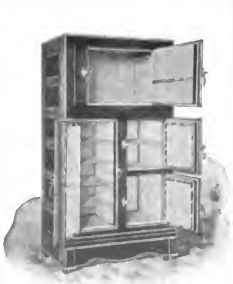
Montpelier, Vermont, August 1, 1904.

Policies in force August 1, 1904,	46,088
Gained during the year,	1,537
Insurance in force,	$66,225,185.00
Gained during the year,	3,275,301.00
Premium-notes in force.	5,554,722.00
Gained during the year,	369,707.00
Treasury balance August 1st,	193,845.14
Gained during the year,	10,918.23
The Company's land, office building, steel vault, and fixtures, all paid for, cost over,	50,000.00

The annual assessment—four per cent.—covers all losses and expenses of the year, and adds, $10,918.23 to the treasury balance.

Fred E. Smith, PRESIDENT. **Geo. O. Stratton,** VICE-PRESIDENT **Jas. T. Sabin,** SECRETARY **Wm. T. Dewey,** TREASURER.

Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators.



IF your last summer's ice bill was larger than you expected, why don't you throw out the old box and get one of the new Baldwin Refrigerators, with a fine oak case and lined with

WHITE OPAL GLASS

seven-sixteenths inches thick? Nickel locks and double tinned wire shelves. Will keep the food you eat colder, dryer, sweeter than any other refrigerator built.

Our Catalogue 17, showing 140 different styles, at all sorts of prices, sent free, if you mention "The Vermonter."

Baldwin Refrigerator Company,

167 Lake Street. BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

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—a meritorious name. Certain products of Vermont and New Hampshire industries are favorably known far and wide. By nearly a century of unceasing toil each has established a reputation for standard goods. The name of those time-honored products come readily to mind. They are household words.

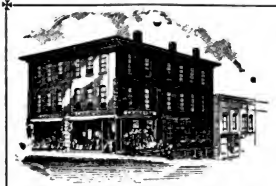
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IS MADE TO-DAY. THEY WERE GOOD THEN. THEY ARE UNSURPASSED NOW.

HANOVER CRACKERS

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You can buy it here. We are fully equipped with a Uniform service, and we guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

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We aim to please the men in blue. "No trouble to show goods."

C. H. MORTON'S Corner Clothing Store,

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Since the appearance of the "Jones Readers" (Five-Book Edition) in the Spring of 1903, there has been among school people everywhere a growing sentiment that here are school readers which fully meet modern conditions—that the author, by his wide experience and authoritative scholarship, has given to reading books a dignity and efficiency not previously attained.

The "Jones Readers by Grades" just published, present a series of eight books corresponding to the eight grades or years below the high school. They contain not only all the matter of the earlier series, but, in addition, a very large number of new selections of a high order of excellence.

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The titles in this advertisement have been chosen as typical examples of the numerous school and college text-books issued by Ginn & Company. Further information in regard to any of these works may be obtained by addressing the publishers.

GINN AND COMPANY Publishers

Address: 29 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Vermont Senate and House of Representatives—Joint Resolution commending Mason S. Stone.

WHEREAS, there has been published a history, geography and civil government of this State entitled "Vermont Historical Reader," and "Conant's Vermont" containing its Geography History and Civil Government complete, which are attractive and accurate in compilation, as well as a valuable contribution to the history, geography and civil government literature of the State of Vermont, and

WHEREAS, the patriotic act of Mason S. Stone in revising, editing and publishing these Vermont text books merits the gratitude and thanks of the people of Vermont.

THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Senate and the House of Representatives that we hereby express the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to the compiler of these books for his able work, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State make a certified copy of this resolution, which shall be transmitted to Mason S. Stone.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD, *Speaker of House of Representatives.*

November 30th, 1904. CHARLES H. STEARNS, *President of the Senate.*

THANKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1904 FOR

Accurate and Attractive Vermont Text Books.

"CONANT'S VERMONT"

Containing Complete Geography, History and Civil Government revised by MASON S STONE, Ex. State Supt. of Education, and the

"VERMONT HISTORICAL READER"

Both books published in Vermont by Vermonters, and *are the only text books that comply with the Vermont Statutes requiring special instruction to pupils in the Geography, History and Civil Government of Vermont*, and they are the only text books on Vermont published in the State. Other so-called Vermont text books omit either the history or Geography text, and therefore are incomplete.

Encourage home publications commended by the Senate and House of Representatives.

They cost no more than incomplete books that do not contain all that Vermont pupils should know

THE TUTTLE COMPANY, Publishers, - Rutland, Vt.

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and

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The EQUINOX,

EDWARD C. ORVIS,
Manager.

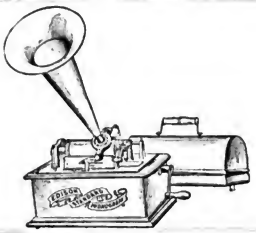
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DESCRIPTIVE of St. Albans. Its Industries, Trade facilities, Resources and Advantages. Its beautiful Residences and Picturesque Surroundings. An Illustrated History—Fine Half Tone plates of Buildings, Scenery and other objects of interest.

90 Pages. 60 Pages of Views.

Finely printed and substantially bound.

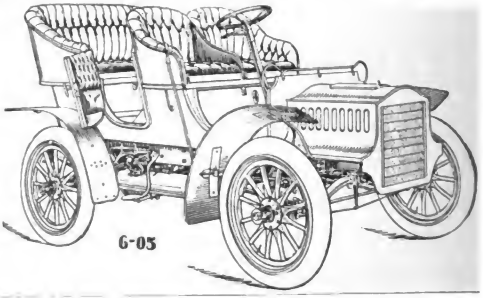
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St. Albans, : : : Vermont.

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Manuel Bros.,
Agents,
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"NO MORE THE THUNDER OF CANNON."

By Julia C. R. Dorr.

No more the thunder of cannon,
 No more the clashing of swords,
No more the rage of the contest,
 Nor the rush of contending hordes;
But, instead, the glad reunion,
 The clasping of friendly hands,
The song, for the shout of battle,
 Heard over the waiting lands.

O brothers, to-night we greet you
 With smiles, half sad, half gay—
For our thoughts are flying backward
 To the years so far away—
When with you who were part of the conflict,
 With us who remember it all,
Youth marched with his waving banner,
 And his voice like a bugle call!

We would not turn back the dial,
 Nor live over the past again;
We would not the path re-travel,
 Nor barter the "now" for the "then."
Yet, oh, for the bounding pulses,
 And the strength to do and dare,
When life was one grand endeavor,
 And work clasped hands with prayer!

But blessed are ye, O brothers,
 Who feel in your souls alway
The thrill of the stirring summons
 You heard but to obey;
Who, whether the years go swift,
 Or whether the years go slow,
Will wear in your hearts forever
 The glory of long ago!

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COL. WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 1890.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. APRIL, 1905. No. 9.

History of Department of Vermont,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

INTRODUCTION BY EX-GOVERNOR FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

ALL Hail! Veteran Vermont soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic! You have a warm place in the heart of the writer of this introduction, and he is always glad to meet you with hearty hand-shakings and cordial greetings. As you pass along down the western slope of life, towards its setting, may you be blest with kind friends and the comforts of life to attend you! The words of the poet, which the writer has heretofore quoted to you, he cannot forbear quoting again to you, they are so applicable to you and your services during our late civil war for the preservation of the Union:

"O beautiful! my country! ours once more!
What words divine of lover or of poet
Could tell our love and make thee know it,
Among the nations bright beyond compare?
What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We reck not what we gave thee;
We will not dare to doubt thee;
But ask whatever else, and we will dare!"

The Vermont soldiers were distinguished for sturdy courage, endurance and steadiness under fire, and were not excelled in these qualities by those of any State. They proved themselves worthy descendants of the "Green Mountain Boys" of old, that the race has not degenerated, but is now, as of old, to be depended upon in any and all emergencies. Then, too, what respectable and useful citizens these veterans have been since the return of peace, filling, as many of them have, and still do, important positions of public trust and usefulness! At the outbreak of the war of secession the young men of Vermont were ready at once to volunteer their services as soldiers to their country, and rushed to fill the ranks called for as fast as the successive calls were made by the government authorities.

The Vermont regiments from time to time, as called for, were filled by *volunteers*. And when the last call came, for three hundred thousand militia, or drafted men, the Vermont quota of five regiments under that call was quickly filled by *volunteers* instead of drafted men, which was the only instance, in any State, in which the quota was thus filled. The patriotism of the people of Vermont was such that the time had not come for a draft, and the State authorities requested leave from the authorities at Washington to fill Vermont's quota under that call with volunteers in lieu of drafted men, which request was granted.

The people of Vermont were much in earnest for the preservation of the Union against the scourges of the rebellion, and never faltered in the slightest in their patriotic efforts, and her young men were ever ready to engage in the conflict of arms and go forward as volunteers under each call from the government.

At the opening of the session of the General Assembly of Vermont, in October, 1861, the governor offered to it the suggestion that one half the expenses of war be paid "as we go," by direct taxation; the other half to be raised by the issuance and sale of State bonds, payable at convenient times in the future. The suggestion met the approval of the legislature, and an act was at once passed embodying the proposition. Bonds for one and one-half millions were issued and at once negotiated at a handsome premium, one half the expenses of the war being liquidated as they accrued.

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The result followed that at the close of the war the war debt of Vermont was less in proportion to population and men and means furnished, than that of any other State, and Vermont's war debt was the first State war debt paid off in full by any State; and this, too, notwithstanding that Vermont paid her soldiers seven dollars per month, in addition to their monthly pay by the general government.

So staunch and perseveringly patriotic were Vermonters and so determined to conquer the rebellion that the State sent a very large percent. of its population to the front, and no more sturdy and reliable soldiers were sent from other states. Each regiment independent company, or other formation of armed soldiers was composed mostly of volunteers.



GEORGE P. FOSTER,
Col. 4th Regt. Vt. Vols. (Brevet Brigadier-General).
Department Commander 1868-69.



WILLIAM W. HENRY,
Col. 10th Regt. Vt. Vols. (Brevet Brigadier-General).
Department Commander 1870-71.

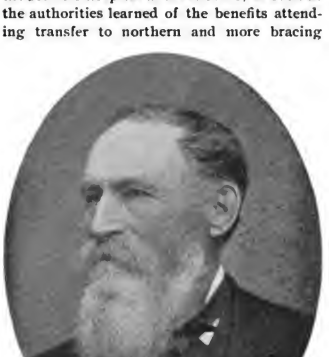
Vermont sent seventeen regiments of infantry, ten hundred and forty men each, a regiment of twelve hundred men as heavy artillery, a regiment of cavalry of about twelve hundred men, three companies of sharp shooters, three batteries of light artillery, and a large number of recruits to fill vacancies in the older regiments.

One of the crowning acts of Vermont was the establishment of military hospitals within the State for the treatment and cure of sick and wounded soldiers. Arrangements were made with the authorities at Washington by which at first was the providing of a capacious military hospital at Brattleboro. The government barrack buildings on the camp grounds, of which there were many, were removed to a sheltered position on the grounds, arranged in hollow square, lathed and plastered walls, nice floors laid, provided each with chimney, a bountiful supply of pure spring water brought to them, this at State expense; but subsequently it was reimbursed to the State by the government, after its medical inspectors had reported that the percentage of cures at this hospital was greater than at that of any U. S. hospital in camp or other stations at or near the front. The experiment was so satisfying that the government willingly established another hospital at Montpelier, with like good results.

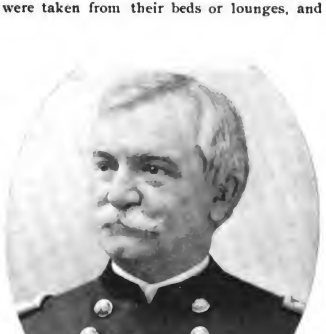
The Secretary of War provided the State military agent for the seeking out and transporting of sick soldiers wherever found in camp or other hospitals with an order to surgeons in charge thereof to deliver such sick Vermont soldiers to said State agent, to transport back to their State for hospital treatment there. The plan worked so well that soldiers

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begun to come in squads of about one hundred patients, in cars fitted up for their comfortable transit. The change soon proved so beneficient to the transported soldiers, that the first summer there were from ten to fifteen hundred patients treated; most of whom being restored in a few months returned to their places at the front. Other states, learning the results of the experiment, sought to have their sick and wounded soldiers sent to the soldiers hospital at Brattleboro; as soon as the authorities learned of the benefits attending transfer to northern and more bracing



STEPHEN THOMAS,
Col. 8th Regt. Vt. Vols. (Brevet Brigadier-General)
Department Commander 1874-75.



THEODORE S. PECK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Vols. Department Commander 1876-77.

climate, purer water, and general comforts, and so government hospital tents had to be provided for the excess of patients above what the many hospital buildings could accommodate; and thus from ten to fifteen hundred patients were treated the first year. Later reports from government medical inspectors, visiting the hospital, reported a larger percentage of recoveries at this experimental provision than occurred at any government or camp hospital at the seat of war. Other northern states soon followed Vermont in providing hospital treatment at home for their sick and wounded soldiers.

Thus was inaugurated in Vermont a measure in the healing art, which extensively followed in other northern states, was the means of saving the lives of very many brave and valuable men who might have perished if left to pine in camp and other hospitals in the more malarious climates at the front where our armies operated. Gun shot wounds with tendency to gangrene, and chronic bowel maladies yielded quickly to treatment in wholesome northern air and surroundings. Poor sick and wounded men, and often suffering in consequence of depression of spirits were taken from their beds or lounges, and put in cots in the cars fitted for the transportation of such patients, they grew better on the way at the change and the near prospect of meeting home, friends and of sight of their native green hills. Mention should be made of the patriotic and generous response of the ladies of Vermont, in answer to a public notice addressed to them that contributions of fittings for the soldiers hospital would be gladly received; to which they responded with most bountiful donations of beds, bedding, small tables and all sorts of little comforts and luxuries for the sick room, until another communication was addressed to them stating that the hospital wards were amply supplied to

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running over with their bounties. Lasting thanks were their due for their great kindness!

The Governors of the loyal states had many anxieties, taxing labors and responsibilities during the war. Often without laws, regulations, general orders, or precedents to guide them, they had to decide on important actions or measures to the best of their judgment, and that not infrequently on the spur of the moment. They were generally men of sixty or more years of age; and the strain on their vitality was such that many of them survived



JOSEPH H. GOULDING,

1st Lieut. 6th Regt. U. S. C. I. Department Commander 1878-79. Adjutant-General G. A. R., 1880.

but a few years after the war closed. Leaving the writer out of the count, they were staunch, resolute men, of decided executive ability in the guidance and furtherance of public affairs.

You, veterans, and your comrades of the Grand Army, have the lasting satisfaction of having contributed what you could to the saving of our glorious Union, and the free "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," its bounds extending from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes and other northern boundaries to the gulf of Mexico, dotted with the homes of substantial comfort of its liberty-loving people, its net-works of railways for transportation and the rapid transit of the people, with wealth more equally distributed than elsewhere in the world, its multitudinous discoveries in the sciences, and inventions in the arts and industries, and, to crown all, a population distinguished for intelligence and patriotism above that, in the aggregate, of any other country on earth, and a people "who know their rights, and knowing, dare mention them."

What growth and prosperity has our country experienced since its birth as a nation! Surely



GEORGE W. HOOKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Vols. Department Commander 1880-81.

the kind Providence of God has presided over its destinies!

Shakespeare tells us that—

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will!"

and that over-ruling Providence has ever been over us, even—

"From seeming evil still educing good."

so that when we attempt to recount His benefits we find language inadequate for it, and with the poet conclude:

"Come then, expressive silence, muse His praise."

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THE PURPOSES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE G. A. R.

BY GEORGE T. CHILDS.
Past Department Commander.

I am asked to state briefly the purposes and accomplishments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The purposes of this organization might well be summarized in the three words which signify what it aims to do and which express the cardinal principles which lie at the foundation of the order, "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."



ALONZO B. VALENTINE,
Major 10th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1882-83.

Of the many organizations formed since the close of the civil war comprising those who gave their services for the preservation of the Union, the Grand Army is unique in that there is no distinction of rank among those who are affiliated with it. The pass word which opens the door of the post room levels all rank and obliterates all titles. The commanding general and the humblest private in the ranks are "comrades" of equal standing and with equal rights. An honorable discharge and a clean record are the only pre-requisites for admission.

It is the primary purpose of the Grand Army to foster and encourage this principle of fraternity among those who "kept this nation on the map of the world and its flag in heaven."

There is scriptural authority for declaring "Charity" to be the greatest among the virtues common to humanity, and it is one of the purposes of this organization to exemplify this virtue not only in its more practical form, but in its intercourse with those associated in the work of the order.

The spirit of "Loyalty" which it is one of the purposes of the Grand Army to inculcate and foster may be illustrated in the words of its ritual: "If your comrade be worthy, stand by him though all the world be against him."



CHARLES C. KINSMAN,
1st Lieutenant Co. D, 4th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1884.

It is to be expected the men who carried the flag from Bull Run to Appomattox should be loyal to the country they saved and the institutions they preserved, but the loyalty inculcated by the Grand Army has a more personal significance in its relation to those connected with the organization. This kind of loyalty finds its best illustration in the spirit which instituted, and through all the intervening years has maintained, the observance

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of Memorial Day. Although increasing infirmities among the members of the Grand Army has compelled the observance of that day to be largely symbolical, the spirit which prompted and still prompts its observance was born of the loyalty that offered all that life held dear and life itself to the service of the republic.

It is not the purpose of this article to attempt any statistical information concerning the membership or the charitable work of the Grand Army. Its benefactions are known only to those to whom has been entrusted the disbursements or who have been the recipients of its charity. It may be said, however, in every community where a post of the Grand Army has existed, the sick and destitute among the veteran soldiers of the union army, or the widows and orphans of those who have joined the ranks of the army encamped within the regions "thick studded with the calm, white tents of peace" have cause to call it "blessed."

It would be difficult to over estimate the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the minds of the younger generations in teaching through the ceremonies incident to the observance of Memorial Day the lessons of true patriotism and loyal devotion to the nation. Through this and through other means the Grand Army has accomplished much in the training of good citizens and good patriots.

From the very nature of the organization its existence is limited. The youngest among those who offered something, gave something and suffered something for the nation has long since passed the spot that marks the hour where "manhood's morning touches noon." The twilight shadows have long since fallen and the evening shades are fast gathering upon the lives of all who answer to the call of "Comrade."

A few short years at best when the last of those who toiled with McClellan up the Peninsula, thundered with Grant at the gates of Vicksburg, followed Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, swept down the valley with Sheridan, fought the Cumberland to the water's edge in Hampton Roads, followed the flag through good and evil report and kept the faiths will have answered the final roll call and "GONE FORWARD."



WILLIAM L. GREENLEAF.
1st. Lieutenant Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav. Department Commander 1885.



GEORGE T. CHILDS.
Private Co. K. 5th. Mass. Infantry. Department Commander 1886.

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ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE G. A. R.

BY J. H. GOULDING,
Past Department Commander.

THIS unique organization, the like of which does not exist, indeed would be impossible under any other form of government than our own, was the conception of Surgeon B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the 14th Illinois Infantry who talked of the matter while in the service in 1864.



PEARL D. BLODGETT,
Captain Co. E, 10th Regt. Vt. Vols.
Department Commander 1887.



HERBERT E. TAYLOR,
Private Co. F. 4th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1888.

On the 6th day of April, 1866, Major Stephenson organized Post No. 1, at Decatur, Ill. Post No. 2. was organized at Springfield, Ill., soon after and the formation of departments speedily followed. The basic principles of the order, Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, are now known the world around. The requisite for membership is service in the Union army or navy during the War of the Rebellion and an honorable discharge therefrom. Its privileges cannot be bought, inherited or transmitted, and in its own emphatic language, "Into our ranks no man on whom the stain of treason rests can ever come." Carped at by critics, looked at askance by politicians, the order struggled into existence but slowly, till the election of General John A. Logan as Commander in Chief, January 15, 1868.

In May of that year his now historic General Order No. 11 gave us for all time to come Memorial Day, and the organization had a rallying point for growth and success. The establishment of this day not only breathed life into the order itself but served also to inspire the national life as well; its clustered memories have so entwined themselves with the recollections of the great struggle of which it is a perpetual reminder, that forever the nation has a sacred holy day. So year by year, with lessening ranks, on Memorial Day they carry out the instructions of the great Logan that the world may never forget what their comrades did in the long ago that the nation might not perish from the earth.

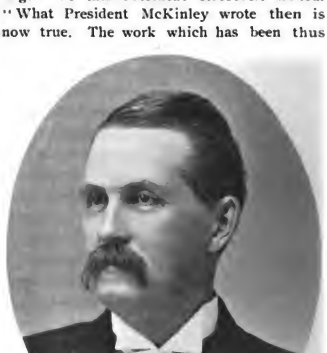
The long list of distinguished men, gallant comrades all, who have succeeded to the office made memorable by Logan need not be rehearsed here to show the high stand the order has taken. Their names are proudly borne on its rolls year by year. Burnside, Devens, Hartranft, Wagner, Beath (who has attended every national encampment from the beginning) Fairchild, Alger, are but a few, while

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among them all no one strikes a more responsive chord in Vermonter's hearts than Veazey, made Commander in Chief at Boston in 1890. His administration was one of the most painstaking and effective. The membership was at "High Water Mark" almost 500,000, at its 25th or silver anniversary at Detroit. Veazey had come up from the ranks among the comrades; first a Post Commander for years and originating the gathering now known as the "Camp Fire," then commander of his department and during his term of office calling the first soldiers' reunion ever held.



AMASA S. TRACY,
Lieut.-Col. 2nd Regt. Vt. Vols. (Breveted Colonel). Department Commander 1889.



ZOPHAR M. MANSUR,
Corporal Co. K, 10th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1890.

General Baldy Smith's opinion of his military capacity may well be given here: "You ask me about my friend Veazey. He had in him more of the qualities needed in a good soldier than nine-tenths of us who took part in the war. He was without fear, never got excited and was therefore always at his best. He was a staunch and loyal friend as well shown by the esteem in which he was held by the many who knew him. Can I pay him a higher tribute in any way? If I can he deserved it. His services ought to be perpetuated by Vermont in a life-size bronze monument."

Four years ago Comrade McKinley used these terms in addressing the national encampment. "Your patriotic spirit still animates the republic. It led the volunteer armies which enlisted in the Spanish war to gallant service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and impels the brave men who under your comrade McArthur are now maintaining American authority in the Philippines and those under your other comrade Chaffee, who have carried to our legation and our citizens in China the shelter and protection of the flag." To this President Roosevelt added. "What President McKinley wrote then is now true. The work which has been thus done will not be undone; for the nation remains true to the memory of your great deeds. As the representative of all our people, I bid you Godspeed and send you this expression of the honor and esteem in which the nation holds the members of the encampment and their comrades throughout the country."

A Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan proudly wore the badge, though the title of the humblest comrade to it is as valid as was that of these distinguished men, service, not rank, being the standard in its scale of values. Unique as the order it represents, no other compares with it in significance. Made of metal from captured rebel cannon, it is at once a reminder

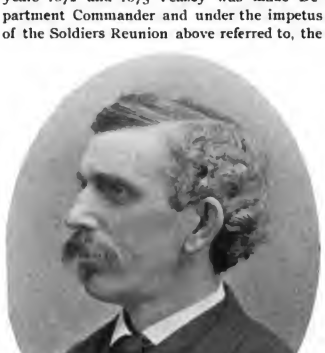
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and a proof of the wearer's title thereto. The spirit of the order was shown upon one occasion by its reply to a message from a peace congress. The message ran, "We congratulate you on a peaceful encampment. As veterans can you not add your protest against war, that there may never more be another war encampment?" The reply was, "Your congratulations reciprocated. The Grand Army of the Republic is determined to have peace, even if it has to fight for it."

The department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, the thirteenth to be organized



D. L. MORGAN,
1st Lieut. 1st Regt. Minn. Vols. Department Commander 1891.



HUGH HENRY,
2nd Lieut Co. I, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1892.

was instituted by the appointment of Gen. Geo. P. Foster as Provisional commander July 1, 1868. The first post in the State was located at St. Johnsbury, January 10, 1868, with a charter from Commander in Chief Logan. This post lapsed however in 1870, until reorganized as Chamberlain Post No. 1 with charter from Department Headquarters January 8, 1880. Post 2 of Burlington chartered also by Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic July 20, 1868, has maintained its organization unbroken from the beginning. Comrade Foster was the first elected Department Commander and gave his best attention to the order, but during these formative years, the work was very discouraging and but for the efforts of a faithful few the organization could not have been maintained. A department encampment to decide upon demise or farther life was held at Burlington Jan. 26, 1870, at which the *dozen* present voted to continue and elected Gen. W. W. Henry Department Commander, with Comrade T. S. Peck Assistant Adjutant General. The skies began to brighten and the comrades still held on. For the years 1872 and 1873 Veazey was made Department Commander and under the impetus of the Soldiers Reunion above referred to, the order made a long step forward. It grew year by year under successive Department Commanders, each vieing with the other in efforts for its good, and though now in its natural decadence, none of the interest of the remaining comrades is abated.

Governors, Congressmen, and State officials of every rank have worn the little bronze button; many of them are wearing it now. Its members have been prominent in the State legislature; careful, conservative, safe men for their constituents and the State. Largely by its efforts the Vermont Soldiers' Home, which ranks with the best in the country, was established, and a comrade, with a board of trus-

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tees also largely comrades, has most ably managed its beneficient affairs. In the great lesson of loyalty, of patriotism, it has for years been a most potent object lesson to the young and rising generations and by its direct efforts a most valuable adjunct to the State system of instruction. At the last, the 38th department encampment, held in Brattleboro, Comrade Seymour H. Wood of St. Albans was elected Department Commander by acclamation. Commander in Chief Blackmar and Adjutant General Gilman were present and the comrades there were sure that the standard of the grand old order was still high advanced; that the lofty ideals of the past would be fully maintained and every interest of the organization, so dear to every comrade's heart would be conserved to the utmost. Gen. Blackmar referred to the thousand Vermonters in line at the national encampment held in Boston last August, as once more they wore the evergreen and carried their colors with pride past Gen. Black, the Commander-in Chief in review. Truly rank does not count here; Comrade C. J. Bell was a color bearer, and Comrade Redfield Proctor a file closer. The display was a contrast to the attendance at the national encampment held in Providence in 1877, where just *two* Vermonters were present.

The Department of Vermont is safe in the memory of a grateful people who are proud of its achievements, military and civil, and watchful for its welfare the few years it is yet to be among them; while with stacked arms, it awaits the final bugle call of "Taps" that will but merge into the Reveille of Immortality as it crosses over to the waiting multitude encamped upon the plains eternal.



GEORGE W. DOTY,
Private Co. E, 3d Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1883.



CHARLES F. BRANCH,
Major 9th. Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1884.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15, by Commander in-Chief John A. Logan, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1868, established the Provisional Department of Vermont, G. A. R., and appointed George P. Foster, of Burlington, provisional commander; and special order No. 33, of September 11, 1868, confirmed staff appointments; assistant adjutant-general, C. J. Lewis, of Morrisville; assistant quartermaster-general, George H. Bigelow, of Burlington.

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The first meeting of the Department of Vermont, G. A. R., was held at Montpelier, October 28, 1868. Ten posts were reported as organized, but the total membership was not given. The following officers were elected, or appointed: commander, George P. Foster, of Burlington; senior vice commander, W. W. Henry, of Burlington; junior vice commander, Lewis H. Bisbee, of Newport; assistant adjutant-general, C. J. Lewis of Morrisville; assistant quartermaster-general, Fred E. Smith, of Montpelier.

The second meeting was held at Montpelier,



BARNEY CANNON JR.
Private Co. G, 6th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1895.



NORMAN M. PUFFER,
Musician Co. E, 10th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1896.

January 29, 1869. At this meeting 10 posts, with 815 members, were reported. The officers elected or appointed, were as follows: commander, George P. Foster, of Burlington; senior vice commander, W. W. Henry, of Burlington; junior vice commander, Geo. S. Redfield, of Ludlow; assistant adjutant-general, C. J. Lewis, of Morrisville, who resigned and was succeeded by T. S. Peck, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, P. P. Pitkin, of Montpelier.

The third meeting was held at Burlington, in January, 1870. At this meeting 25 posts, with 822 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, W. W. Henry, of Burlington; senior vice commander, Geo. S. Redfield of Ludlow; junior vice commander, Albert Clarke, of St. Albans; assistant adjutant-general, T. S. Peck, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, Pomeroy Loomis of Burlington.

The fourth encampment was held at Rutland, January 12, 1871. At this encampment 29 posts, with 829 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, senior vice commander, and junior vice commander, same as in 1870; assistant adjutant-general, Wm. H. Root, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, Pomeroy Loomis, of Burlington.

The fifth encampment was held at Burlington, January 13, 1872. At this encampment 31 posts were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, W. G. Veazey, of Rutland; senior vice commander, R. H. Start, of Burlington; junior vice commander, H. E. Taylor, of Brattleboro; assistant adjutant general, J. H. Goulding, of Rutland, now Wilmington; assistant quartermaster-general, L. G. Kinsley, of Rutland.

The sixth encampment was held at St. Albans, January 1, 1873. At this encampment

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DISTINGUISHED STATE LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.



GOVERNOR ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
Vermont's Chief Executive 1860-61.



GOVERNOR FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Vermont's Chief Executive 1861-63.



GOVERNOR J. GREGORY SMITH,
Vermont's Chief Executive 1863-65.



GENERAL PETER T. WASHBURNE,
Adjutant and Inspector-General of Vermont, 1861-65.

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VERMONT'S FAMOUS QUARTET OF FIGHTING GENERALS.



GENERAL GEORGE J. STANNARD,
Colonel 9th Regt. Vt. Vols.
Brigadier-General, Commanding 2nd Vt. Brigade.
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.



WILLIAM WELLS.
Colonel 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.
Brevet Major-General Commanding Cavalry Corps.



WILLIAM F. SMITH,
Major-General U. S. A.
Division Commander of the 4th and 6th Corps.
Commander 6th and 18th Corps.



LEWIS A. GRANT,
Colonel 5th Regt. Vt. Vols.
Brigadier-General, Commanding 1st. Vt Brigade.
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.

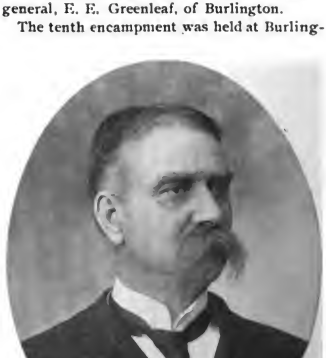
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16 posts, with 599 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, W. G. Veazey, of Rutland; senior vice-commander, T. S. Peck, of Burlington; junior vice-commander, M. B. Carpenter, of St. Albans; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general same as in 1872.

The seventh encampment was held at Brattleboro, January 21, 1874. At this encampment 15 posts, with 534 members, were reported. The officers elected or appointed were as follows: commander Stephen Thomas, of Montpelier; senior vice commander, Geo. E. Selleck, of Brattleboro; junior vice commander, H. S. Hard, of Arlington; assistant adjutant-general, J. O. Livingston of Montpelier; assistant quartermaster-general, C. B. Wilson, of Montpelier.



ERASTUS W. JEWETT,
2nd Lieut. Co. A. 9th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1897.



LUTHER B. HARRIS,
Sergt. Co. D, 4th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1888.

The eighth encampment was held at Montpelier, January 26, 1875. At this encampment 13 posts, with 561 members were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows; commander, Stephen Thomas, of Montpelier; senior vice commander, J. N. Culver, of St. Albans; junior vice commander, L. E. Knapp, of Middlebury; assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, same as in 1874.

The ninth encampment was held at Montpelier, January 27, 1876. At this encampment 17 posts, with 581 members, were reported. The officers elected or appointed, were as follows: commander, T. S. Peck, of Burlington; senior vice commander, Elijah Wales, of Brattleboro; junior vice commander, C. D. Williams, of Northfield; assistant adjutant-general, Eben Taplin, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, E. E. Greenleaf, of Burlington.

The tenth encampment was held at Burlington, January 24, 1877. At this encampment 21 posts, with 722 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, T. S. Peck, of Burlington; senior vice commander, C. D. Williams, of Northfield; junior vice commander, H. S. Hard, of Arlington; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, same as in 1876.

The eleventh encampment was held at Burlington, Jan. 30, 1878. At this encampment 18 posts, with 633 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, J. H. Goulding, of Rut-

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land; senior vice-commander, A. J. Noyes, of Bennington; junior vice-commander, R. J. Coffey, of Montpelier; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, were the same as in 1877.

The twelfth encampment was held at Burlington, January 21, 1879. At this encampment 19 posts, with 528 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: all officers same as in 1878, except E. E. Greenleaf, assistant quartermaster-general resigned, and W. L. Greenleaf, of Winooski, was appointed.



FRANKLIN G. BUTTERFIELD,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1899.

The thirteenth encampment was held at Rutland, February 18, 1880. At this encampment 27 posts, with 726 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, George W. Hooker, of Brattleboro; senior vice-commander, C. A. Bundy, of Arlington; junior vice commander, E. R. Campbell, of Brandon; assistant adjutant-general, H. E. Taylor, of Brattleboro; assistant quartermaster-general, W. L. Greenleaf, of Burlington.

The fourteenth encampment was held at Brattleboro, February 24, 1881. At this encampment 31 posts, with 1,032 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed were the same as in 1880.

The fifteenth encampment was held at Brattleboro, February 10, 1882. At this encampment 47 posts, with 1,650 members were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows; commander, A. B. Valentine, of Bennington; senior vice-commander, L. D. Savage, of Waitsfield; junior vice-commander, W. H. Gilmore, of Fairlee; assistant adjutant-general, C. C. Kinsman, of Rutland; assistant quartermaster-general, W. L. Greenleaf, of Winooski.



URBAN A. WOODBURY,
Capt. Co. D, 11th Regt., Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1900.

The sixteenth encampment was held at Bennington, February 8 and 9, 1883. At this encampment 74 posts, with 3,011 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were the same as in 1882.

The seventeenth enampment was held at Bennington, January 30 and 31, 1884. At this encampment 83 posts, with 3,366 members were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, C. C. Kinsman, of Rutland; senior vice commander, C. D. Gates, of Cambridge; junior vice commander, S. H. Wood, of St. Albans; assistant adjutant-general, S. E. Burnham, of Rut-

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land; assistant quartermaster-general, W. L. Greenleaf, of Winooski.

The eighteenth encampment was held at Rutland, February 4 and 5, 1885. At this encampment 92 posts, with 3,849 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, W. L. Greenleaf, of Burlington; senior vice commander, C. E. Graves, of Bennington; junior vice-commander, H. K. Ide, of St. Johnsbury; assistant adjutant-general, J. B. Scully, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, E. E. Greenleaf, of Burlington.



JOEL H. LUCIA,
1st Lieut. Co. H, 17th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1901.

The nineteenth encampment was held at Burlington, January 21 and 22, 1886. At this encampment 98 posts, with 4,503 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, Geo. T. Childs, of St. Albans; senior vice-commander, R. E. Hathorn, of Ludlow; junior vice-commander, E. H. Trick, of Burlington; assistant adjutant-general, W. C. Schroder, of Burlington; assistant quartermaster-general, E. E. Greenleaf, of Burlington.

The twentieth encampment was held at St. Albans, January 20 and 21, 1887. At this encampment 100 posts, with 4,852 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, P. D. Blodgett, of St. Johnsbury; senior vice-commander, Joseph Frost, of Bennington; junior vice-commander, H. A. Boomhower, of Fletcher; assistant adjutant-general, D. E. May, of St. Johnsbury; assistant quartermaster-general, E. N. Peck, of Burlington.

The twenty-first encampment was held at St. Johnsbury, January 31 and February 1, 1888. At this encampment 101 posts, with 5,013 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, H. E. Taylor, of Brattleboro; senior vice-commander, L. C. Middlebrook, of Vergennes; junior vice-



RANSON E. HATHORN,
Private Co. G, 11th Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1902.

commander, T. T. Farrell, of Waterbury; assistant adjutant-general, E. H Putnam, of Brattleboro; assistant quartermaster-general, Thomas Hannon, of Brattleboro.

The twenty-second encampment was held at Brattleboro, February 14 and 15, 1889; at this encampment 103 posts, with 5,205 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, H. S. Tracy, of Middlebury; senior vice-commander, D. J. Safford, of Morrisville; junior vice-commander, H. W. Hutchins, of Bellows Falls; assistant adjutant-general, A. W. Carr, of Middlebury; assistant quartermaster-general, E. W. Bird, of Middlebury.

The twenty-third encampment was held at

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Rutland, Jannary 28 and 29, 1890. At this encampment 109 posts, with 5,473 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, Z. M. Mansur, of Island Pond; senior vice commander, J. E. Eldridge, of Warren, junior vice-commander, J. W. Williams, of Bennington; assistant adjutant-general, A. H. Hall, of Island Pond; assistant quartermaster-general, E. F. Johnson, of Island Pond.

The twenty-fourth encampment was held at Burlington, February 3 and 4, 1891. At this encampment 112 posts, with 5,445 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, D. L. Morgan, of Rutland; senior vice-commander, George W. Doty, of Morrisville; junior vice-commander, H. A. Dudley, of South Londonderry; assistant adjutant-general, C. C. Kinsman, of Rutland; assistant quartermaster-general, H. G. Kinsley, of Rutland.

The twenty-fifth encampment was held at Montpelier, February 2 and 3, 1892. At this encampment 112 posts, with 5,374 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows; commander, Hugh Henry, of Chester; senior vice-commander, S. W. Cummings, of St. Albans; junior vice-commander, W. H. Humphrey, of Essex Junction; assistant adjutant-general, Barney Cannon, Jr., of Bellows Falls; assistant quartermaster-general, D. W. Davis, of Chester.

The twenty-sixth encampment was held at Rutland, February 14 and 15, 1893. At this encampment 111 posts, with 5,272 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, George W. Doty, of Morrisville; senior vice-commander, Wm. Cronan, of Rutland; junior vice-commander, A. C. Jodoin, of Hines-



FRANK KENFIELD,
Capt. Co. C., 17th Regt. Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1903.



J. E. ELDREDGE,
Capt. Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols. Department Commander 1904.

burg; assistant adjutant-general, A. A. Niles, of Morrisville; assistant quartermaster-general, Frank Kenfield, of Morrisville.

The twenty-seventh encampment was held at Burlington, January 30 and 31, 1894. At this encampment 113 posts, with 5,097 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, C. F. Branch, of Newport; senior vice-commander, Thomas Hannon, of Brattleboro; junior vice-commander, L. H. Thurston, of Barre; assistant adjutant-general, K. Richmond, of Newport; assistant quartermaster-general, L. C. Gale, of Newport.

The twenty-eighth encampment was held at

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Brattleboro, January 30 and 31, 1895. At this encampment 112 posts, with 4,891 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, Barney Cannon, Jr., of Bellows Falls; senior vice-commander, Perry Porter, of West Burke; junior vice-commander, H. B. Hoyt, of West Randolph; assistant adjutant-general, H. W. Wheeler, of Bellows Falls; assistant quartermaster-general, H. W. Hutchins, of Bellows Falls.

The twenty-ninth encampment was held at Rutland, February 11 and 12, 1896. At this



SEYMOUR H. WOOD,
Sergeant Co. L, 1st. Vt. Cavalry. Department Commander 1905.

encampment 112 posts, with 4,762 members, were reported. The officers, elected or appointed, were as follows: commander, N. M. Puffer, of Bennington; senior vice-commander, H. E. Perkins, of St. Albans; junior vice-commander, D. W. Davis, of Chester; assistant adjutant-general, G. M. Blackmer, of Bennington; assistant quartermaster-general, C. D. Gibson, of Bennington.

The thirtieth encampment was held at Bennington, June 22 and 23, 1897. At this encampment 113 posts, with 4,377 members, were reported. The officers elected or appointed, were as follows: commander, E. W. Jewett, of Swanton; senior vice-commander, C. T. S. Pierce, of Vergennes; junior vice-commander, M. J. Sargent, of So. Royalton; assistant adjutant-general, E. J. Ranslow, of Swanton; assistant quartermaster-general, E. D. Barnes, of Swanton.

The thirty-first encampment was held at Burlington, June 8 and 9, 1898. At this encampment 111 posts, with 4,111 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, L. B. Harris, of Lyndonville; senior vice-commander, J. H. Lyon, of Essex Junction; junior vice-commander, W. E. Bliss, of Calais; assistant adjutant-general, E. L. Wells, of Lyndon-



HIRAM E. PERKINS,
Major U. S. Vols.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General 1905.

ville; assistant quartermaster-general, W. H. Child, of Lyndonville.

The thirty-second encampment was held at Montreal, P. Q., June 21 and 22, 1899. At this encampment 111 posts, with 3,885 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed were as follows: Commander, F. G. Butterfield, of Derby Line; senior vice-commander, G. O. Smith, of Chelsea; junior vice-commander, J. H. Kimball, of Montreal; assistant adjutant-general, K. Richmond, of Newport; assistant quartermaster-general, W. H. Gilmore, of Fairlee.

The thirty-third encampment was held at Newport, June 20 and 21, 1900. At this encampment 110 posts, with 3,697 members,

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were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: Commander, U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington; senior vice-commander, John W. Currier, of North Troy; junior vice-commander, Geo. H. Bond, of Brattleboro; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, Edward Baker, of Montpelier.

The thirty-fourth encampment was held at Burlington, June 19 and 20, 1901. At this encampment 109 posts, with 3,514 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: Commander, J. H. Lucia, of Montpelier; senior vice-commander, W. H. Ward, of St. Johnsbury; junior vice-commander, George Morway, of Montreal, P. Q.; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, Edward Baker, of Montpelier.

The thirty-fifth encampment was held at Montpelier, June 11, 1902. At this encampment 104 posts, with 3,283 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: commander, R. E. Hathorn, of Ludlow; senior vice-commander, Geo. W. Flagg, of Braintree; junior vice-commander, C. Van Steinberg, of Burlington; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, E. A. Howe, of Ludlow.

The thirty-sixth encampment was held at Rutland, February 25 and 26, 1903. At this encampment 101 posts, with 3,283 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: Commander, Frank Kenfield, of Morrisville; senior vice-commander, J. B. Needham, of Rutland; junior vice-commander, H. W. Hutchins, of Bellows Falls; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, A. A. Niles, of Morrisville.

The thirty-seventh encampment, was held at Morrisville, February 24 and 25, 1904. At this encampment 101 posts, with 3,075 members, were reported. The officers elected, or appointed, were as follows: Commander, J. E. Eldridge, of Randolph; senior vice-commander, A. A. Niles, of Morrisville; junior vice-commander, I. E. Gibson, of Bennington; assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, B. F. Bowman, of So. Royalton.

The thirty-eighth annual encampment was held at Brattleboro, February 22, 1905. The number of delegates present was 134, including the following past department commanders: J. H. Goulding, of Wilmington; H. E. Taylor, of Brattleboro; Z. M. Mansur, of Newport; D. L. Morgan, of Rutland; Hugh Henry, of Con-



BENJAMIN F. BOWMAN,
1st Sergt. Co. E, 8th Regt. Vt Vols. Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, 1904.



PERLEY P. PITKIN,
Quartermaster-General of Vermont, 1864-70.

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cord, N. H.; C. F. Branch, of Amherst, Mass.; Barney Cannon, Jr., of Bellows Falls; E. W. Jewett, of Burlington; L. B. Harris, of Lyndonville; F. G. Butterfield, of Derby Line; Joel H. Lucia of Montpelier; and Frank Kenfield of Morrisville. Among the prominent guests present were Commander-in-Chief Wilmon W. Blackmar, Adjutant-General John E. Gilman, Col. Albert Clarke, of Boston, and Governor C. J. Bell.

The eve of the encampment a public reception was tendered the veterans in the Brooks House by Sedgwick Relief corps. The rooms were attractively decorated with flags, national emblems and flowers, and music was furnished by the Brattleboro orchestra.

On the morning of Washington's birthday the department encampment was opened in Festival hall, some of the equipment of Grand Army hall having been moved there for use. Commander Eldredge presided.

Department Commander Eldredge said in his report: "The department is in so good shape that I can now think of but one matter to which I wish to all your attention, and that is of getting into our ranks those who do not now belong with us. There are veterans outside the G. A. R. in every town, and in some, I am sorry to say, more than one-half are out."

Senior vice-commander Albert A. Niles, of Morrisville, recommended that the annual gatherings of the two organizations be held at a warmer season of the year, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Woman's Relief corps.

Charles Ross, of St. Johnsbury, department chaplain, reported an increased interest in Memorial day and the exercises connected therewith.

B. F. Bowman, of Randolph, assistant adjutant-general, gave figures showing that December 31, 1904, there were 97 posts and 2,951 members in good standing, as against 101 posts and 3,075 members a year previous.

Department officers elected February 22, 1905: Department commander, Seymour H. Wood, post 60, St. Albans; senior vice-commander, George E. Haynes, post 44, Wilmington; junior vice-commander; Enoch C. Hagar, post 111, Gaysville; medical director, Chester M. Ferrin, post 86, Essex Junction; chaplain, Charles Ross, post 1, St. Johnsbury; assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Hiram E. Perkins, post 60, St. Albans; council of administration: W. H. Gilmore, Fairlee; Austin W. Fuller, St. Albans; W. H. H. Putnam, Springfield; George M. Dearborn, Newport; J. E. Post, Rutland; representatives to national encampment: Charles E. Beach (at large), Burlington; W. H. Ward, St. Johnsbury; Milo Lyman, Rutland; A. C. Sleeper, Newport; E. H. Putnam, Brattleboro; alternates: W. J. Sperry (at large), Cavendish; Fred. E. Smith, Montpelier; Thomas Hannon, Bennington; Charles E. Williams, Middlebury; Justus Dartt, Springfield.

These officers were installed by Past Department Commander J. H. Goulding, of Wilmington, and adjournment was taken about 5 o'clock, after extending a vote of thanks to the local committee of arrangements.

THE greater portion of the current number is devoted to the Grand Army of the Republic. THE VERMONTER especially commends to its readers the admirable introductory chapters written by ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, Col. J. H. Goulding, and Col. George T. Childs; also the beautiful poem from the pen of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.

The forty portrait plates of Vermont's war governors and generals, and of past department commanders, add greatly to the interest and value of this Grand Army number.

No such notable collection of portraits of Vermont men have ever before appeared in a single number of any periodical.

This group of distinguished civil and military leaders of Vermont birth should hang on the walls of every public library and school house, as well as in every home in the State.

In order to supply a prospective demand for a group picture of these portraits, THE VERMONTER has made arrangements for publishing these photographs in a group on an extra heavy sheet of coated book paper, 22 x 30 inches in size. This large picture will be suitable for framing, and will be sold for $2.00 per copy, and sent to any address securely packed in a pasteboard roll, express or postage prepaid. Or, it will be sent as a premium to any person getting up a club of five yearly subscribers for THE VERMONTER, at $1.00 a year.

This is a good opportunity to secure a copy of this group to present to a Grand Army post or public school.—EDITOR.

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EDITOR'S STUDY

A ROLL CALL OF HONOR.

Two score years have passed since the War for the Union closed. Forty years have been added to the lives of the gallant surviving veterans of that civil strife since peace was declared. The heroic dead far outnumber the comrades remaining in the land of the living. The memory of the former is revered and honored by all our people and the presence of the latter ever stimulates us to emulate their loyalty and patriotism. We as a people can never adequately repay the veterans for their services, but we can show them our hearty appreciation and gratitude in many ways.

The noble and patriotic men who were at the head of civil affairs in Vermont from '61 to '65 also rendered the State and the Nation a service of inestimable value, and history accords them equal honor and renown with those who fought on the battle field.

Two new generations have seen the shadows of the sunset of life rest upon the heads of the Union veterans since 1865. The rise and decline of that glorious veteran organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, has meanwhile been witnessed by the American people. The spirit of the G. A. R., still lives, but its ranks are growing thinner year by year.

Before the number becomes less the history of this organization, and the portraits of the leaders who for 37 years have guided its action and destiny, should be gathered in some substantial form for permanent preservation. Actuated by this thought the editor of THE VERMONTER has prepared for publication a history of the Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, and publishes it in the current number. It seems fitting to us that portraits of Vermont's great war governors, of her able adjutant-general and quarter-master-general, and of her quartet of fighting generals, should accompany the portraits of the department commanders of the G. A. R. They are linked together by indissoluble ties of patriotic purpose and loyal service.

A glance at this portrait gallery of patriots touches the chords of memory and we see them in the executive chamber and at the front serving their State and country. Of these forty or more civil and military leaders whose faces are seen how many have passed to the great beyond and who survive?

Of that grand and noble trio of war governors, Erastus Fairbanks and John Gregory Smith are gone. The only survivor, Frederick Holbrook, remains among us wearing gracefully the crownof 92 birthday anniversaries.

Of the honored men who held the offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general of Vermont from '61 to '65, H. Henry Baxter and Peter T. Washburne of the A. G. department, and George F. Davis and Perley P. Pitkin of the Q. M. G. department, have passed away.

Among the portraits in this war gallery are a quartet of fighting generals—George J. Stannard, William Wells, William F. Smith and Lewis A. Grant; the latter alone surviving.

General Stannard commanded the Second Vermont Brigade, General Wells a cavalry corps, General Smith was a corps commander and General Grant commanded the First Vermont Brigade.

THE VERMONTER presents to its readers in unbroken line the portraits of the 30 Union veterans who have been successively chosen department commanders of the G. A. R., since its organization. They are splendid representations of that grand army of the 35,000 youth of Vermont who fought for the preservation of the Union four long years. Three department commanders, George P. Foster, William W. Henry and Stephen Thomas were brevet brigadier-generals; commanding the 4th, 10th, and 8th regiments of Vermont volunteers respectively. Two others commanded regiments, Col. W. G. Veazey the 16th and Col. Amasa S. Tracy, the 2nd. Another, George W. Hooker was assistant adjutant-general of volunteers. Franklin G. Butterfield was lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment, Alonzo B. Valentine, major of the 10th regiment, and Charles F. Branch major of the 9th regiment. Other department commanders held commissions as follows: James E. Eldredge, captain Co. F, 3rd regiment; Frank Kenfield, captain Co. C,

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17th regiment; U. A. Woodbury, captain Co. D, 11th regiment; Pearl D. Blodgett, captain Co. E, 10th regiment; Wm. L. Greenleaf, 1st lieutenant Co. L, 1st Vt. Cavalry; D. L. Morgan, 1st lieutenant 1st Regiment Minn. Vols; Joel H. Lucia, 1st lieutenant Co. H, 17th regiment; Charles C. Kinsman, 1st lieutenant Co. D, 4th regiment; Joseph H. Goulding, 1st lieutenant 6th regiment U. S. colored Infantry; Erastus W. Jewett, 2nd lieutenant Co. A., 9th regiment; Hugh Henry, 2nd lieutenant Co. I, 16th regiment; Luther B. Harris, sergeant Co. D, 4th regiment; Seymour H. Wood, sergeant Co. L, 1st cavalry; Norman M. Puffer, musician Co. E, 10th regiment; Herbert E. Taylor, private Co. F, 4th regiment; Barney Cannon, Jr., private Co. G, 6th regiment; Ransom E. Hathorn, private Co. G, 11th regiment; George W. Doty, private Co. E, 3rd regiment; George T. Childs, private Co. K, 5th Massachusetts Infantry. Of thirty department commanders eight have died—George P. Foster, W. G. Veazey, Stephen Thomas, George W. Hooker, A. B. Valentine, C. C. Kinsman, Wm. L. Greenleaf and P. D. Blodgett. Three of the survivors carry empty sleeves—Urban A. Woodbury, Zophar M. Mansur and Joel H. Lucia. All have been respected and useful citizens and each one has served his day and generation as faithfully and well as he did his State and country in time of war. All honor to the "Boys in Blue" and the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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The edition of the April Vermonter printed and circulated exceeds 5,000 copies.

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The attention of all readers of the VERMONTER is particularly directed to the Vermont "Hall of Fame" voting contest described on page 310 of this issue. Regular subscribers, or transient readers, who do not wish to use the "Hall of Fame" ballot, are requested to detach the same and hand it to some one that wishes to vote in this contest. Extra copies of this magazine, each one containing a coupon, will be sent to any address for 10 cents a copy. They may also be obtained at all bookstores and newstands in the State of Vermont.

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MORE than 30,000 of the intelligent and patriotic people of Vermont will read the current number of THE VERMONTER. Some of this number have been only occasional readers of this magazine in the past ten years. I respectfully request all who are not regular subscribers to examine the magazine thoroughly and then to ask themselves if 12 monthly numbers of THE VERMONTER are not worth a dollar. There is something in each number to interest every Vermont man, woman and child. A yearly volume comprises a history found in no other publication of important local and State events, stories of Vermont life, articles on historical, educational, political and industrial subjects, or affairs; also departments devoted to club women and patriotic societies. A most attractive feature of this magazine are the illustrations, which have for a single year cost more than $1,000. You should patronize a home enterprise and help make THE VERMONTER a credit to the State.

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That nothing succeeds like success is strikingly illustrated by a glance at the advertising department of THE VERMONTER. It has taken years to build up the advertising patronage which this magazine enjoys at the present time. Time has fully demonstrated that it is a superior medium for advertisers, and the fact is recognized by many of the largest and strongest fiduciary institutions and industrial corporations in this and other states.

THE VERMONTER has an advertising patronage, both in its character and extent, which surpasses that of many larger or more pretentious magazines in the United States or Canada. It is, in fact, carrying more pages of advertisements than many metropolitan magazines. There are good business reasons for this lead which THE VERMONTER has in the advertising field. Facts are stubborn things, as well as gratifying, especially when they are in your favor. It is certainly very satisfactory to the publisher to present the following comparative figures showing the number of pages at present carried by a few popular magazines in other states:

"Granite Monthly," N. H. . .	3 pages.
"Young's Magazine," N. Y. . .	10 "
"Golden Gate," Cal.	11 "
"Broadway," N. Y.	12 "
"Outlook," N. Y.	16 "
"New England Magazine," Mass.,	17 "
"Gunter's Magazine," N. Y. . .	17 "
"Vermonter," Vt., ...	**18 "**

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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

EDITOR:—STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1904–05.

President, W. A. Beebe of Morrisville; vice-president, C. H. Willey of Hardwick; secretary, E. G. Ham of Randolph; treasurer, E. M. Roscoe of Springfield; executive committee, W. P. Abbott of Proctor; C. H. Dempsey of St. Johnsbury, and H. K. Whitaker of Brattleboro.

EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Addison County, Thomas E. Boyce Middlebury, Bennington County, J. Francis Allison, North Bennington; Caledonia County, William H. Taylor, Hardwick; Chittenden County, John E. Allen, Westford; Essex County, Mrs. Alida F. Enright, Concord; Franklin County, Franklin H. Dewart, St. Albans; Grand Isle County, Miss Mary Montgomery, Isle La Motte; Lamoille County, William A. Beebe, Morrisville; Orange County, John M. Comstock, Chelsea; Orleans County, Harry J. Stannard, Barton; Rutland County, Winthrop P. Abbott, Proctor; Washington County, Ozias D. Mathewson, Barre; Windham County, Herbert D. Ryder, Bellows Falls; WindsorCounty, Nelson J. Whitehill, White River Junction.

CHARLES H. SPOONER, A. M., LL. D.

President of Norwich University.

CHARLES Horace Spooner, president of Norwich University, was born in Charlestown, N. H., August 6, 1858. He received his education at the public schools of Charlestown and at Norwich University, and was graduated from Norwich University in 1879. He was subsequently for two years commandant and instructor in the St. Augustine College, Bernica, California. In 1881 he returned to Vermont to organize the military department of Vermont Academy, at Saxton's River, and served as instructor in mathematics and physics in this institution. In 1888 Mr. Spooner went to Fitchburg, Mass., and after a service of two years as principal of a grammar school in that city, he resigned to accept a position in the Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He continued as instructor in mathematics at this training school for fourteen years.

He served as major in the National Guard of California, while commandant of St. Augustine College, and during his time of service at Vermont Academy he was inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Gen. Wm. L. Greenleaf, in the Vermont National Guard, with the rank of major. In the early part of 1904, Mr. Spooner was elected president of Norwich University, and assumed his duties at Northfield in the fall of that year. The University of Vermont, in 1904, conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. He was married, November 15, 1882, to Inez Grant Davis, of Gardner, Maine. They have one son, James Davis.



PRESIDENT CHARLES HORACE SPOONER, A. M., LL. D., OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

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NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES H. SPOONER.

NORWICH University is unique among the educational institutions of the State, and nearly so among those of the country. Founded by that staunch patriot, Capt. Alden Partridge, the originator of the plan on which West Point is still conducted, it has held to the course by him marked out, in perfect confidence that the military strength of this nation lies in its citizen soldiery and that the value of this soldiery is measured by the efficiency of its officers.

Accordingly, through nearly a century the courses of study have always involved military routine and discipline and instruction in the art and science of war just as far as this was consistent with other instruction calculated to fit men for success in the paths of peace and good citizenship.

To-day more than ever, since the trying times of '61-'65, the people and the government officials recognize the correctness of the judgment of Capt. Partridge. To-day, thanks to this sentiment, the University is better fitted than ever before to follow his plan. Like all other colleges it could use many things that it does not possess, but it gives to every earnest student daily exercise enough to perfect his physical being and to lay a foundation of health and strength sufficient to withstand the work and the worry of life. It develops self control, self-reliance, obedience to proper authority, courtesy of manner, respect for others and for the law, ability to command and power to execute. With this development, and the more rapidly because of it, the man grows in such knowledge as is acquired in the accompanying courses of instruction, Arts, Science and Letters, Chemistry and Engineering.

How effective this combination of work is, may be plainly seen by reading the biographies of the graduates—not merely of those who have won renown in war as several hundred have in the army and navy alike—but of men of high reputation in all the other vocations of life.

I have said that the institution is unique. It is so in that few, if any, schools of college grade, save West Point and Annapolis, are governed on the same lines. Without attempting to decide whether a boy who has reached college age requires supervision and restraint or not, it is assumed that discipline, observance of law and order are wholesome and that such may well be taught while training men in matters that are of infinite value to the State and nation. To that end from the day of enrollment to the day of discharge each cadet is under military government, not severe nor harsh, but regular, uniform and just. To that end, also the corps of cadets forms a battalion with the proper battalion and company officers, to each of whom fall the duties of his office. And each officer is held responsible for the performance of his duty exactly as he would be in regular service. Many colleges have military drill. Few have military discipline with instruction and training covering practically all the points essential to the right handling of troops, in quarters, in camp, on the march and on the field of battle.

As soon as the weather will permit ground will be broken for Partridge Hall, the new barracks to be built by the alumni. This will accommodate a hundred men or more and the basement story will furnish room needed for shops and laboratories.

In place of the customary encampment it is purposed to take the corps of cadets on a practice march of some ten days duration. In the days of Captain Partridge such marches were made from year to year, but none has taken place since the Civil war. Some elderly men in various parts of New England recall those marches of former days, and many an officer of the civil war had occasion to recall and be thankful for experience gained by them.

There is room in Vermont for all her educational institutions—and for more. The educated man, he who knows one thing, or many things, well, and lives according to his knowledge, is a mighty influence in his community, a power promoting its moral, mental, and physical welfare. Vermonters may well be proud of their colleges, greatly so of the historic service and of the present work of Norwich University.

[The Norwich Cadets owe their present high degree of efficiency mainly to the untiring efforts of their commandant, Major C. A. Hovey, of the 24th Infantry U. S. A.—Editor.]

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VERMONT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MRS. HOBART K. WHITAKER, EDITOR BRATTLEBORO.
THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the Federation.

A GREETING FROM MRS. DECKER,

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to the Vermont Federation.

Vermont! However far her sons and daughters may wander, yet do they turn back with loving fealty and friendship to their mother State. It was therefore with great pleasure that I attended the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Bellows Falls last October. One who was present at these sessions could but be impressed with the importance and almost the necessity of this organization of women, if Vermont is to keep her historic place among the common wealths and send forth children who shall add to the splendid story which has been hers as a State.

Not only will the women of Vermont, the wives and mothers, learn business methods by orderly conduct of meetings; not only will they acquire the breadth of mind which comes by discussion and comparison of opinions; but think of the knowledge of conditions which must come as a result of an organization which reaches to every part of the State; think of the acquaintance and fellowship which the Federation brings!

The Colorado Federation was formed in 1895. Previous to that time, though I had lived in the state eight years, I did not know even the name of one woman outside of Denver, the city of my home. Then came the Federation and in eight years more I can say that I can put my hand on a good club woman in even every remote mining camp in the State. Think of what that splendid order of wise and sensible women means in a commonwealth. Because the club women are the conservative, thoughful women, they are the mothers and home women, the best kind of citizens. May Vermont have more of them. The census of 1890 gives the number of women residents as 168,000; you have about 2,000 members in your Federation. Therefore my wish for you is that you will increase and multiply. Vermont needs 10,000 wise, sensible women members. With my heartiest wishes and high hopes,

A daughter of Vermont,
SARAH S. PLATT DECKER.

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Lyndon Woman's Club of Lyndonville, at its meeting of February 2 heard papers on the Arts of the Renaissance. The annual observance of Gentleman's Night took place February 16 in Darling's Hall. The room was transformed by rugs and screens and palms and flowers. The orchestra played during the reception, and afterward an entertainment was given which included violin solos by Mr. Grant Heth, and songs and readings by Misses MacSomerville and Jump of Boston. Refreshments were served. About 170 members and friends were present. The program of the first meeting in March for this club was: The History of the Roman Catholic Church; The Vatican and its Treasures; Early Sculptors; Dante. The second meeting had five minute papers on: Early Painters—Cimabue, Giotto and Michael Angelo; Raphael and His Paintings; Leonardo da Vinci; Guido Reni; Andrea del Sarto; Titian and His Art; Noted Paintings of Correggio.

The Fortnightly Club of Bennington has a membership of 340, 65 names having been added this year. This club is purely literary in its purpose; its program for 1904-05 is given to the departments of Social Science, Education, Literature, Art, History and Travel, and Current Events. The Fortnightly has had this year a song recital by Mrs. Stewart Mason Andrews of Boston; and a concert by the Troy Mandolin and Guitar Club. Under the direction of the Social Science committee a talk on the Consumers' League was given by Miss

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Mary Sanford of New York Ancient Guilds and their Modern Equivalents was offered for the consideration of the club January 14 by the same committee. During the holidays the subject of Christmas Customs was presented, and carols, old and new, were sung. An afternoon with Sir Thomas Moore, consisting of readings, songs and essays: and a Shakespeare reading of Twelfth Night, have been given by the Literature committee. Doctor George M. Gould, of Philadelphia gave a lecture on the Evolution of the House, illustrated by the stereopticon; this was presented by the Current Events committee, who also gave the subjects of Homes, Ancient and Modern; The Newspaper in the Home; and The Influence of Fiction—the latter essay given by Mrs. Emma Olcutt of Boston. The club has also had an afternoon devoted to the subject of Trees, and a lecture on Orchids by Miss Grace Niles of New York.

Washington's Birthday was appropriately celebrated by the Woman's Literary Club of White River Junction. The meeting was held in Masonic Hall, which was decorated with large flags and a portrait of Washington. Music was furnished by a quartet from the Dartmouth orchestra, and Mrs. Terrill of Montpelier entertained the company with recitations. After this program the officers of the club, Miss Smith, Mrs. Laird and Mrs. Collins, received the guests, which included the Hartford Reading Club and the Fortnightly of West Lebanon; dainty refreshments were served. The meeting of March sixth was with Mrs. Laird. Mrs. Salie reported on Current Events; Mrs. Davis read a paper on Nature Writers and their Mission.

The annual Gentleman's Night of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society of Enosburg Falls took the form of a Washington Social, held at the home of Mrs. L. L. Marsh. The house was decorated with the national colors, the table of refreshments having the appearance of a large flag. Papers were read by Miss Anne Stacy and Miss Ida Sykes, after which refreshments were served. The guests received hatchets as souvenirs of the pleasant evening.

The Philomathian Club of Barre gave their annual Gentleman's Night reception on St. Valentine's evening at the home of Mrs. Nelson D. Phelps. Pink and white decorations and hearts made the house attractive. The souvenirs were heart shaped, and opened out into flowers upon which was written the program for the evening. This program consisted of recitations, vocal and instrumental music. Later the guests practiced archery. Partners for supper were won by drawing from a valentine pie; the dining room decorations were in pink and the table was decorated with hearts.

Wednesday evening, February 22, Mrs. Kate E. Terrill of Montpelier gave an enjoyable entertainment before the Royalton Woman's club and their guests, about sixty in number. A pleasing addition to the program was made by selections upon the violin by Mrs. Eunice Denison Spring of Nashua, N. H. The tastefully arranged audience room was decorated with the national colors. On Saturday afternoon, March 4, Mrs. Seymour Culver invited the Ladies' Literary and Social Club of South Royalton to meet with the Woman's Club. Across one corner of the parlor was draped "Old Glory" and under it was a picture of Roosevelt, in honor of inauguration day. After the regular program, refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

The Windsor Friends in Council report continued interest in their sewing school and stamp saving system. The club observed February 22 as Reciprocity Day; and after the roll call, and a song, The Holy City, by Mr. Cain, two papers were read from the reciprocity bureau. Love Affairs of Musicians, by Mrs. A. H. Walter of the Lyndon Club, was read by Mrs. Ida Clark; and The Poetry of Children, by Augusta E. Wells of the Brattleboro club was read by Mrs. Morrison and was interspersed with songs and recitations by the children. A regular meeting of Friends in Council was held March 8, with the following program; cornet solo, Mr. Leonard; The Outlook, Miss Boyd; reading, In the Homes of Japan, Mrs. Stone; clarinet solo, Mr. Williams; Evolution from Primitive Methods to Modern Living, Mrs. Tracy; violin solo, Miss Stella Smith; reading, Dot Long-Handled Dipper, Mrs. Brewster. The second division of members who gave their favorite recipes illustrated by the prepared dish, was under the direction of Mrs. Harpin. The nominating committee reported the program committee for 1905 and 1906 as follows: Mrs. Bertha Morrison, Mrs. Aloysia Davis, Miss Nettie Williams, Mrs. Sophia Cross, and Mrs. Mary Brown.

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antly introduced by a Japanese tea given by five of its members at the home of Mrs. Fred. Atkins on Friday afternoon, February 17. Invitations appropriate to the occasion were issued and the house assumed a decidedly Japanese appearance, being decorated with their national flag, lanterns, fans, screens and hangings. The thirty-two guests and members entered into the spirit of the occasion and appeared in bright Japanese costumes. One of the most interesting features of the afternoon was a table of Japanese curios both rare and beautiful. A favorite game of Japanese proverbs was played, followed by a musical program which was as a whole a burlesque on our sister nation's musical genius. Responding to the invitation of the hostess the company was seated, Japanese fashion, on the floor of the dining room, each person provided with an individual tray and chop sticks. All were served to a five course Japanese meal, consisting of sweets, soup, fish, rice croquettes, rice wafers and tea.

At the March meeting of the Woman's Club of St. Johnsbury, Miss Delia I. Griffin, as acting chairman of the education committee, spoke of the favor with which Superintendent Dempsey reported the work of the vacation school to the directors, and said that although the article was not in the warrant for town meeting, an effort was to be made to have the town provide for such a school next summer, and that at least $300 would be asked for, to support the school for six weeks. The president reminded the members of the club of the importance of the town meeting, and asked that each use her influence over voters when possible on the license question. She also reported the fact that it would be useless to go on further with the curfew law, as there is nothing in the village charter to enable the law to be enforced if passed, and an act of the legislature must be awaited. Mrs. Fairbanks spoke of the late Mrs. Jonathan Ross, a charter member of the club, its first president, and an honored member; and a little time was spent preceding the program of the afternoon in memory of her, showing the love and appreciation of the club, and its sense of loss. Mrs. Lucy M. Brooks spoke of her value in her home, neighborhood, town, church, clubs and educational classes. In the absence of was read by Miss Caroline S. Woodruff. The paper of the afternoon was read by Mrs. George H. Ide, whose subject was Aurora Leigh. At the regular meeting of the Club's music class the general subject of the meeting was wind instruments. A paper on Wood Wind Instruments was given by Mrs. John Moore, and one on Brass Instruments by Mrs. P. F. Hazen. Illustrative music was rendered by flute, clarinet and cornet.

The Athena Club of Barre observed Gentleman's Night February 14 by a parlor picnic at the home of Mrs. J. Burton. The rooms were elaborately decorated in green and white. The summer costumes of the ladies, the flowers, and the baskets of "lunch for two," all lent their aid to the picnic idea. One of the pleasing features of entertainment was in giving the names of leaves shown of the various trees in Vermont, the answers being written on cardboard leaves. The one giving the largest list received a bouquet of carnations. On February 28 the Athena Club met with Mrs. C. L. Bugbee, with the Clover Club as their guests. A selection was given by Gilbertson's orchestra, after which Mrs. C. R. Allen gave a charming talk on her life in Germany. This was followed by an original poem by Mrs. R. A. Hoar. The ladies were then invited to the dining-room, where dainty refreshments were served. The rooms were decorated with carnations, the club flower, and a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Allen. The souvenirs of the evening were bookmarks in burnt work, with a picture of Goethe and his last words, "Mehr Licht"

On March 1 the Bratt'eboro Woman's Club heard a paper by Mr. Ferris Vaughn on Cut Glass, and one by Mrs. Halbert Waterman on the Fad for Old China. Beautiful specimens of glass and china were shown. Mrs. Weeks gave two songs and Miss Crosby two piano solos. The reception day of the free kindergarten was March 2, and many ladies of the club and friends among the towns people attended in the afternoon. An entertainment for the mothers of the kindergarten children was given in the evening. Refreshments were served in the social hour following. The new room is well adapted to the needs of the children, being large, well lighted and sunny. March 15 was the Club's Reciprocity Day, and the

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members and friends were entertained by the president at her home. Mrs. Charles Boyden presented the subject of Current Events and Mrs. Walter Smith of St. Johnsbury, a member of the State Library Commission, spoke on Library Work in the United States. After this program there was a brief time of chat; Leitssingers orchestra played, and coffee and cakes were served.

The sewing school which has been conducted by the philanthropy committee, Mrs. Frank Wells, chairman, has completed the elementary course of sewing lessons and is now having an intermission. The school has been self supporting. The ways and means committee, Mrs. George Barber, chairman, has opened a third class of their cooking school, a session Saturday mornings for the girls in the upper grades of the public schools. The school committee have co-operated with the club in every way that they could, and the sessions are held in the high school building. There are nearly a hundred girls and women enrolled in the three classes. Miss Maud Field of Leverett, Mass., a graduate of the Boston Cooking School, is conducting the classes most acceptably.

The Unity Club of Rutland sends for the first time this year a full report of its work. The general subject is Russia, and papers have been read on the following subjects: Origin and Early History of the Empire, Ivan the Terrible, The Old Capitol of Moscow, Peter the Great, Woman Rulers, Modern Russian Art, Nihilism, Alexander I, Court Life in Russia, Siberia and the Exile System, Russian Literature. Each meeting has opened with a discussion of current events, and music by members and friends has added much to the meetings. Mrs. Emily S. Moor reported on the General Federation at St. Louis, and Mrs. C. J. Ashton has sent the club entertaining letters from Los Angeles where she is spending the winter. One communication of special interest was an account of the State Federation Meeting of California. The season's work was preceded on September 22 by Gentlemen's Night, which was observed by a social at Mrs. Coolidge's. A pleasing program was given, and Mrs. Ashton read a paper on the Growth of the British Empire during the Reign of Queen Victoria. Another social occasion was the Russian tea given by Mrs. Grace Richmond. There was a program of music, and tea was served. On March 16, the club was entertained at Miss Wheeler's by An Evening with Rubenstein. Mrs. Coolidge read a paper on the life and works of Rubenstein, and members of the Petersilea club gave examples of the work of the composer. Refreshments came at the close of the program.

At the regular meeting of the Morrisville Woman's Club the discussion of the membership clause of the constitution was the principal business of interest. An associate membership is under consideration. The papers of the evening were particularly interesting, one by Mrs. T. C. Cheney on Rowland Robinson and one on John G. Saxe by Mrs. J. A. Robinson. At a recent meeting the club expressed itself as unanimously in favor of the abolition of capital punishment in the State.

Two more of the series of cooking demonstrations by Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer of the Boston Cooking School, before the Bellows Falls Woman's Club, have been given—one on "Salads and Rolls," February 14, the other on "Desserts: Hot, Cold and Frozen," March 7. Both were well attended, and great interest has been manifested. On February 28 Current Events was again presented by Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, of Stoneham, Mass., and in connection with this Miss Mary A. Read summarized the proceedings of the last session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress, and Mrs. Chas. T Clarke read a paper on "Recent Revolutionary Movements in Russia."

The Rochester Monday Club have spent a quiet winter reading the first four of Shakespeare's historical plays and studying early English history in connection therewith. At the annual meeting, March 13th, the following officers were elected for the following year: president, Mrs. Lizzie Townsend; vice-president, Mrs. Belle Hubbard; secretary, Mrs. Bertha Edgerton; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Tinkham; federation director, Mrs. Julia Pierce; calendar committee, Mrs. Helen Richardson, Mrs. Tillie Hildreth, Miss Mary Briggs. On the evening of March 15 the club and its friends, about thirty guests in all, were entertained by the president of last year, Mrs. Julia Pierce, who was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lillian Jose. A course dinner was served; the place cards were wild roses—the club colors are pink and green—and the menu cards had quotations from the plays that the club has studied. The program of entertainment for the evening presented a "loan exhibit" and a "literary love story," and music. The evening was a happy close to a present and profitable year's work.

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ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on Real Estate,	$345,874.58	Capital,	$50,000.00
Loans on Personal Property,	60,758.38	Due Depositors,	699,432.28
Loans on Mortgage Collateral,	13,865.00	Surplus and other Profits,	41,937.59
Loans on Town orders,	17,844.63		
Loans on Bank Stock Collateral,	850.00		
Loans on Deposit Book,	163.00		
Bond Account,	291,310.00		
Cash on hand and in other Banks,	60,704.28		
Total,	$ 791,369.87	Total	$ 791,369.87

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Class.	Name of Person voted for.
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A	EDITOR
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C	EDUCATOR
D	INVENTOR
E	MISSIONARY
F	EXPLORER
G	PHILANTHROPIST
H	THEOLOGIAN
I	SCIENTIST
J	CIVIL ENGINEER
K	ARCHITECT
L	JUDGE
M	LAWYER
N	MUSICIAN (INSTRUMENTAL)
O	MUSICIAN (VOCAL)
P	PAINTER
Q	SCULPTOR
R	DRAMATIC ARTIST
S	PHYSICIAN
T	STATESMAN
U	SOLDIER
V	SAILOR
W	AGRICULTURIST
X	HOTEL PROPRIETOR
Y	RAILROAD OFFICIAL
Z	

Signature of voter

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Vermont Hall of Fame

VOTING CONTEST.

VERMONT has no "Hall of Fame," but she has had many native sons and daughters whose names might properly be placed on enduring tablets in a memorial building of this character. The lack of a "Hall of Fame" in this State does not, however, preclude the selection for permanent preservation an honor roll of Vermont men and women who have attained distinction, or won success, in the various walks of life.

The Vermonter proposes to offer an opportunity to its subscribers, or readers, to nominate for an imaginary "Hall of Fame" the names of 26 deceased men and women, born in Vermont, who in their opinion are entitled to be enrolled on the list of famous Vermonters. *The Vermonter* has prepared for this purpose a list of 26 different vocations and professions, arranged in classes to correspond to the letters of the alphabet, as a matter of convenience.

This list will appear in the form of a coupon in each number of *The Vermonter*, April to July, inclusive. In order to nominate the candidates for the "Hall of Fame," the name of some one person should be written under the vocation or profession indicated. Any person holding this coupon may vote for one, or for 26, famous Vermonters but no person should fill out the coupon more than once. After indicating your choice, the name and address of the voter should be written in the blank form at the bottom of the list, and the list sent by mail to *The Vermonter*, St. Albans, Vt.

Beginning with the May *Vermonter*, the names of persons voted for each month will be published.

For obvious reasons, which will naturally suggest themselves to everyone, the nominations are confined to deceased Vermont men and women, regardless of whether they lived at home or abroad. A committee consisting of three well-known Vermonters will be selected to count the votes sometime after the July *Vermonter* is out. The candidate in each class receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected to a place in the "Hall of Fame."

The result of the voting contest will be announced in the August number of *The Vermonter*. Photographs of the Vermont men and women chosen under this plan by the votes of the subscribers or readers of *The Vermonter* will be published in connection with the announcement, and will be a valuable souvenir of the contest.

The Vermonter hopes that the "Hall of Fame" contest will stimulate every Vermont man, woman and child, especially school children, to interest themselves in the history of the State, and the biographies of the men and women of Vermont who have accomplished something in the world.

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JANUARY 1, 1905.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$5,097,183.14
Interest and Rents,	1,383,088.38
Considerations for Annuities,	414,742.02
TOTAL,	$ 6,895,013.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$1,115,833.78
Dividends and Annuities,	320,969.01
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	993,295.92
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,532,328.95
Income Saved,	2,932,595.88
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

ASSETS.

U. S. State and Munic'l Bonds,	$11,447,295.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	12,153,742.02
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	4,198,627.42
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,215,479.08
Stocks,	380,586.00
Loans on Collateral,	16,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	819,998.41
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	524,078.51
Deferred and Unreported Prems.,	640,878.70
Due from Agents,	1,271.53
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,599,592.69
Annuity Reserves,	1,773,904.17
Extra Reserves,	282,705.31
Trust Fund Reserves,	68,610.99
Death Claims under adjustment,	27,192.69
Liabilities,	188,371.92
SURPLUS,	$3,458 075.90
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

THE YEAR 1904 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 9,068,776
Increase in Assets,	3,034,656
Increase in Income,	414,550
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	372,283
Increase in Surplus,	529,766
Insurance Issued,	23,961,694
Insurance in Force,	134,761,554

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MAY, 1905.

VOL. X. No. 10.

THE VERMONTER.



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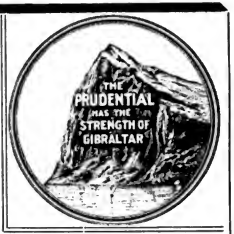
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Vermont Senate and House of Representatives—Joint Resolution commending Mason S. Stone.

WHEREAS, there has been published a history, geography and civil government of this State entitled "Vermont Historical Reader," and "Conant's Vermont" containing its Geography History and Civil Government complete, which are attractive and accurate in compilation, as well as a valuable contribution to the history, geography and civil government literature of the State of Vermont, and

WHEREAS, the patriotic act of Mason S. Stone in revising, editing and publishing these Vermont text books merits the gratitude and thanks of the people of Vermont.

THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Senate and the House of Representatives that we hereby express the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to the compiler of these books for his able work, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State make a certified copy of this resolution, which shall be transmitted to Mason S. Stone.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD, *Speaker of House of Representatives.*
November 30th, 1904. CHARLES H. STEARNS, *President of the Senate.*

THANKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1904 FOR

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Both books published in Vermont by Vermonters, and *are the only text books that comply with the Vermont Statutes requiring special instruction to pupils in the Geography, History and Civil Government of Vermont*, and they are the only text books on Vermont published in the State. Other so-called Vermont text books omit either the history or Geography text, and therefore are incomplete.

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is the largest hotel in the State, and is first-class. The public rooms have been entirely refinished and refurnished, and are not equalled by any outside the large cities. Electric lights and an elevator. There is not an inside bedroom in the house and nearly all these afford a fine view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains. The basement, kitchen, etc. are provided with Automatic Sprinklers.

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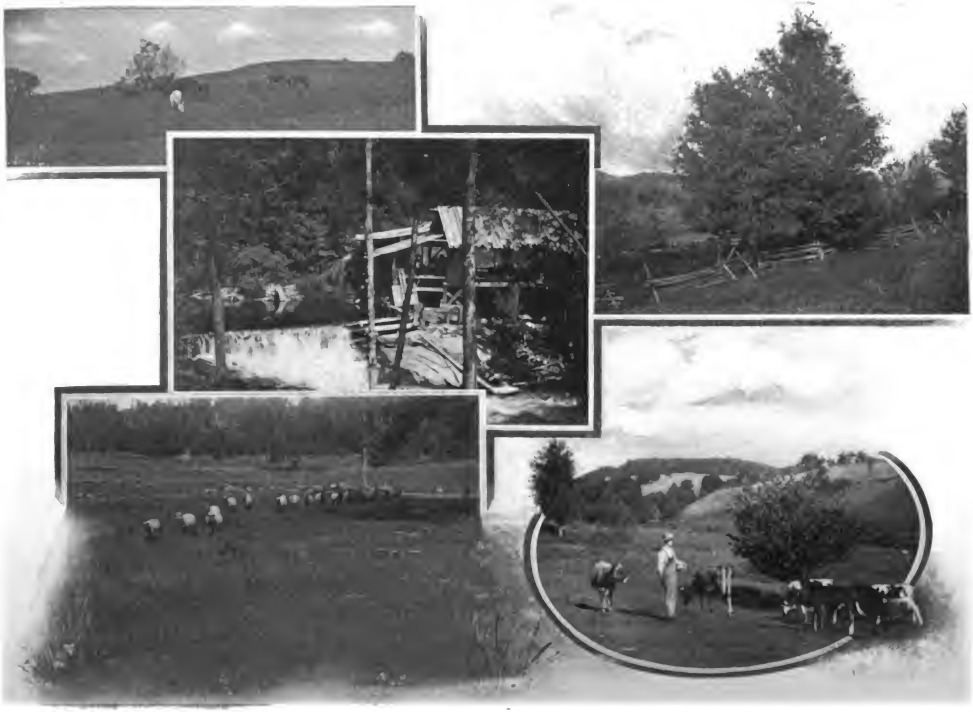


SUNSET ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN FROM THE VAN NESS HOUSE, BURLINGTON.



VIEWS OF MOUNT MANSFIELD AND VICINITY.

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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. JUNE, 1905. No. 11.

Introduction to Picturesque Vermont.

NATURE has lavishly endowed Vermont with her most artistic handiwork. To the lover of divine art and beauty the Green Mountain State is a continuous natural panorama of charming scenes and beautiful landscapes. Vermont possesses within her borders a diversity of scenic attractions second to no other State in the Union, and vies in picturesqueness with the most famed sections of the Old World. Her rivers are as lovely as the Rhine, her lakes as romantic as the lochs of Scotland and her hills and dales as delightful to the vision as those of the Orient. From the time that Champlain discovered the country east of the great lake which he sailed up, to the present day, pilgrims and strangers alike who have visited the Green Mountain State have been entranced by its manifold natural charms.

The story of the features of the scenery that are contained in the ten thousand square miles of territory encompassed between the Connecticut river and the Champlain-Hudson valleys, cannot be told nor portrayed. The verdure clothed valleys that follow the windings of a hundred or more peaceful rivers, the scores of mirror like lakes nestled among the green hills, and the numerous forest clad mountains form a mere skeleton that frames the landscape views in Nature's album of the Green Mountain State.

Vermont offers during the summer season excellent accommodations for one hundred thousand visitors. Between the Massachusetts border and the Canadian frontier, are resorts of nearly every description. If the visitor desires the quiet and seclusion of a rural retreat he can be accommodated. The seeker of pleasure and recreation will find the enjoyment he desires at the lake and mountain resorts. Those seeking health in healing waters will find the mineral springs of Vermont efficacious. To the sportsman, the wilderness filled with the smaller game animals, and the lakes and streams teeming with game fish, will prove attractive. Boating, carriage drives, automobile tours and mountain climbing are among other attractions offered the summer visitor. The shores of most of the lakes, as well as many of the islands, afford fine sites for camps and cottages. A hundred mountain peaks, many of which have carriage roads to their summits, unfold to the observer a panorama of rare beauty. The cities and larger towns in the State attract thousands of summer visitors, and the number is constantly increasing. Many residents of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other cities have built elegant residences among the green hills of Vermont, which they occupy during the summer season.

A glance at the map of the State shows that its surface is diversified by numerous mountain peaks, rivers and lakes. The Green Mountain range runs through the State in a direction nearly north and south. In the northern portion the ridge is narrower and higher than in the southern, and has parallel ranges to the east and west. In the southern part of the State the Green Mountains form a broad-backed continuous range. In southwestern Vermont the Taconic mountains run parallel to the Green Mountain range. Near Lake Champlain in northern and western Vermont are the red sand-rock mountains. The granite mountains are conspicuous features of the landscape in eastern Vermont.

The remotest mountain or lake resort in Vermont can be reached from Philadelphia, New York and the cities of the east, between sunrise and sunset, or in a night's journey. The traveler from the south may enter the State by either the Hudson-Champlain valley or the Connecticut river route. From Boston

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the favorite routes are via Bellows Falls, White River Junction, and Wells River. If a trip by water is desired enroute, the traveler can make a diversion and go by rail to Caldwell, beyond Saratoga, take a ride through lakes George and Champlain on the steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company. The Boston & Maine, Central Vermont and Rutland railroads form the main steel thoroughfares of travel into and through Vermont from the south and east. The Delaware & Hudson R. R. enters the State from the south-west and west. Through trains tri-daily of elegant vestibuled coaches and Pullman palace cars, making fast time, afford superior facilities for reaching all points on these roads with comfort. The main portion of these steam highways run parallel with the Green Mountain range that extends through the heart of the State in an almost unbroken wall for 150 miles.

The natural attractions and summer resorts of Vermont have so often been fully described in THE VERMONTER as to be familiar to the readers of this magazine. The pages of the summer number for 1905 will consequently be devoted to illustrations of some of the picturesque scenery of the State, including new views of the villages, cities, lakes, rivers and mountains in different sections. Many of the views published are reproduced from cuts courteously loaned this magazine by Mr. J. E. Bentley, General Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railway; Mr. C. A. Nimmo, General Passenger Agent of the Rutland Railroad; Mr. D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent of Boston and Maine Railroad, and by Secretary George Aitken of the State Board of Agriculture.



VIEWS IN AND AROUND WOODSTOCK.

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VERMONTERS ABROAD

NATIVE Vermonters are to be found in all parts of the known world. They are leaders in business and professional circles and in other walks of life everywhere. The natives of Vermont now living in other states are upwards of 175,000. There is a tie that binds the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State wherever they reside and loyalty to Vermont is the motto of all. No other state in the Union has so many organizations of native born men and women as Vermont beyond its own borders. At the present time there are twenty-one local and State organizations in the United States composed of Vermonters. They exist in twelve different states and also in the District of Columbia and the Philippines. Massachusetts has six such societies, New York two, New Hampshire two, Connecticut one, Rhode Island two, New Jersey one, Illinois one, Minnesota one, Iowa one, Kansas one, Nebraska one, and California two. Most of these organizations are active and flourishing. They hold business meetings and have banquets annually, in addition to which monthly or quarterly social meetings are held by many each year. A sugar party in the spring and a summer outing are regular features of a few societies.

Among the Vermont societies recently organized are the Vermont Society of Northern New Jersey, at Hackensack, N. J.; the Vermont Society of Los Angeles, California; the Vermont Society of Woonsocket, R. I.; and the Vermont Society of Topeka, Kansas.

VERMONT SOCIETY OF TOPEKA

THE above society is the last one organized. It was formed April 26, 1905, with a membership of twenty-five native Vermonters, residents of Topeka, Kansas. A noteworthy feature of the occasion was an old fashioned "sugaring off" party and banquet. The maple sugar was made in Vermont, and it was melted and served hot over powdered ice.

The following was the menu: St. Albans pea soup, Waterbury pork and beans, with brown bread, White River Junction doughnuts, with coffee, Montpelier salad, Mt. Holly pickles, Morrisville maple sugar, Onion River water.

C. S. Gleed was toastmaster at the banquet. Responses were made by Judge A. W. Dana, N. H. Loomis, H. G. Rust, and E. W. Thompson. Mr. Thompson recited a French Canadian poem and Mr. Loomis and Judge Dana also recited short poems in connection with their responses. Little six-year-old Margaret Rust sang a lullaby.

Those present were: Prof. and Mrs. J. T. Lovewell, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dana, Miss Dana, Mrs. T. J. Kellum, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Flintom, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. F. H. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rust, Miss Rust, Mrs. Helen Collins and Miss Collins, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thompson, H. D. Booge, R. J. Blazo, C. S. Gleed, H. N. Loomis and A. B. Whiting.

The principal officers are: president, C. S. Gleed; secretary, E. W. Thompson; treasurer, H. C. Bowman.

VERMONT UNION OF SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

THE 11th annual reunion and "sugaring off" party of the Vermont Union of South Framingham, Mass., was held on the evening of April 10. Nearly 100 sons and daughters of Vermont, and friends, were present.

Following the repast, post prandial exercises were held. The president acted as toast mistress and extended a cordial welcome to all present.

Dr. J. M. French was the first speaker, and he was followed by Edgar Potter, Mrs. Harriet C. Batchelder, Granville C. Fiske, Mrs. C. C. Goddard, B. F. Merriam and Dr. L. M. Palmer. These remarks were interspersed with a musical program including violin solos by Miss Karb, accompanied on the piano by Miss Thompson, both of Natick; a vocal duet by Miss Lydia Bridges and Miss Ruth Palmer, and vocal solo by Miss Harriet E. Hodge.

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VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

THE Vermont Association of Boston began its 19th year of activity and usefulness with the annual dinner held at the Hotel Vendome, January 12, 1905. The notable guests of that evening included representatives of their native State in the persons of Governor Charles J. Bell and his staff, and the Hon. Joseph A. De Boer.

The most recent gathering of the Association was that on April 10th, when the annual "sugaring off" was held. In accordance with the usual habit of the members, a large store of real maple sugar was brought down from the home country, attended by barrels of real snow and several barrels of as genuine cider. The meeting, which was attended by two hundred and fifty, was of an entirely informal character, though a number of speeches were called for during the evening, and among them one from the Hon. Felix W. McGettrick, once Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, but lately moved to Massachusetts. The plans for the annual Old Home Week pilgrimage of the Association were explained by the president, Colonel Albert Clarke and met with enthusiastic approval.

This institution which has been maintained by the Boston Association for a number of years, has had various towns as its objective point. This year Rutland is chosen. The path followed will be by way of New York and the Hudson River; and from Rutland the pilgrims will scatter at will to their old homes in various parts of the State. The chairman of the committee which has this excursion in charge is Mr. Timothy E. Byrnes of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

It is planned to hold a number of other gatherings of the Association at intervals during the spring and summer.

The present condition of the Vermont Association of Boston is one to attract the interest and enthusiasm of all natives of the State both at home and in Massachusetts. The headquarters in the Hotel Westminster form a very useful rallying point for all Vermonters in the city, and a standing invitation is given by the Association to all visitors from the Green Mountains to come to the rooms.

The Association is especially desirous, too, of getting into communication with all natives or long residents of the State who now reside in the vicinity of Boston. If any such will communicate with the secretary of the Vermont Association, Hotel Westminster, he will gladly furnish them with detailed information about the Association. The membership, which is now in the neighborhood of six hundred and fifty, is constantly increasing, and includes a very large number of the most substantial business and professional men in the city.

An especial aim of the organization is to be of use to young Vermonters who are without much acquaintance in the city and who are just beginning their careers there. All such are likely to find it to their great advantage to put themselves in communication with the secretary.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

THE Boston Daughters of Vermont held their last social meeting for the season, April 20. Mrs. Clarence Jean Allen presided in her most gracious manner. At the business session, Mrs. N. K. Rich was elected delegate to the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation at New Bedford. Mrs. Shreve and Mrs. Blair were elected delegates to the annual meeting at Everett, and Mrs. Allen, Miss Winslow, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Cousins and Mrs. Ketchem delegates to the Vermont Federation, at Barre, in October. After all business was concluded came the programme for the afternoon. Miss Richardson sang the "Star Spangled Banner," joined by the club and its guests. The new Vermont flag was unfurled, under the direction of Mrs. Barton, chairman of the flag committee, followed with an address by Col. Albert Clarke, who spoke in a felicitous manner.

Col. Clarke on behalf of the Vermont Association of Boston invited the Daughters to join the Sons on their trip to Rutland, in August.

Mrs. Allen read Gov. Holbrook's famous Thanksgiving proclamation of 1861, which seemed particularly fitting for those stirring times and which was so extensively copied by the Press. Then came the singing of "Vermont," a poem written by Miss Helen M. Winslow for this occasion:

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VERMONT.

Dear old Vermont, to thee,
Best State of all to me,
Of thee, we sing.
O, land of maple trees,
Swept by the mountain breeze,
Patterned by God's decrees,
Our love we bring.

Thy grand old mountains, green,
To us will ever mean
Freedom and truth.

Thy heritage so bright,
Of courage, strong and right,
Makes noble men of might,
And sterling youth.

Thy pure and wind-swept air,
Thy peaceful valleys fair.
Thy skies of blue;
Make girls who've always stood
For all that women should,—
The flower of womanhood,—
Tender and true.

Then, dear old state of ours,
Thy name shall ever rouse
Our patriot song:
Long may Vermont abide,
Her children's love and pride,
And every mountain-side
Her praise prolong.

Miss Clare Allen's most pleasing reading of "In Sugarin' Time," also by Miss Winslow, finished the programme. A social hour followed, the banquet hall was opened and all were served with maple syrup on ice, pickles, tea and bread and butter. This ended what was truly a Vermont afternoon.

SPRINGFIELD. (MASS.,) SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

LOYAL sons of the Green Mountain State to the number of 600 attended the annual sugar festival of the Springfield asssociation of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, on the evening of April 7, attracted by the double pleasure of meeting Gov. Charles J. Bell, of Vermont, and daughters, and of tasting once more the sweet delights of an old-fashioned sugaring-off.

In every respect it was the most successful and enjoyable event ever conducted by the association.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. O. M. Doubleday, chairman; Dr. and Mrs. George D. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ladd, George H. Graham, Miss Cora E. Martin, Mrs. F. M. Campbell, George H. Hale, Mrs. H. E. Streeter and Mrs. M. G. Bickford. Mayor F. W. Dickinson, and Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Goodspead and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall also assisted in receiving.

More than 300 pounds of fresh made syrup had been provided which was cooked under the personal direction of the expert, H. E. Streeter. Mrs. W. W. Harvey had charge of the serving.

The post prandial exercises followed. Dr. George Rhodes, president of the association, introduced Mayor Dickinson, who extended to Governor Bell and danghters a hearty welcome to Springfield. Governor Bell, the distinguished guest of honor, was greeted heartily as he rose to his feet to give a delightful, informal speech.

A whistling solo by Mrs. Anthony Marshall was greatly enjoyed, and was followed by the last speaker, Rev. Dr. F. L. Goodspeed of First church, who made a brief but witty speech, replete with good stories. The generel committee in charge of the affair was composed of City Marshal George M. Stebbins, chairman; Fred Campbell, Dr. George Rhodes, Thomas I. Janes, George H. Hale and C. B. Bigelow.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE National Capital has one of the most active and flourishing organizations of Vermonters in the country. The sugar parties annually held by this association of Vermont sons and daughters are always noteworthy occasions. The fifth annual was held at the National Rifles Armory, April 5. The menu consisted of maple sugar, biscuit, cheese, pickles, and doughnuts. The president of the Vermont State Association, Hosea B. Moulton, served as toastmaster. The toasts and responses were as follows: Vermont in Congress, Hon. John M. Thurston; Vermont in the Field of Letters, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw; The Vermont Lawyer, Hon. Charles A. Prouty; Vermont

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FROM BOW AND ARROW POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



RUTLAND RAILROAD TRAIN PASSING KEELER'S BAY.

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Ladies, Hon. Charles H. Robb; A Free Lance, Hon. Frank P. Sargent.

Music for dancing was furnished by an orchestra led by Prof. Wm. A. Haley. The numbers included the Moulton mazurka, Sargent side step, Shaw schottische, Thurston thing-a ma-jig, Prouty polka, Robb redowa, Foster fancy, Governor Bell brake down, Proctor polanaise, and Dillingham dance. The arrangements were in charge of Abbott B. Goodrich, and sub-committees, the chairman of each being as follows: Hall and decorations, M. C. Hooker; caterer and tables, A. S. Caywood; music, E. R. Campbell; invitations, H. B. Moulton; reception, C. C. Billings; water, ice and cheese, R. N. Patrick; printing, Ben F. Wilkins; waitresses, C. E. Fairman; program, D. W. Holton; floor manager, Fred C. O'Connell; sugar, E. D. Fairman; speaker, H. B. Moulton; tickets, H. T. Offterdinger.

THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

THE Vermont Society of Northern New Jersey was organized in 1902 by Burton H. Allen, who helped to organize and was the first secretary of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, at Springfield, Mass. Another efficient worker was Luther A. Dolph, who came from North Bennington.

The society held its first meeting at the home of Luther A. Dolph, Bennington Battle Day, in 1902, and elected the following officers: President, Henry E. Richmond, Westwood; vice-president, W. E. Carpenter, Ramsey; secretary, Burton H. Allbee, Hackensack; treasurer, Luther A. Dolph, Westwood; chairman executive committee, Reuben Jepson, Hillsdale. These officers have been continued until now.

Vermonters in Northern New Jersey, which consists of Bergen and a part of Essex and Hudson counties, are few. The society, including the ladies, numbers barely twenty-five; but through their occasional meetings they keep alive the memories of the home state and teach their children what it means to be a Vermonter.

Perhaps in doing this they are performing a work whose benefits are incalculable. The population of Northern New Jersey is a mixed mass of native Dutch and a cotorie of races such as are frequently found on the outskirts of a great city. The American traditions are in danger of being lost under such circumstances, and it needs such organizations as this to keep them alive. They do their work well. Not alone in their own organization, but its members are prominent in others which are organized for the purpose of teaching American patriotism to those who know it not, and of emphasizing it for those who do know it, but are in grave danger of forgetting it.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION.

THE regular annual meeting of the Association was held at its rooms in the Mills Building on the evening of February 20th, 1905. An unusually large number of members were present and a deep interest was manifested in the future welfare and success of the Association.

The secretary was instructed to procure a list of Vermonters residing in San Francisco and vicinity, and a committee was appointed to call upon such of them as did not belong to the Association for the purpose of enrolling them as members. It was decided to celebrate "Dewey Day" by giving a musical and literary entertainment followed by refreshments and a dance.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was a spirited one, as there were several candidates for some of the offices. The following officers were elected: President, Arthur L. Adams; vice-presidents, George Partridge, Daniel T. Cole and Edwin W. Woodward; secretary, Alric O. Colton; treasurer, Albert W. Scott. The newly elected president appointed the following named as members of the executive committee: Albert W. Scott, chairman, Edwin F. Joy, Dr. John Townsend, J. M. Brownell, R. R. Dunn, Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Mrs. S. W. Deming, Mrs. J. W. Perry, Miss Ruby Jewell and Miss Annie E. Nevers.

After brief remarks by Messrs. Partridge, Joy and Woodward, the meeting adjourned with the promise on the part of each member present to work energetically for the success of the Association and the increase of its membership.

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BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Thomas H. Noonan; vice-president, John H. Clogston; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch; secretary and treasurer, Samuel B. Botsford, 805 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo; executive committee, Nelson O. Tiffany, chairman, George I. Lincoln of Iroquois, N. Y., Henry W. Hill, Frederick Howard, Dr. S. S. Green, Joseph E. Ball.

THE 11th annual winter reunion of the Buffalo Society of Vermonters was held at the Colonial Club, 509 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Friday evening, March 31, 1905, one hundred and fifteen members being present. After a social hour in the club rooms, the members adjourned to the large hall on the third floor where an informal, but highly entertaining, program was rendered. President Thomas H. Noonan presided and made a short address; his felicitous remarks were assisted by interpolations from the University of Buffalo quartet, which sang several parodies written by Edward D. Strickland, as well as other and more serious tunes. Short addresses were made by Dr. Dewitt C. Greene and Hon. Henry W. Hill; in honor of their intended trip to Europe the quartet gave a touching parody on "Good-bye, Dolly Gray," written by S. B. Botsford. Allen E. Day and Mrs. Burton Fletcher gave several pleasing readings. Refreshments were served in the dining rooms, consisting of doughnuts, cider, pickles, hot biscuits and other rural delicacies, with hot maple syrup and snow to cool it on as the piece de resistence. The syrup was imported direct from Bristol, Vt., for the occasion by president Noonan, and was pronounced by all to be the "pure quill." The members then took advantage of the bowling alleys, pool rooms and fine dancing floor in the club until a late hour. The committee in charge of the dances was Louis C. Dodd, Edward D. Strickland and Mortimer T. Green; the reception committee consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Farnham, Dr. and Mrs. Walter D. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Allen E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Julia J. Washburne of Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Dewitt C. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bullard and Rev. and Mrs. O. C. Poland of Niagara Falls. The gathering was voted the jolliest in the society's history, and attracted several out-of-town guests as well as many Buffalonians new to these reunions.



EQUINOX MOUNTAIN FROM TROUT POND, MANCHESTER.

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RUTLAND AND THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MISS MARGARET ROBIE, EDITOR, ST. JOHNSBURY.
THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the Federation.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Federation has been obliged to accept, with much regret, the resignation of Mrs. Nellie Comins Whitaker as State editor for the department of THE VERMONTER. She has passed five weeks in severe illness and they promise as many more ere she can even think of work in any direction. Moreover a permanent departure from the State necessitates her retirement from the office of State editor.

She desires to state that she has found the intercourse with the club women delightful, and she lays down the work with regret.

She says, "My chief thought is great gratitude that my life has been spared a while longer in this world where I have so many good friends."

The federation is to be congratulated upon the successor to Mrs. Whitaker in her office as State editor.

Miss Margaret Robie, 49 Spring Street, St. Johnsbury, has consented to take care of this department for the rest of this year. We welcome her to her place on the editorial staff and to the delights of the intimate fellowship with each and every club of the Vermont Federation. All communications for the Federation department of THE VERMONTER should be sent to her at the above address.

On account of the illness of the editor the notice of the council of presidents of the General Federation which is to meet at Atlantic City, June 7-8, failed to be printed in the May number of THE VERMONTER. It has however been sent by the corresponding secretary to each club together with the itinerary of the Raymond and Whitcomb party, as arranged by the Massachusetts Federation for all the New England women who wish to join the party.

It is hoped that many women of the Vermont Federation will be present at those meetings.

Special attention will be given to the work of the standing committees of the General Federation and it is hoped that the conference will do much toward unifying the work of the Federations.

Each club is urged to act upon the request of the American Institute of Instruction to appoint delegates to the conference of club women to be held in Portland, July 10 to 13 in connection with the annual meeting of the institute.

As an illustration of the growing sense of the value of reciprocity between Federations, it may be noted that the state editor of the Georgia Federation desires an exchange of official organs with the Vermont Federation. By a gracious act of the Atlanta Constitution its columns are at present the organ of the Federation, while its usual one, The Southern Woman, is temporarily suspended.

BY THE EDITOR.

The editor of THE VERMONTER has very generously offered this magazine to club women for the remainder of the year for 50 cents. This offer is certainly a very liberal one and it is urged that the clubs show their appreciation of this liberality by increasing the number of their subscribers.

A WORD FROM MRS. DECKER.

In the Interest of the General Federation.

The General Federation has the following standing committees: Art, Child Labor, Civic, Civil Service Reform, Education, Forestry, Household Economics, Industrial, Legislative,

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A VIEW OF RANDOLPH.

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Library Extension, Literature, Pure Food and Reciprocity.

The Forestry and Legislative Committees consist of members from each State, and so in a measure are working under the proposed plan. The Child Labor and Industrial Committees could be combined in State work, also the Household Economics and Pure Food. This would leave nine standing committees, namely: Art, Civic, Civil Service Reform, Education, Household Economics and Pure Food, Industrial and Child Labor, Library Extension, Literature and Reciprocity—a splendid and comprehensive list of subjects and admitting of great latitude in study and work. I believe every State Federation would be better and broader for studying these nine subjects. Every commonwealth would improve physically, intellectually, morally and spiritually for the work of capable, intelligent women in these lines.

The suggestion I make, therefore, is that the State Federations shall harmonize their committees with those of the General Federation. Of course there might be local committees added, as necessary, for certain conditions, but the general plan would follow that of the mother organization. There would then be concerted action; there would be education in many communities at the same time upon a like subject—always a great influence.

The president expects to go to Atlantic City about June 1st for a week and will attend the sessions of the Council.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Women's Auxiliary to the New York Civil Service Reform Association published two pamphlets, a "Primer" and "Facts about Civil Service Reform," for grammar school children, which will be sent in any number, free of all expense, to any teacher who will agree to make "The Merit System" the subject of one lesson in history or civics. The little books are in very attractive form and most helpful both to teachers and pupils.

Your committee feel that this is a work in which all the clubs can help, and would suggest that members of the clubs should interest teachers in this plan.

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Unity Club of Rutland was entertained March 30th by Mrs. E. H. Aldrich. The program consisted of a paper on "Alexander II" by Mrs. Edwin Smith; a paper on "Count Tolstoi, His Life, Work and Influence," by Miss Florence Wood, and the reading of selections from Tolstoi's novel, "Anna Karanina," by Mrs Frank Bigelow.

Mrs. Walter W. Scott entertained the club April 13th. Mrs. E. H. Aldrich read a paper on "The Royal Family of To day," and Mrs. O. H. Coolidge read a paper on "The Last Decade of Russian History." The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Mary H. Gookin; vice-president, Mrs. Emily S. Mo r; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Nelson; federation director, Mrs. L. R. Richmond.

On the afternoon of April 21st the club accepted the invitation of Mrs. Walter R. Sargent of Castleton Corners, to hold a special meeting with her. A party of 16 members and friends went out on the trolly cars. Refreshments were served and the meeting pronounced to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. Mrs. Sarah Hoskinson read a paper on "The Peculiar sects of Russia and Her Treatment of the Jews." The club voted to study Japan the coming year, with an occasional musical program.

At the annual meeting of the Morrisville Club held April 10, the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. H. C. Fisk; vice-president, Mrs. S. C. Cheney; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Slocum; press secretary, Mrs. E. S. Robinson; treasurer, Miss Anna Mower; director, Mrs. Laura F. Gleed. The club is planning to increase the social side of their work and to give more time to village improvement. Gentlemen's night was a most successful function given by Mrs. C. H. Slocum the 14th of February. The house was beautifully decorated with hearts large and small, forming a frieze in the reception rooms. Music and games were indulged in, the refreshments were choice and carried out the idea of St. Valentine's Day, of hearts united. During the summer no meetings will be held. The Club will take up the study of Japan next winter. Work will begin the first of October.

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BURLINGTON AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

On March 15 Miss Teresina Peck, of New Haven, Conn., gave a masterful talk on "The Venetian Artists" before the Bellows Falls Woman's Club, and on March 28 Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer completed the popular course of cooking demonstrations with "A Dinner for Six." April 11 Mrs. Janette Hill Knox concluded the work in Current Events, at which time a Club tea was served. An educational committee has recently been appointed, and at the last business meeting of the Club seven delegates were elected to attend the next annual session of the New England Educational Association. Preparations are actively progressing for a dramatic entertainment and a May festival.

At the April meeting of the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club, Hon. H. N. Turner gave a practical talk under the auspices of the Village Improvement Committee, on "Seeing Things," in which he suggested improvements that might be made on the streets and parks of the town, and spoke of the mutilating and disgusting advertising along the highway. At the annual meeting on May 1 an appropriation of twenty dollars was granted the Social Committee for the purchase of additional dishes for the club. This committee have added more than that amount to the treasury during the year, besides paying the expenses of the entertainments. Delegates were elected to represent the Club at the American Institute of Instruction. Mrs. A. B. Noyes reported for the Consumers' League, whose work at present is for greater effort for pure food Announcement was made that the Village Improvement Committee had succeeded in raising through entertainments and contributions, enough money to provide a watering trough for Summerville and had on hand over $25, which they suggested should be used toward securing gates to be placed at the schoolhouse entrances on Summer street. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting, May 1: president, Mrs. George G. Cheney; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. H. Dempsey, Mrs. P. F. Hazen; recording secretary, Mrs. J. W. Sault; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Cady; treasurer, Miss Josephine M. Woods; assistant treasurer, Miss Cornelia Fairbanks; auditor, Mrs. E. L. Hovey; directors, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, Mrs. Kate E. B. Ide. The Club membership at the close of the year is 201.

The Woman's Literary Club of White River Junction held their annual meeting with Mrs. W. H. Laird, April 3, and elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Franc Barnes; vice-president, Mrs. N. J. Whitehill; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Greene; federation director, Mrs. W. H. Laird; delegate to the State federation meeting to be held in Barre, October 4th and 5th, Mrs. C. C. Collins; alternate, Mrs. S. E. Pingree. The Club feel they met with a great loss in losing their much esteemed president, Miss Helen W. Smith. Miss Smith has been president ever since the organization of the Club in 1893, and nearly all the meetings have been held with her. The love and best wishes of the Club go with her to her new home.

The Ladies' Reading Circle of Northfield had a treat February 13, when Mrs. C. H. Thompson, of Brattleboro, who is chairman of the Civil Service Commission of the Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke to them at the home of Mrs. Frank Plumley. Her address was very enjoyable and profitable. The ladies were all delighted to meet Mrs. Thompson and learn more of the work of the committee. The last Red Letter Day of the Ladies' Reading Circle was held at the Northfield House on the evening of March 27, with Mrs. Yarrington as hostess. The entertainment consisted of musical selections by club members and several very enjoyable readings by Mrs. Kate Terrill, of Montpelier. The Club felt an unusual pleasure in hearing Mrs. Terrill, as she was a native of Northfield and had passed her school days among them. A social hour was enjoyed in the dining room. The last meeting for the year was held April 3, when the following officers were elected for 1905-06: president, Mrs. C. D. Edgerton; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Carleton; secretary, Mrs. C. V. Woodbury; treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Roberts; club director, Mrs. C. C. Brill; study committee, Mrs. A. E. Plastridge, Mrs. H. L. Fuller, Mrs. Nellie Tilden, Mrs. F. J. Davis, Mrs. H. E. Wood.

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Saturday, April 15, was observed as Reciprocity day by the Woman's Club, of Royalton, and two fine papers from the Federation Reciprocity Bureau were read. After the literary program, a social half-hour was enjoyed, when refreshments were served. Under the direction of the Woman's Club, the stamps saving system has been introduced into some of the schools in town with good results. The annual meeting was held April 29. After the program, which consisted of readings by Mrs. C. W. Joiner and Mrs. R. B. Galusha, the reading of a paper by Mrs. George A. Laird, which was written by Dr. Cox, of Gardner, Mass., describing the remarkable clock owned by Judge W. C. Danforth, of Barnard, a duet by Mrs. Levi Wild and Mrs. Laird, and solos by Mrs. Wild and Miss Mattie Buck, a social hour was enjoyed, during which the members of the Club entered into a date contest arranged by the president, Mrs. D. C. Stearns, whose absence because of sickness was deeply regretted. Light refreshments were served.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. D. C. Stearns; vice-president, Miss Fannie Eastman; recording secretary, Mrs. H. W. Dutton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. A. Laird; treasurer, Miss Ida Lyman; director, Mrs. Levi Wild; delegate to State Federation meeting in Barre, Mrs. C. W. Joiner. The first four meetings next fall will be devoted to the study of the early history of Royalton.

A regular meeting of Friends in Council, of Windsor, was held April 19. In response to roll call, the questions distributed at the last meeting were answered. The first on the program was a reading, "Old Fashioned Gentry," by Miss Perkins. Following this was a song by Dr. Martin and a discussion, "Shall Immigration be Restricted?" Affirmative, Mrs. Thrasher, Miss Hale and Miss Vitty; negative, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hazen and Miss Piper. The program closed with a piano solo by Miss Sherman. The last of the favorite recipe demonstrations was under the direction of Mrs. Brewster.

The annual business meeting was held May 3, when the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. E. P. Varney; vice-president, Mrs. Maria Farnsworth, recording secretary, Mrs. Nettie Taylor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sarah Bryant; treasurer, Mrs. Lucia Smith; Federation director, Mrs. Ida Tracy; social committee, Mrs. Ellen Richmond, Mrs. Lillia Hall, Mrs. Anna Fowle, Mrs. Emir Weston, Mrs. Susan McMahon; music committee, Miss May Sherman, Mrs. Ada Griffin, Mrs. Mae Goodwin, Miss Idella Benjamin, Miss Caroline Hale; sewing school committee, Mrs. Eusebia Tuxbury, Mrs. Stella Flint, Miss Mary Evarts, Mrs. Beaman, Miss Frances Tuxbury; philanthropic committee, Mrs. Almira Weston, Mrs. W. E. Fisher, Mrs. Ada Clark, Mrs. Delia Davis, Mrs. Lizzie Blake.

Mrs. Delia I. Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth Parkhurst were chosen delegates and Mrs. Stella Flint substitute, to the annual meeting of the Federation at Barre. This meeting closed a very successful season, with bright prospects for the next, the regular meetings of which will open early in October.

At the annual meeting of the Brattleboro Woman's Club reports of officers and committees showed a prosperous year just closed. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. Charles H. Thompson; first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport; second vice-president, Mrs Clarke C. Fitts; recording secretary, Miss Ethel L. Osgood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred S. Knight; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence L. Stickney; directors for two years, Mrs. James P. Elmer, Mrs. James Dalton, Mrs. George F. Barber. Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne was chosen director for one year to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Hobart K. Whitaker. Mrs. O. J. Pratt was elected Federation director.

Miss S. Maria Elliot, of Simmons College, addressed the Brattleboro Woman's Club on April 19, the subject being, "Our Common Enemy, Dust." The lecture was a very scientific one, and of vital interest to the housekeeper. Miss Elliot has a very charming personality, and the ladies were glad of the opportunity to meet her at the informal reception following the address.

At the meeting of the Lyndon Woman's Club of Lyndon on March 16, Mr. C. W. Osgood, of Bellows Falls, gave a lecture on art, taking for his theme, "How to Read a Picture." March 30 the club was entertained by Mrs. George P. Ide. Two interesting papers

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VIEW OF WILLIAMSTOWN GULF.



CONNECTICUT RIVER BELOW WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

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were given to carry out the lesson topic—"The Ideal Home." They were "Cheerful Yesterdays," in Mother's Pantry" and "The Present Adulteration of Food." The afternoon closed with a chafing-dish lunch, when each member answered to the roll call by giving different ways of cooking potatoes.

The seventh annual banquet of the Athena Club, of Barre, which was held March 28, was most unique in that the arrangements were left entirely with the husbands of the members of the club, the ladies being unaware even of the place at which the banquet was to be held. At the close of the banquet the company listened to the following program, each number of which was excellent and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Selection, DeKoven, orchestra; reading, selected, J. Ward Carver; tone poem, Bendix; reading, selected, J. Ward Carver; cornet solo, "Pleasant Memories," Binn; selection, orchestra.

The Club held its annual business meeting April 4, and elected the following officers: president, Mrs. R. A. Hoar; vice-president, Mrs. G. L. Bates; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Powers; assistant secretary, Mrs. D. S. Stone; treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Scott; program committee, Mrs. D. S. Waterman, Mrs. W. F. Stevens, Mrs. G. H. Bond, Mrs. C. L. Bugbee; director, Mrs. W. A. Liberveau; flower committee, Mrs. O. L. Cheever; educational committee, Mrs. F. W. Jackson.

The "Over the Teacups" Club, of Barre, held its annual business meeting at the home of Mrs. Rickert, April 6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. Arline Eastman; vice-president, Mrs. Ermina Rickert; secretary, Mrs. Alice Richardson; treasurer, Mrs. Arville Smith; director, Mrs. Evelyn Allen; educational committee, Mrs. L. Lenora Cutler; flower committee, Mrs. Alma Bradford; delegate to State Federation meeting, Mrs. Mary Benedict; program committee, Mrs. Ermina Rickert, Mrs. Katherine McDonald, Mrs. Eliza Forsyth and Mrs. Hattie McFarland. At the close of the business session, Mrs. Richard Bradley was introduced and gave several vocal selections. Mrs. A. W. Allen acted as accompanist.

March 7, Miss Badger gave her last Art Lecture before the Philomathian Club of Barre at the home of Mrs. W. F. Shepard. Two other clubs—"The Tourist" and "The Athena," were invited guests. Miss Badger's subject was "Values," and was illustrated by photographs, engravings, Japanese drawings, and some of her own portrait sketches from life.

March 21 was the Philomathian Club's educational evening, and at that time it entertained the "Gleaners" Club, which is composed almost wholly of teachers in the public schools of Barre. The quotations of the evening were mostly humorous anecdotes concerning school work, and were printed on souvenir cards. For the program Mrs. White read extracts from an address on "The Woman's Club as a Factor in Educational Progress," Mrs. Martin gave a talk on "The School Legislation of 1904," and a paper by Mrs. Hale was entitled, "Does it Pay to be a Teacher?" Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Hollister gave some enjoyable piano duets, and cake and sherbet were served.

"The Philomathians" entertained the "Clover" and "Tea Cups" Clubs March 28, when they gave a musical evening. Refreshments were served during the social time which followed. These officers have been elected for 1905-06: president, Miss Eliza Isham; vice-president, Miss Carrie Wheelock; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Vaughan; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Jackson; director, Mrs. O. D. Matheson; educational committee, Miss Lida Marrs.

The Fortnightly club of Bennington held its last meeting for the current year on April 8. After the annual election of officers the club was most delightfully entertained by readings by Mrs. Kate E. Terrill of Montpelier. On March 25th a very pleasant musical entertainment was given by the Committee on Art. The club will commence its meetings again in October.

The Orwell Fortnightly club held their annual meeting April 19 at the home of Mrs. D. L. Wells and the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Robert C. Young; vice-president, Mrs. Charles L. Stay; secretary, Mrs. Charles B. Cook; assistant secretary, Mrs. Allen Plue; treasurer, Miss Bertha Lilly; federation director, Miss Flora Downs Hough; chairman program committee, Miss Anna Branch; chairman social committee Mrs. Benjamin Swift.

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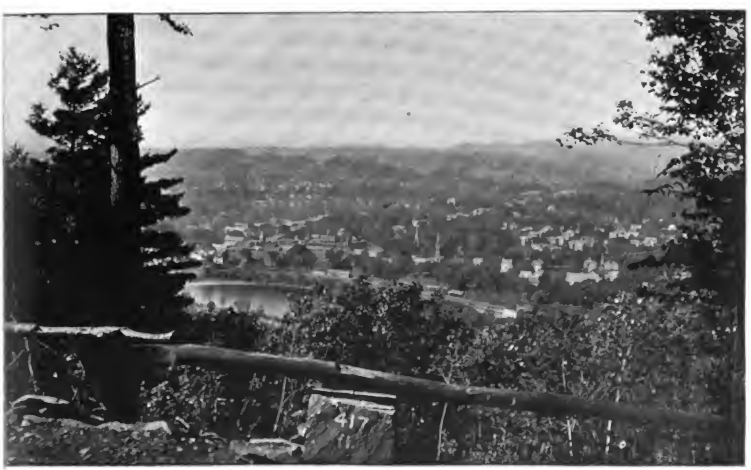
A MEMORIAL TO ANN STORY.

An unusual opportunity has been afforded the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames to honor the memory of Ann Story, whose noble patriotism must always prove an inspiration to every loyal lover of our beloved country. Mr. Columbus Smith of Salisbury has thoughtfully donated to this society the site of Ann Story's little cabin, with a road leading to it from the highway. Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor has given a block of marble weighing five tons, which he will have properly lettered, to mark the site. The society having accepted these very generous gifts, the memorial dedication will be held at Salisbury, Vermont, on July 27th, 1905, when Judge Wendell P. Stafford will deliver the principal address, and brief remarks will be made by other prominent Vermonters. The public are cordially invited to attend these exercises, and as there are no hotels in the vicinity, it has been deemed wise to suggest that visitors bring their own refreshments and make this a basket picnic.

MOTHER.

BY ZONA GALE.

I wish I had said more. So long, so long
About your simple tasks I watched you, dear;
I knew you craved the words you did not hear;
I knew your spirit, brave and chaste and strong,
Was wistful that it might not do the wrong;
And all its wistfulness and all its fear
Were in your eyes whenever I was near,
And yet you always went your way with song.
O prodigal of smiles for other eyes
I led my life. At last there came a day
When with some careless praise I turned away
For what you fashioned for a sweet surprise.
Ah, now it is too late for me to pour
My vase of myrrh—would God I had said more!



BRATTLEBORO AND CONNECTICUT RIVER FROM WANTASTIQUET MOUNTAIN.

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THE STEAMERS "VERMONT" AND "CHATEAUGAY" ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



APPROACH TO MONTPELIER ALONG THE WINOOSKI RIVER.

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The Summer Resorts of Vermont.

THE numerous and varied picturesque charms of the Green Mountain State and its many delightful summer resorts are attracting a greater number of tourists and pleasure seekers each successive year. Vermont is an ideal spot for a summer vacation. It is a land where the conditions are most favorable for an outing season. Within its borders are good roads for automobile tours and carriage drives, many fine country club houses and extensive golf links, boundless opportunities for camping, canoeing, fishing and mountain climbing. The State contains many first class hotels, boarding houses and farm homes where accommodations are furnished guests at reasonable prices. There is scarcely a city or town in Vermont where summer visitors will not find an excellent and comfortable boarding place with the latch-string out

There are more than 150 different centers that are recognized summer resorts reached by the Central Vermont, Rutland and Boston and Maine railway systems. The Passenger Departments of these roads have made Vermont famous as a summer resort State. For many years these roads have issued annually and distributed attractive descriptive and illustrated publications devoted to Vermont scenery and summer resorts. The Central Vermont Railway was the pioneer Company in the publication of Vermont summer resort literature.

The annual publications issued this year by the Central Vermont Railway and the Rutland Railroad are superior in every respect to any of previous years and compare favorably with similar publications issued by other roads in the United States.

"Summer Homes in the Green Hills of Vermont, Islands and Shores of Lake Champlain" is the familiar and comprehensive title that is imprinted on the 148 page brochure—or more properly volume—issued by the Central Vermont Railway. It contains an excellent description of the scenic attractions and beautiful villages along the line of theCentral Vermont in this State with more than 100 fine half-tone illustrations; also a list of several hundred summer hotels and family homes among the "Green hills of Vermont, Islands and Shores of Lake Champlain,"

"Across the Islands and Beyond," is the title of the illustrated summer book descriptive of the islands and shores of Lake Champlain and beyond, published by the Rutland Railroad. The publication for 1905 is printed in two colors and has a cover of artistic design. The descriptive matter forms a graphic story of the romantic and beautiful territory directly reached by the Rutland Railroad, with many picturesque scenes along this line reproduced in fine cuts. In a folder accompanying this summer book is a long list of hotels and summer boarding houses on, or tributary to, the Rutland R. R.

"Valley of the Connecticut and Northern Vermont" and "Lake Memphremagog and About There" are the titles of two attractive booklets issued by the Boston and Maine Railroad descriptive of vacation resorts reached by its system in Vermont. These summer publications describe the mountains, lakes, rivers and villages between Brattleboro and Newport, and between St. Johnsbury and Swanton.

The above named publications are distributed by the General Passenger Departments, and the Passenger Agents in New York and Boston, of these roads.

The State Board of Agriculture has for many years issued annually a publication describing and illustrating the natural attractions and farm homes of Vermont, and its opportunities for investment in Agriculture, Manufactures and Minerals. "Vermont Farms for Summer Homes," for 1905, is an artistic and valuable publication. The book was edited by Secretary George Aitken of the State Board of Agriculture. It contains many fine full page illustrations printed in double tone ink of Vermont scenery and farm homes never before published. The text of the book admirably describes the attractive scenery and farm homes of Vermont.

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"THE NEW ENGLAND STATES LIMITED."

PASSENGERS traveling through the beautiful Green Hills of Vermont this summer are afforded an opportunity to ride on the finest passenger trains in America, unexcelled for their magnificient equipment and perfect appointments. The Central Vermont Railway will, on June 26, put in service between Boston and Montreal, two splendid new day trains to accommodate the largely increasing traffic to Vermont, Lake Champlain and Canadian Resorts.

The equipment includes two parlor cafe dining cars which will have parlor, smoking room, ladies' toilet room, men's saloon, and complete pantry outfit. Meals will be served on the European plan.

The equipment is of the latest and highest type of design and architecture, being wide vestibuled palaces on wheels, and fitted out in magnificent style. The interior finish is of highly polished Mexican mahogany with finely figured veneer panels, inlaid with black ebony and white holly stripes. The ceilings are of that full empire design, finished in three ply veneer, artistically painted and ornamented in soft colorings. The upper windows are gothic with art design glass, and the lower windows have a double sash in a metal frame extended over the sections of two windows, and dividing the windows in sections of two with intervening panels. The windows have silk faced pantasote curtains on rollers. All of the inside trimmings are of statuary bronze. The parlor contains twenty revolving chairs of the latest approved design, richly upholstered in silk plush, and an adjustable table for each chair. At the end of the parlor is an upholstered sofa, two wicker chairs with upholstered seats. There is also a white metal washstand and water cooler. The men's saloon connects with the smoking room. The floor is covered with Whittal Wilton carpets. The kitchen and pantry are equipped with all the modern improvements, and the table service is rich and dainty.

Four first-class coaches with high back seats form a part of the new equipment. They have an interior finish of mahogany inlaid with black and white stripes and are of the same general design as the parlor cafe cars. These coaches are as luxurious and comfortable as ordinary parlor cars. They have beside the main room, a smoking room, men's saloon and ladies' toilet. The main room is equipped with 26 double reversible, and also three corner seats with Brussels carpet in the aisles. The smoking room contains two sofas and two double seats, and the ladies' toilet room fitted the same as the parlor cafe car.

New smoking cars with seats upholstered in plush and of the same general design as the coaches are attached to this train. In the design of the new cars, every precaution has been taken to make them as near danger proof as possible. They are equipped with the latest improved anti-telescopic devices of solid steel plates set on edge and almost indestructible. The platforms are of the steel type with miner tandem spring draft rigging and Pullman wide vestibules. All cars have iron cased six wheeled trucks with midvale steel tired wheels. They are heated by the direct steam principle, and the trains are lighted throughout with the Pintch Gas Lighting System. The brake equipment includes the Westinghouse high speed air brake, and also the Westinghouse Train Air Signal.

The baggage and express cars are 60 feet long of the blind end type, and built to conform with the rest of the train. These cars have bonded racks and are equipped with a complete outfit including desks, cupboards, extra equipment, boxes and emergency tools.

The cars constituting the "New England State's Limited" are painted the standard Pullman color.

These trains will leave Boston at 11:30 a. m. (every day, Sunday included), New York 8.40 a.m. (week days), Springfield 12.30 p. m. (week days) arriving at all Vermont and Lake Champlain resorts by daylight, reaching Montreal 10.15 p. m.

On the southbound trip they will leave Montreal at 9.00 a. m. (every day, Sunday included), arriving Boston 6.55 p. m., New York 9.52 p. m.

No extra charge will be made for riding on these trains except from those who occupy the parlor cars, who will be obliged to pay only the regular seat fare in addition to their railroad transportation.

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A SUMMER SCENE ON THE UPPER RIVER.

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EDITOR'S STUDY

"HESTER OF THE GRANTS."

A Romance of Old Bennington, by Theodora Peck, New York, Fox, Duffield & Co., 1905; pp. 416.

ALL Vermonters and also every patriotic person in the land will be charmed, edified, and entertained by reading the Vermont novel, "Hester of The Grants, A Romance of Old Bennington," written by a young and talented daughter of the Green Mountain State—Theodora Peck. The literary reputation of the author has been firmly established by this historical novel, and she becomes a star in the galaxy of Vermont's most gifted writers. In "Hester of the Grants," history and romance are so cleverly blended and fact and fiction so happily interwoven as to form a most delightful and absorbing story of love and patriotism, and of peace and war. The plot is admirably conceived and skillfully carried through to the end of the volume. Miss Peck in her novel shows a remarkable knowledge of history and a keen insight into human nature and the different characteristics of mankind.

The scene of the story of "Hester of the Grants" is one of great historic interest—Old Bennington—around which clusters memorable events of the Revolutionary period. It is a tale of the "New Hampshire Grants" and the "Green Mountain Boys," and among the incidents are some relating to the famous battle of Bennington between the Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops, under General John Stark, and the British army under General Baum during Burgoyne's invasion. It was a time that tried men's souls and tested their loyalty and patriotism.

The story opens in 1777, the year that Vermont declared its independence. The beautiful country of southeastern Vermont and the pretty villages of Bennington and Arlington are graphically described. The description of the battle of Bennington is a wonderful piece of word painting and would be creditable to a military genius. Hester, the heroine of the story, is the daughter of a royalist, Ezra Robinson, a Bennington farmer. She is a charming and high spirited girl, devoted to the interests of Vermont and loyal to the Revolutionary cause. She sacrifices much for her patriotism and has some thrilling adventures and experiences during the war. Her favored lover is Nathan Bennett, a patriot scout. His rivals are Neil Barton and Mark Ellis, the latter a British officer. Among the prominent characters are General John Stark, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Seth Warner, Stephen Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Jedediah Dewey and other leaders of the Green Mountain Boys.

The scene of the story shifts at times from Bennington to Albany, White Plains and New York, but the course of events in Vermont is narrated meanwhile. The novel will rank with the most popular works of fiction of the past or present, not excepting those of the leading American authors. It not only appeals to the student of history but also to the lover of romance. The characters in the story seem to be real flesh and blood personages, and they are certainly portrayed as history and tradition picture them.

The publishers, Fox, Duffield & Co., have produced an attractive volume. The cover is embellished with a view seen through a window of the field of the Battle of Bennington. The letter press is good and clear. A frontispiece represents Hester as a beautiful and handsomely gowned "Gibson Girl."

Theodora Peck, the daughter of General and Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, was born in Burlington, October 25, 1882. She began writing verse at the age of seven years, and at the time of the sinking of the battleship "Maine" she wrote a most creditable poem entitled, "By the Hand of the Unseen Foe," which attracted considerable attention. She was then fifteen years old. A year later she wrote "A Dream of the Flag," which was published in Frank Leslie's Monthly, and was widely copied in the daily press. Upon her

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graduation from the Edmunds high school, at the age of seventeen, she was awarded the prize for the best story, entitled "The Storm Angel." She also wrote the class poem, and a graduating essay at the commencement exercises, on the Battle of Bunker Hill, both of which showed rare talent and attainments in one so young. Later she took a special course in the University of Vermont, and during this time she contributed articles to the University Cynic.

At the thirty-second annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held in Utica, N. Y., May 23, 1901, she delivered an



THEODORA PECK.

original poem, entitled "The Bivouac," which was received with enthusiastic applause, and the following resolution was passed: "That the thanks of the Society be extended to Miss Theodora Peck for the poem which she delivered before them, and resolved, further, that she be made an honorary member of the Society." She became a member when eighteen years of age, being the only woman thus honored, and received from the Society a beautifully engraved badge.

The medal of honor conferred upon her is numbered one of the Second Class of the Medal of Honor Legion, of which her father is a member.

At the age of nineteen she wrote her first novel, "Hester of the Grants," which is reviewed at this time.

This novel has been universally commended and praised by the literary editors of the leading newspapers in Boston, New York and other cities in the country.

THE VERMONT HALL OF FAME.

THE voting in the Vermont Hall of Fame contest is making satisfactory progress, and much interest is being manifested by the readers of THE VERMONTER in the final result. The opportunity to vote in this contest is limited to July 15, when all votes received up to that time will be counted by a commitee selected for that purpose. The result will be announced in the August number. The rules governing the contest are published with a blank voting coupon elsewhere in the current number.

Let every reader of THE VERMONTER send in the names of deceased Vermont men or women whom they think entitled to be placed in the Hall of Fame. It is not necessary to vote for any stated number of persons, as a single vote in any class will be accepted and counted. The following Vermonters have received votes up to the present time.

Author: John G. Saxe, Rowland E. Robinson, Daniel P. Thompson, George P. Marsh.

Editors: Anthony Haswell, C. W. C. Clarke, Daniel P. Thompson, Hiram Atkins, John G. Saxe, George Jones, Henry J. Raymond, Abby M. Hemenway.

Business man: Erastus Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainerd, J. Gregory Smith, Marcus. D. Gilman.

Educator: Edward J. Phelps, Zadock Thompson, Chester A. Arthur, Jacob S. Spaulding, C. S. Bingham, J. S. Adams.

Inventor: Samuel Morey, Thaddeus Fairbanks, John Gove, Wm. F. Smith.

Missionaries: Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., Rev. Lewis Grout, Rev. Nath. Geo. Clarke.

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Explorer: Geo. Hazen, Ethan Allen.

Philanthropist: Trenor W. Park, Louisa Howard, Mary M. Fletcher.

Theologian: Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Daniel Clark Sanders, Hosea Ballou, Jr., Wm. G. T. Shedd.

Scientist: Zadock Thompson.

Civil engineer: Ira Allen, D. C. Linsley, Edward Williams.

Architect: Richard Morris Hunt, John Johnson.

Judge: Stephen Royce, Luke P. Poland, Jonathan Ross, Daniel P. Thompson, Theophilus Harrington.

Lawyer: Nathaniel Chipman, Edward J. Phelps, Charles N. Davenport, Thaddeus Stevens, Matthew H. Carpenter.

Musician (instrumental): Charles Jerome Hopkins.

Musician (vocal): Moses Cheney, George M. Clark.

Painter: Thomas W. Wood, Julian Scott.

Sculptor: Hiram Powers.

Dramatic artist: Timothy P. Hoyt, Hank White, John G. Saxe.

Physician: Middleton Goldsmith, S. W. Thayer, Melvin Hyde, L. C. Butler, Jed H. Baxter.

Statesman: Jacob Collomer, Justin S. Morrill, George P. Marsh, Stephen A. Douglas.

Soldier: Seth Warner, George J. Stannard, John S. Tyler, Ethan Allen.

Sailor: Rear-admiral George F. Emmons.

Agriculturist; Justin S. Morrill, J. W. Hoskins, Ezra Meech.

Hotel porprietor: "Landlord" Fay, Wm H. Witt, Simeon Leland, C. F. Orvis, Thomas Chittenden.

Railroad official: J. Gregory Smith, Frederick Billings.



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CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$5,097,183.14
Interest and Rents,	1,383,088.38
Considerations for Annuities,	414,742.02
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$1,115,833.78
Dividends and Annuities,	320,959.01
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	993,295.92
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,533,328.95
Income Saved,	2,932,595.88
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

ASSETS.

U. S. State and Munic'l Bonds,	$11,447,295.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	12,153,742.02
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	4,198,627.42
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,215,473.08
Stocks,	380,586.00
Loans on Collateral,	16,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	819,998.41
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	524,078.51
Deferred and Unreported Prems.,	640,878.70
Due from Agents,	1,271.53
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,599,592.69
Annuity Reserves,	1,773,904.17
Extra Reserves,	282,705.31
Trust Fund Reserves,	68,610.99
Death Claims under adjustment,	27,192.69
Liabilities,	188,371.92
SURPLUS,	$3,458 076.90
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

THE YEAR 1904 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 9,068,776
Increase in Assets,	3,034,656
Increase in Income,	414,550
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	372,283
Increase in Surplus,	529,756
Insurance Issued,	23,961,694
Insurance in Force,	134,761,554

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VOL. X 1905 NO.

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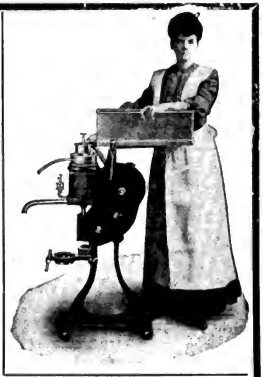
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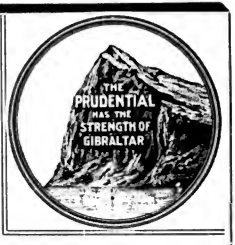
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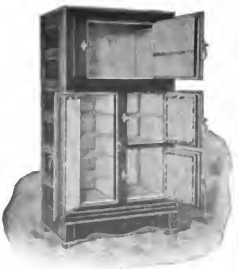
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THE VERMONTER.

VOL. X. JULY, 1905. No. 12

Going Up Mount Killington.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

IT was the 9th of October, 1880, at six o'clock in the afternoon. I sat on the piazza reading.

"If we are going up Killington this year," said the Judge, as he drew up before the door and sat in the buggy with a meditative air, "to-morrow is our last chance. The Meyerhoffers are coming down on Monday."

Which remark as to the Meyerhoffers meant just this. On Monday the little inn that for two summers had hung like a bird's nest at the foot of "The Peak" would be closed for the season; and thenceforth, until the sweet June winds should blow, there would be on that lofty eyrie no "entertainment for man *nor* beast," unless it might be for the porcupines and marvelously tame rabbits than entertain themselves there all the year round, asking no odds of human kind.

"Let's go," I cried. "We may both be dead next year, and I must go up Killington."

"All right," the Judge answered. "If the day is fine, and it will be, we will take an early start and drive up."

"But will it be safe?" I asked, looking dubiously at the light wagon and Susan. "There are no brakes on the wheels, the harness was not made for mountain driving, and—do you suppose Susan is strong enough?"

To make a long story short, no being on the face of the earth is so easily convinced as a women who wants to be, and I was soon satisfied on all points. Before I went to bed that night I ran out on the piazza for one more look at Killington, wondering if it were, indeed, possible I should climb its dizzy height tomorrow. Wrapped in the impenetrable purple of distance, it lifted its majestic head among the stars, and even as I gazed Jupiter rose slowly from behind its crest, hung above the summit for a moment like a great beacon-light, a watch-tower in the clouds, and then began its glorious upward march. A little to the north, in the gap between Killington and Pico, Saturn was already blazing, like the sun in miniature.

I had known and loved Killington for four-fifths of my life, and for twenty-two happy years I had dwelt in its very shadow. I knew every aspect of its changeful face- now veiled in languid purple shadows and soft with rosy mists; now standing out clear, bold, rugged, and defiant against the steel-blue sky of autumn; and now a dazzling mass of snowy whiteness, shining afar in the winter sunshine. But through all these years the lofty peak had seemed as remote, as inaccessible as Chimborazo. It was emphatically so near and yet so far; for there was no road up the mountain, not even a well-defined bridle-path. Whoever made the ascent must go on foot through the unbroken forest, picking his way as best he might, until he reached the foot of the peak, nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level. From thence there was an almost perpendicular climb of five hundred feet up lichen-covered rocks, treacherous and slippery.

Now and then some adventurous spirits among the young men, fired with a noble ambition to distinguish themselves, would don their oldest clothes, strap on their army blankets, shoulder their coffee-pots and start for Killington. *Mount* Killington the guide-books and geographies say. We say simply "Killington," as we say Shakespeare. Titles belittle greatness.

But to go back to the young men. Sometimes they went up, and sometimes they did not. In a very few instances, won over by the entreaties of sisters, cousins, and sweethearts, they consented to burden themselves with the care of damsels in stout boots and short petti-

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coats; but it was really a hazardous undertaking and the women who had accomplished it could be counted on one's fingers. Most of us could only look longingly up to the far blue peak and sigh for the strength and the garments of our brothers or for the wings of a dove.

At length, however, there came to our ears a delightful rumor. Uncle Sam himself had taken the matter in hand. There was to be a signal-station on Killington! The United States Government (thanks to Old Probabilities and the exigencies of the service) would, with the co-operation of our citizens, lay out a road to the summit.

So it came to pass that in the summer of 1879 the tents of the surveying party settled like a flock of white birds just below the crest of Killington.

"Now," I said, exultingly, "I am going up. My time has come at last."

"Better wait awhile," came the quiet answer. "The road is not exactly a boulevard yet. Are you much of a climber?"

I hung my head and shamefacedly answered "No!" So another year passed before that October night when the judge electrified me with the announcement that "the Meyerhoffers were coming down on Monday."

"It is always cold on Killington," said the Graduate, the next morning. "The wind is like a tornado up there. So be sure to take wraps enough."

As he had been up several times before the Signal Service was thought of, he spoke as one having authority, and I obeyed, putting on extra flannels and filling the wagon with shawls and rugs. Suffice it to say that I disposed of those flannels at the earliest opportunity; but, for the benefit of those who may come after me, it may be well to state here that the weather was exceptionally warm, even for midsummer; and that, as a rule, it is "always cold on Killington." Soon after breakfast Susan appeared before the door with the light but strong open buggy; and the Judge and I ("we two and no more") started on the roughest, wildest, hardest, most perpendicular, and most thoroughly enjoyable drive it was ever our good fortune to take together. The church bells were ringing out as we passed through and beyond the village and pursued our winding way up toward the Notch; but no words can paint the grandeur and the beauty of the vast silent temple into which we two had entered—a temple not made with hands, hung with colors softer, yet more vivid than ever came from the looms of Ispahan, carpeted with blending shades of greens and russets and mossy browns, and canopied by the blue, overarching sky.

Susan trotted along briskly for awhile. Then the road began to grow rougher and steeper, and she looked round at her master inquiringly.

"We must be almost at the Notch," remarked the Judge at length. "This is not so bad, I'm sure. And the Colonel said we should find nothing on the road much worse than these steep pitches."

At the Notch we paused, for Susan's sake and for our own. The lovely valley, dotted with villages, bright with autumnal coloring, and smiling in the golden sunshine of a perfect October day, lay at our feet and stretched away to the north and south, while afar and near the mountains were around it as they "were round about Jerusalem." In the remote distance lay the cloudy Adirondacks, fading into the sky; but I looked up to the towering heights at my left hand.

"Nothing worse than this? How are we to get up there, then, I should like to know?"

Whether it was the rare perfection of the day itself—warm, soft, and balmy as June and a thousandfold richer; the unwonted sense of freedom; the Sabbath quiet that reigned everywhere; the holy purity in which the earth seemed wrapped as in a garment—I cannot say; but that ride is one never to be forgotten. The hills were high priests of God; clouds, shadows, trees, and rippling brooks his ministers. Slowly we climbed higher and higher, passing here and there comfortable farmhouses; log cabins, as quaint and primitive as any that our forefathers knew; and saw-mills, redolent with the pungent, balsamic breath of spruce and hemlock. Maples blazed on every side, birches flaunted themselves in cloth of gold, and the browns and russets of oaks and elms only intensified the wealth of color. The mountain ash was hung with scarlet berries, and the crimson torches of the sumach burned by the roadside. The air grew heavy with the odor of ferns and brakes—here green as in summer; there blanched and palid, where the early frosts had touched them.

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The Judge had been looking to right and to left for at least two miles. "Strange that there is not a watering trough to be found," said he. "When we get to Brewer's, Susan must have a drink."

"Brewer's" proved to be a brown, rambling old farmhouse, at the very end of the old road. From there the new road started and the real ascent of the mountain began. While the Judge was devoting himself to Susan, I sat in the wagon and conversed with a kindly-faced old man, in clean, white shirt-sleeves.

"Good many folks agoin' up the mountain this year," said he. "Fust time you've ben up?"

"Yes," I answered. "How far is it from here to the peak?"

"Wall, jest abaout three mile, if 'twas on level ground; but you see, in them three mile you've got to climb up three thousand feet, which makes it considerable of a ways."

"How is the road?" I asked.

"Wall, fair to middlin'. Pretty fair, on the whole, considerin' it's a new mountain road. I took my women-folks up Friday."

"Ah?"

"Yes, an' one of 'em, my sister (she's a cripple, you know), she was bound to go, an' I was bound to have her; but 'twas considerable of a pull, you'd better believe, though she says she wouldn't ha' missed on't for anything. The R.'s, they went up a Friday, too. Maybe you know 'em?"

Having been one of "the R.'s" as far back as I could remember, I assented.

"The General 'n his wife, they rode a-horseback; 'n' his mother'n'hern they went in the spring wagon. They ain't no use tryin' to get over that road with a top kerridge. The old madam, she seemed to stand it fustrate; but 'twas lucky for 'em 't I happened to be along, now I tell you. When we got nigh about half-way up, we come right smack onto a great tree t' had blew down 'n' laid plumb across the road. There wa'n't no gettin' raound it 'n' they had to set there a-waitin' while I come clear back home for an ax. I had to cut down and haul it away before we could go on one peg."

"Wind blew some last night," he added suggestively.

But, consoling myself with the reflection that lightning, etc., etc., I looked from the mountain to Susan and was silent.

Suddenly, as the old man went on with his rambling talk about "the R.s," a new thought struck him.

"Oh!" he said. "Why, be you Miss D.?" Vernacular for *Mrs.*, O gentle reader. "'N's that the Judge?"

What could I tell him but the solemn truth?"

"Why, I used to know you when you wa'nt nothin' but a slim slip of a girl," said he." I worked for your father some, when he was a-buildin' of the new tuarble mill—the fust one. But I shouldn't ha' knowd you from Adam. You've changed some, considerable."

How I laughed, as I mentally contrasted my girlish "slimness" with my present matronly dignity. Thirty years, and to be told that I had "changed some considerable!"

But, Susan's thirst being assuaged, we left our friend to his reminiscences and drove on. The last words I heard were:

"Yes, that was the summer Melvin Gould was blowed up, when we was a-diggin the flume!"

Up — up — up — up — up! The road grew steeper and steeper! The lesser hills sank beneath us, and through gaps in the forest we looked down, down, into seemingly fathomless abysses; but still Mount Pico, on the one hand, and Mount Shrewsbury, on the other, loomed up far above us, crowned with verdure to their rounded summits.

"I think I'll get out and walk awhile," said the Judge, looking anxiously at the traces; which he did, and walked all the rest of the way, riding up a perpendicular wall not being quite to his taste. I, however, slipped forward on my knees, grasped the dash-board, and thus rode in state.

But how sweet and still, how dewy and fresh it was! Every gnarled old tree trunk was mantled in softest green; every dimple in the woods was clothed with velvet. Calm, benignant, tender, the grand old mountain welcomed us with smiles to its most secret fastnesses. I wondered if it were not glad, after all these years of lonely waiting, that, at last, human love and human companionship had sought it out.

"Three miles? Twenty, rather, since leaving "Brewers"; or so it seemed. And

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ALDER BROOK ROAD IN THE MOUNTAINS.

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still Pico was above, and not below us, as I knew it must be before we reached the Peak.

"Shall we ever get there?" I asked.

"Look!" said the Judge. "We are above the hemlock line. These are spruces."

Far below us we had left the last maples and birches flaming against the emerald background of the hemlocks; but every inch of space under the trees was covered with the thickest, softest tangle of baby ferns, and delicate mosses, and running vines, many of which were new to me. I do not remember hearing a bird-song that day, though now and then a bright wing flashed through the golden shadows.

At length we were above the world. To right and to left of us, through the rifts in the trees, we saw nothing higher than we, save the sky itself. Around us were dark, weather-beaten fir trees. We had passed the spruce-line.

"We must be almost there," the Judge remarked, removing his hat and wiping his flushed forehead.

One more steep pitch, and we were at the small inn that nestles at the foot of the Peak. It is a quaint, primitive little affair and makes no pretensions to elegance, but it is very cozy and comfortable, with good beds, a good plain table, and clean linen. How much care and painstaking this requires may be imagined when one remembers that every human necessity, save air, water and firewood, must be brought "from below." Even the milk comes from Brewer's. But beside my plate, when we went to dinner, I found in a slender glass the most exquisite of tea-roses. It had bloomed that day, in the open air, on the top of Killington.

We dined, and then, while the Judge delayed a little to look after Susan's welfare, I started alone to go up the Peak. It was already too near sunset, with five hundred feet of climbing in prospect.

"Take this staff and go slowly," said our host, watching me from the door.

As if anything without wings could go any other way! The Peak is simply an enormous, irregular pile of rocks, rising almost perpendicularly from the small plateau at its base. Formerly whoever made the ascent had need to go almost on hands and knees; but the officers of the Signal Service gave the word of command, and by some sort of magic compelled a number of the smaller stones to arrange themselves into the semlance of a flight of rude steps, winding round the pyramid, so that now the summit can be reached with comparative ease.

Only comparative, however. It can never become so easy as to become commonplace or lose its wild, romantic charm. Very slowly I made my way upward, "unhasting, unresting," and purposely avoided looking back or around until I had made about half the distance. Then I dropped on a flat stone, to take breath, and well-nigh lost it utterly, such was the sense of isolation, of dizzy height, of infinite space that overwhelmed me. The house was directly beneath my feet, and I perched in mid-air above it, while near and afar, even to the wide horizon, rolled billow after billow, like the waves of the ocean. Not billows of cloud, as you may suppose, but the everlasting hills themselves all tremulous with the purple and golden mists of sunset.

I steadied myself by clasping a jutting rock at my side, and by looking down on the firm, round head of Shrewsbury, and clung there till I saw the Judge pursuing his upward way, to join me. As I sat waiting, there was a burst of song far above me, from a party on the height, almost startling in its clear distinctness.

We reached the summit at last—a bare, flat space, as large as a good-sized drawing room; a wind-swept space, on which there is not a vestige of moss or lichen, not a particle of earth or earthiness. In the middle is the flagstaff erected by the Signal Corps, so well braced and protected that it has thus far defied the storms.

On either side mountains on mountains, as far as the eye could reach. The valley of the Otter Creek seemed like a narrow ribbon, through which ran a thread of silver. The sun was sinking slowly in the west, and we watched it silently. Human speech was an impertinence. Then the shadows fell rapidly, and the steep path to the house was to be retraced.

There was a pleasant party in the little parlor of the inn that night, comparing experiences and examining treasures—fossil formations, curious fungous growths, and singular mosses; for on those weird fir trees, blown about by fierce northern blasts, there grows a long greenish-gray moss, strangely

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like that which streams from southern oaks and trails like funeral banners by the rivers of Florida.

Let me not forget to say that at the very foot of the peak there gushes a spring of wonderfully pure, ice-cold water, the temperature and the flow of which never varies. Where does it come from? Mount Mansfield, seventy miles to the northward, is lower than Killington, and there is no higher land in the state, or even in New England, if we except the White Mountains. Is the great Peak a hollow cone, a vast reservoir of ice, laid up by the ages for our delectation?

Before going to bed I went out alone into the darkness. How near the stars were! In the strange rarity of the atmosphere, they seemed almost within reach and their radiance was indescribable. The stillness was something to be felt. At that far height there was not a sound or a footfall. Not a breath stirred the evergreen boughs ; not a leaf rustled ; no a twig snapped. It was like being alone in the universe.

Sleep seemed impossible in the weird, eerie silence of the early night. Then the wind rose. It wailed; it shuddered; it shrieked; the whole summit of the mountain seemed to rock. There was a sound like pouring rain; but, when I drew aside the curtain at the foot of my bed, there towered the majestic Peak, black and cold, against a sky studded thick with stars.

At five o'clock the early birds were called to see the sunrise, and soon the house was filled with the sound of stifled laughter and muffled voices. I crept out of bed.

"What now?" said the Judge, sleepily, for, tired and foot-sore, we had not meant to climb the Peak again ; but suffice it to say we both "repented and went," leaving the house just as the first stars were paling.

Were we paid for our trouble? Listen! The east was aflame with the glory of the dawn. On the west the huge, wedge-shaped shadow of Killington stretched on and on, till it touched the far horizon. The upper air was crystal clear, while low wreaths of vapor curled upward from the valleys. From north to south swept the broad Connecticut, a sheet of silver; and in the distance Lake Champlain stretched from Whitehall 130 miles to the northward. Lake George lay like a mist-wreath on the horizon. Lake Bomoseen, Pine Hill Pond, and others of lesser note flashed and sparkled at our feet. Rutland, Castleton, Pittsford, Woodstock, and a host of other villages were kindling their morning-fires as we gazed.

Far to the north, Mount Mansfield and Jay Peak rose up majestically, with banner-like clouds floating from their summits, exchanging signals with Mount Marcy and all the mighty monarchs of the Adirondacks. Near at hand, toward the east, the rounded dome of Ascutney looked like a hillock, while Mount Kearsarge loomed dimly beyond it, and, clasping hands, as it were, to complete the glorious circle, came proud Monadnock and old Greylock, Mount Anthony, Mount Equinox, and Mount Dorset.

But while we held our breath on this Mount of Transfiguration the sun rose up as out of the sea, lighting the whole east with a more than earthly glory; and lo! a great rose-tinted pearl hung high in the shining heavens. Mount Washington startled us like a vision from the other world.

What wonder that, with Peter of old, our hearts, if not our lips, cried out: "Lord, it is good for us to be here!"



NORWICH UNIVERSITY CAMP, NORTHFIELD.

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THE AUTOMOBILE IN VERMONT.

VERMONT has within its boundaries 14,910 miles of public highways. These roads laid out in a continuous route would stretch three fifths of the distance around the earth. An automobiie running at the speed limit allowed by the Vermont law would require 41 days to make the trip.

A glance at the map of Vermont published in the current number shows a great network of public roads extending in all directions. The roads in Vermont compare favorably with those in other states, and are constantly being improved. There are many miles of excellent permanent roadway in the State, especially in and around some of the villages and cities. The scenic attractions and picturesqueness of Vermont are of a character that appeal strongly to the lover of nature and all who delight in pastoral scenes.

The Green Mountain State is a summer paradise for those who seek pleasure and recreation in carriage drives and automobile tours. The favorite mode of touring in the State is in an automobile, and many tourists are daily seen in all sections making a trip on these wheeled vehicles. There are now 380 registered automobiles in the State.

The State Law relating to automobiles provides for registering, numbering and regulating the speed and for licensing operators. All automobiles must be registered by the owner with the Secretary of State, the fee for which is $2.00. The owner receives a certificate and a distinguishing number. Licenses for operating automobiles are issued by the Secretary of State, the fee for a license being $2.00. The speed limit for automobiles fixed by the law is 15 miles outside of the limits of a city or incorporated village, and 10 miles within the limits of a city or incorporated village. Automobiles owned by non-residents of Vermont and driven by a person residing and licensed in some other State may be operated in Vermont, subject, however, to the speed limitations of the law, and to such further regulations as the Secretary of State may make. The operation of automobiles is lawful by unlicensed persons if riding with or accompanied by a licensed chauffier or operator. Other sections of the law relate to the operation of automobiles and provide penalties for violating any of its provisions.

THE VERMONTER is able to publish, through the courtesy of Hon. Frederick G. Fleetwood, Secretary of State, a complete list of owners and numbers of registered automobiles.

THE VERMONT AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

In the winter of 1903, soon after the New York automobile show, a few of the pioneer automobilists of Vermont began to agitate the question of forming a State club. An automobile census of the State was taken and a circular letter sent to all known owners, asking those interested to meet at the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, on the eve of March 26th. Only 12 owners presented themselves, but with that nucleus the Automobile Club of Vermont was organized, with Dr. L. Hazen, president; W. B. Fonda, 1st vice-president; C. C. Warren, 2nd vice president; W. D. Woolson, secretary and treasurer. From the 12 charter members the club has grown by easy stages to its present membership of 103, there being now about 380 machines owned in the State, an increase of about 90 per cent. during the last six months.

The aim of the club is, to quote from its constitution, "to co-operate with others interested in securing rational legislation, rules and regulations governing the use of automobiles, to maintain the lawful rights of owners and users of automobiles, to promote and encourage improvements of the highways of the State, and to maintain a social club devoted to automobilism."

The scattered membership of the club and the urgent demands of business of most of its members prevent it from doing its most efficient work, but it has held two runs each year to different parts of the State which, all things being considered, have been well attended. The last run was on the 13th of June to Montpelier, and the next event of the kind will be in the middle of July, to the White Mountains, at the time of the "Climb to the Clouds," which is the annual hill-climbing contest up Mt. Washington, conducted by the White Mountain Road Improvement Association. As this run takes its participants through the most picturesque and graud scenery of New England, and offers such a unique entertainment at Mt. Washington, it should be well attended by Vermont automobile owners, as with proper weather a most enjoyable outing can be expected.

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LIST OF AUTOMOBILES REGISTERED IN VERMONT.

No.	Owner and Residence.
1	C. C. Warren, Waterbury.
2	C. C. Warren, Waterbury.
3	William D. Woolson, Springfield.
4	Henry W. Hall, Burlington.
5	L. Hazen, M. D., Burlington.
6	Dana S. Brownell, Springfield.
7	L. Hazen, M. D., Burlington.
8	A. N. Logan, M. D., Woodstock.
9	George H. Clapp, Brattleboro.
10	Edwin N. Melvin, Jeffersonville.
11	John P. Rich, Swanton.
12	Ernest A. Brodie, Burlington.
13	Dr John M. Allen, St. Johnsbury.
14	F. R Dickerman, Bristol.
15	O. W. Sherwin, M. D., Woodstock.
16	O. H. Marsh, Woodstock.
17	A. R. Campbell, Morrisville.
18	M. H. Daniels, Vergennes.
19	C. W. Worthern, M. D. White River Jct.
20	Charles Albert Powell, Richford.
21	George E. Read, Richford.
22	Eugene E. Greenwood, Enosburg Falls.
23	A. B. Morgan, Woodstock.
24	Harvie M. Rich, Morrisville.
25	W. Rex Skinner, Royalton.
26	E. N. Aldrich, Granitеville.
27	H. C. White, North Bennington.
28	Edwin H. Richardson, St. Albans.
29	E. E. Potter, North Pownal.
30	U. A. Harris, Newport.
31	Charles A. Smith, Brattleboro.
32	Deane Richmond, Windsor.
33	Dr. John M. Allen, St. Johnsbury.
34	Fred Henry Perkins, White River Jct.
35	Alvah S. Loomis, St. Albans.
36	J. F. McLennan, Bellows Falls.
37	C. A. Heyer, St. Johnsbury.
38	George N. Wood, Springfield.
39	Allaad G. Fay, Barre.
40	C. O. Boyden, Bridgewater.
41	John E. Rabbitt, Bellows Falls.
42	William Hight, Newport.
43	William H. Englesby, Burlington.
44	William H. Englesby, Burlington.
45	H. R. Flower, Newport.
46	Henry E. Spear, Burlington.
47	Fred R. Patch, Rutland.
48	Timothy A. Reardon, Rutland.
49	Clarence W. Steele, Barre.
50	L. B. Lord, Burlington.
51	William G. Reynolds, Barre.
52	E. O. Blanchard, Randolph.
53	George N. Norcross, Brattleboro.
54	George W. Mann, Barre.
55	Nelson D. Phelps, Barre.
56	R. W. Goodrich, Rutland.
57	Carl H. Turner, St. Johnsbury.
58	Fred S. Mathieson, Bristol. (motor cycle.)
59	Melendy Bros. South Londonderry.
60	Henry Walker, St. Johnsbury.
61	George D. Sherwin, Burlington, (motor cycle.)
62	D. M. Miles, Barre.
63	William D. Tuxbury, Windsor.
64.	F. D. Talbert, White River Jct.
65	Elbert L Claflin, East Braintree.
66	Wilmer H. Shattuck, Woodstock.
67	William H. Pitkin, Barre.
68	F. D. Ladd, Barre.
69	Vermont Marble Company, Proctor.
70	A. M. Torrance, Bennington.
71	Levi W. Harlow, Springfield.
72	Dr. John W. Merrow, Burlington.
73	George S. Haley, Rutland.
74	Clarence L. Dunton, East Highgate.
75	J. E. Bushnell, Brattlebero.
76	John J. Dewey, Quechee.
77	George L. Smith, South Londonderry.
78	George Mott Clough, South Londonderry.
79	R. Homer Whitman, Richford.
80	R. Homer Whitman, Richford, (motor cycle.)
81	Eugene A. Prindle, Barre.
82	Dr. Donly C. Hawley, Burlington.
83	F. C. Wheeler, Richford.
84	Royal W. Peake, Bristol.
85	Henry L. Ward, Burlington.
86	F. Thomas Kidder, Woodstock.
87	D. C. Jones, Barre.
88	Campbell & Kimball, Hardwick.
89	William L. Gove, Hardwick.
90	William E. View, Woodstock.
91	A. C. H. Bachand, Rutland.
92	Luke W. Hall, Burlington.
93	M. A. Britton, Rutland.
94	S. Carl Carpenter, Richford.
95	H. C. Simmons, N. Bennington.
96	James M. Boutwell, Montpelier.
97	Eli J. Tiffany, Bennington.
98	E. A. Davis, Bethel.
99	E. F. Wardwell, Woodstock.
100	F. P. Woodbury, Burlington.
101	B. L. Kent, Burlington.
102	H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington.
103	Bertha R. W. Jackson, Burlington.
104	Dick W. Paul, East Berkshire.
105	Burton L. Wilson, East Berkshire.
106	E. L. Washburn, M. Day, East Berkshire.
107	Edward E. Morgan, Burlington.
108	Charles Tuxbury, Windsor.
109	Fred B. Waite, Windsor.
110	Frank B. Tracy, Windsor.
111	Charles E. Simanton, St. Johnsbury.
112	Charles E. Chandler, Montpelier.
113	James N. Jenne, 272 Main St. Burlington.
114	John T. Cormick, Barre.
115	Arthur E. Spear, Windsor.
116	Carl C. Shedd, Springfield.
117	Edwin T. Wood, Lyndonville.
118	Charles A. Matthews, Rutland.
119	Wayne S. Clark, Rutland.
120	Wallace W. Nichols, Rutland.
121	Erwin E. Keyes, Rutland.
122	LeRoy W. Baldwin, New York.
123	George F. Houghton, North Bennington.
124	Patrick J. Fleming Jr., Brattleboro.
125	John W. Flint, Bellows Falls.
126	George B. Shipman, Hardwick.
127	Charles E. Nelson, Derby Line.
128	George B. Wheeler, Hardwick.
129	John S. Smith, Windsor.
130	Lyman S. Hooker, St. Johnsbury.
131	Silas R. Carpenter, Richford.
132	Ferris R. Vaughn, Brattleboro.

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No.	Owner and Residence.
133	William B. Vinton, Brattleboro.
134	George S. Wright, St. Johnsbury.
135	Fred Russell Barker, Brandon.
136	Dr. Edward J. Horan, North Troy.
137	Mahlon V. Taylor, Richford.
138	Perley L. Kimball, Bellows Falls.
139	Edwin S. Bowen, Brattleboro.
140	Harold Warren Ross, Centre Rutland.
141	Marvin H. Hazen, South Royalton.
142	George H. & R. H. Symes, Wells River.
143	Fred J. Perry, Bellows Falls.
144	Walter B. Glynn, Saxtons River.
145	Fred C. Morgan, Felchville.
146	Charles A. Harris, Brattleboro.
147	June M. Evans, M. D., Randolph.
148	John Holmes Jackson, Burlington.
149	Fred E. Kimball, Burlington.
150	George W. Bonnette, Montpelier.
151	J. Willard Hersey, Hardwick.
152	Charles W. Durham, Brattleboro.
153	Charles W. Durham, Brattleboro.
154	W. Beecher Fonda, St. Albans.
155	Ransom W. Adams, Richford.
156	Chalres E. Rand, Burlington.
157	George T. Chaffee, Rutland.
158	Newman K. Chaffee, Rutland.
159	Harry L. Emerson, Brattleboro.
160	Jerry F. Lambert, Newport.
161	Winthrop T. Jackman, East Corinth.
162	Alfred C. Whiting, Burlington.
163	Frank Kenfield, Morrisville.
164	Estes J. Hatch, Montpelier.
165	Dr. Sam Sparhawk, Burlington.
166	Dr. A. S. C. Hill, Winooski.
167	W. G. Reynolds, Burlington.
168	Wilbert F. Gilman, Springfield.
169	Charles E. Huse, Windsor.
170	Lucius P. Harris, Brattleboro.
171	Richard A. Hoar, Barre.
172	George A. Burbank, St. Johnsbury.
173	John F. Ruggles, West Burke.
174	George A. Churchill, Burlington.
175	John Kelcher, Bethel.
176	Edward M. Tobin, Barre.
177	McDiarmid Co., Newport.
178	William M. Holden, Barre.
179	Dr. M. D. Lamb, Barre.
180	Charles H. Clark, St. Johnsbury.
181	George E. White, Montpelier.
182	F. H. Andrews, Barre.
183	W. D. Newton, Bennington.
184	Edwin D. Whitney, Brattleboro.
185	Walter J. Ackerman, Springfield.
186	Brown & Garrett, Rutland.
187	Frank W. Wood, Burlington.
188	Bert E. Horton, North Clarendon.
189	Walter J. Aldrich, St. Johnsbury.
190	Elton J. Fuller, Woodstock.
191	Charles A. Willard, Rutland.
192	Bedard & Carlisle, St. Albans.
193	Charles S. Van Patten, Burlington.
194	Kimball W. Morse, Barre City.
195	Elroy J. Rogers, Brandon.
196	Willis A. Lane, Barre.
197	Myron F. Roberts, Rupert.
198	John E. Conly, St. Johnsbury.
199	Henry C. Whitaker, Barre.
200	William E. Haskell, Brattleboro.
201	Dr. Trueman R. Stiles, St. Johnsbury.
202	John M. Fuller, Woodstock.
203	Edmund T. Brown, Montgomery Centre.
204	Joseph C. Leslie, St. Albans.
205	James S. Loomis, Pawlet.
206	Frederic W. Beckwith, Middlebury.
207	George R. Willey, Essex Jct.
208	Alfred A. Hall, St. Albans.
209	E. Frank Lane, Burlington.
210	Carl C. Collins, White River Jct.
211	John L. Bacon, White River Jct.
212	Walter J. Avery, Newport.
213	Edward H. Bisbee, Barre.
214	Fritz W. Jackson, Barre.
215	George T. Marsh, Chester Depot, (motor cycle.)
216	Dr. B. F. Millington, South Londonderry.
217	Clinton H. Ward, Moretown, (motor cycle.)
218	Chester E. Pierce, Rochester.
219	Wilson L. Brown, Brattleboro.
220	C. A. Barrows, Barton.
221	Frank A. Hatch, Randolph, (motor cycle.)
222	Gardner H. Whitcomb, St. Albans.
223	E. C. Kilbourn, Bristol.
224	Albert Crabtree, Burlington.
225	Francis W. Richardson, West Burke.
226	Louis X. Freman, Burlington.
227	Ralph L. Smith, Castleton.
228	Walter S. Cole, Bradford.
229	Max Walter Andrews, Burlington.
230	Clinton S. Wright, Burlington.
231	Charles S. Gates, Bellows Falls.
232	Charles H. Goss, St. Johnsbury.
233	Nelson D. Stanley, Essex Junction.
234	Arthur D. Wyatt, Brattleboro.
235	William Walker, North Hartland.
236	William J. Wright, Montgomery Centre.
237	Raymond F. Russell, Rutland, R. F. D.
238	Albert L. Morse, West Hartford.
239	Harry V. Wakefield, Lyndonville.
240	Charles D. Ordway, Burlington.
241	W. J. Trempe, Wilder.
242	John E. Hoisington, Windsor.
243	Jesse S. Viles, Montpelier.
244	Darrell C. Simonds, Burlington.
245	Delwin M. Shepley, Sheldon Springs.
246	Dr. Henry M. Lee, Wells River.
247	Albert Colcombe, Rutland.
248	Edwin J. Estey, Bellows Falls.
249	Henry G. Brown, Montpelier.
250	Luther R. Lord, Barre, R. F. D.
251	Victor L. Cross, Burlington.
252	Dr. Clarence W. Locke, Springfield.
253	Robert Chase, Guildhall.
254	Hubert L. Rockwood, Windsor.
255	William S. Smith, Montpelier.
256	Pliny W. Hall, Montgomery Centre.
257	L. M. Williams, Barre.
258	Dr. Fred C. Brigham, Jamaica.
259	Edgar N. Hadley, Brattleboro.
260	William F. Hazelton, Bellows Falls.
261	William B. Clark, Montreal, Que.
262	Carroll B. Spaulding, Morrisville. (motor cycle.)
263	George H. Walker, Westminster.
264	William Emerson, Berlin.
265	M. F. Roberts, Rupert.
266	Harrison L. Norton, Bennington.
267	B. F. & E. L. Moore, Newport.
268	Frank A. Moore, Bellows Falls.
269	Ernest C. Wilcox, Island Pond.
270	Mary L. Lepper & Etta M. Smith, St. Albans

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No. Owner and Residence.
271 Sumner W. Childs, Rutland.
272 Carl E. Isham, Bellows Falls.
273 Dr. F. C. Morgan, Felchville.
274 John G. Turnbull, Barton Landing.
275 Dr. T. R. Stiles, St. Johnsbury.
276 Wallace B. Whiting, Sheldon Springs, (motor cycle.)
277 Charles W. Spear, Burlington.
278 Walter R. Hard, Manchester.
279 John Stevens Jr., Wells River.
280 Charles A. Cranton, St. Johnsbury.
281 Harry R. Houghton, Barre.
282 Frank B. Walker, Manchester.
283 Percival W. Clement, Rutland.
284 Percival W. Clement, Rutland.
285 John H. Frenier, Rutland.
286 Charles L. McGee, Bristol.
287 Erwin White, Rutland.
288 Edward F. Hassey, Rutland.
289 Merrill F. Walker, Springfield.
290 Chester E. Pierce, Rochester.
291 Roy Gordon Washer, Brattleboro.
292 Frederic B. Jennings, New York.
293 Charles E. Chandler, Montpelier.
294 Harvey McIntyre, St. Johnsbury.
295 Frederick H. Shepardson, Richmond.
296 Earl S. Wright, Brandon.
297 Robert M. V. Otis, Danby Four Corners.
298 Charles E. Schoff, St. Albans.
299 Milo A. Shattuck, Newport.
300 Jay Henry Brink, Brattleboro.
301 Edgar Madden, Hartford.
302 William C. C. Cushman, N. Bennington.
303 Vermont Marble Company, Proctor.
304 M. Lee Aitken, Barre.
305 Daniel & Ray Burns Buchanan, Barton Landing.
306 E. S. Gallup, Brattleboro.
307 Charles Taylor Hall, Montgomery Centre.
308 John N. Woodfin, Rutland.
309 Homer D. Drury, Essex Junction.
310 Luther L. Willey, Derby.
311 L. F. Elkins, North Troy.
312 George C. Berkley, St. Albans.
313 William H. Andrews, Bristol.
314 Henry C. Clark, Burlington.
315 Clarence N. Kenyon, Barre.
316 George H. Prouty, Newport.
317 Frederick H. Pillsbury, South Barton.
318 Edwin Martin Parker, N. Springfield.
319 Lawson C. Cummings, Montpelier.
320 Martin L. Gleason, Rutland.
321 Samuel M. Willson, Rutland.
322 Hial S. Colton, Post Mills.
323 Dr A. I. Miller, Brattleboro.
324 William B. Pierson, Chelsea.
325 John B. Willson, St. Albans.
326 Frank Wheeler, M. D. North Montpelier.
327 John H. Trumbull, West Pawlet.
328 Frank G. Rogers, West Dummerston.
329 Henry R. C. Watson, Brandon.
330 P. H. Duke, South Barton.
331 George R. Peltos, Newport.
332 G. A. Wilkinson, Barre, Vt.
334 Charles R. Crosby, Brattleboro.
335 Arthur B. Clapp, Burlington.
336 Julius H Estey, Brattleboro.
337 Abram Galanski, Montpelier.
338 Peter G. Dewey, Montpelier.
339 Harry L. Willard, Rutland.
340 William B. Wright, Orwell.
341 John A. Mead, Rutland.
342 William F. Davis, Union Village.
343 Arthur L. Averill, Barre.
344 John Taft, Brattleboro.
345 Fred C. Hammond, Springfield.
346 W. G. E. Flanders, Burlington.
347 Edward A. Trotter, Springfield.
348 W. J. Ackerman, Springfield.
349 N. Lea Capen, Brandon.
350 Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, Burlington.
351 Linn D. Taylor, Brattleboro.
352 Millard T. King, Tunbridge.
353 Charles E. Schoff, St. Albans.
354 George D. Ormsbee, Marshfield.
355 C. Bradley Doane, Springfield.
356 Leo Doubleday, Springfield.
357 Hamden Knox, Cambridge Jct.
358 Gilbert Vaughn, Arlington.
359 James Gregory Smith, St. Albans.
360 Mrs. Geo. H. Flint, Newport.
361 Howard Burbridge, Woodstock.
362 Wm. H. Laud, White River Jct.
363 Fred E. Coeburn, Barre.
364 Jesse S. Viles, Montpelier.
365 Harry W. Belden, Waitsfield.
366 Edmund M. Taft, St. Johnsbury.
367 Gilbert M. Vaughn, Arlington.
368 John S. Holden, Bennington.
369 James E. Whitcomb, Post Mills.
370 Grosvenor S. T. Hayes, Graniteville.
371 Nellie R. P. Smith, Wells River.
372 Perley Henry Thomas, Springfield.
373 John F. Cormick, Barre.

*The number of automobiles registered in each town and city is as follows:—Burlington, 38; Barre, 32: Rutland, 27; Brattleboro, 27; St. Johnsbury, 18; St. Albans, 13; Woodstock, 11; Newport, 11; Windsor, 10; Bellows Falls, 10; Montpelier, 13; Richford, 9; Springfield, 15; Bristol, 6; White River Junction, 6; Hardwick, 5; No. Bennington, 4; Morrisville, 4; So. Londonderry, 4; Bennington, 5; Montgomery Center, 4; Brandon, 5; Randolph, 3; East Berkshire, 3; Essex Junction, 3, Wells River, 4; Waterbury 2; Arlington, 2; Proctor, 2; Manchester, 2; Felchville, 2; Bethel, 2; Rochester, 2; Lyndonville, 2; Barton Landing, 2; So. Barton, 2; Sheldon Springs, 2; Rupert, 2; North Troy, 2; and 1 each in Jeffersonville, Vergennes, Enosburg Falls, Royalton, Richmond, Middlebury, So. Royalton, West Burke, Winooski, Wilder, Saxton's River, Barton, E. Highgate Island Pond, Derby Line, E. Corinth, Center Rutland, Queechee, E. Braintree, Bridgewater, North Pownal, Graniteville, North Clarendon, Pawlet, Moretown, Hartford, West Hartford, Chester Depot, Castleton, Guildhall, W. Dummerston, West Pawlet, North Montpelier, Chelsea, Post Mills, North Springfield, North Troy, Derby, Danby Four Corners, Berlin, Westminster, Jamaica, North Hartland, Orwell, Tunbridge, Marshfield, Cambridge, Waitsfield, Bradford, and West Burke. Three automobiles are also registered under the Vermont law by owners residing outside of the State.

*Includes 8 motor cycles.

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1895 AUGUST 1905

Tenth Anniversary number of

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VOTE COUPON

Class. * Name of Person voted for.

VOTES WILL BE ACCEPTED AND COUNTED IF THE CLASS AND NAME OF PERSON VOTED FOR, WITH THE SIGNATURE OF THE VOTER, ARE WRITTEN ON A BLANK SHEET OF PAPER. THIS WILL SAVE ANY MUTILATION OF THE MAP ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SUPPLEMENT.

AUTHOR

A

EDITOR

B

BUSINESS MAN

C

EDUCATOR

D

INVENTOR

E

MISSIONARY

F

EXPLORER

G

PHILANTHROPIST

H

THEOLOGIAN

I

SCIENTIST

J

CIVIL ENGINEER

K

ARCHITECT

L

JUDGE

M

LAWYER

N

MUSICIAN (INSTRUMENTAL)

O

MUSICIAN (VOCAL)

P

PAINTER

Q

SCULPTOR

R

DRAMATIC ARTIST

S

PHYSICIAN

T

STATESMAN

U

SOLDIER

V

SAILOR

W

AGRICULTURIST

X

HOTEL PROPRIETOR

Y

RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Z

Signature of voter

Address

* MUST BE A DECEASED PERSON.

Vermont Hall of Fame

VOTING CONTEST.

VERMONT has no "Hall of Fame," but she has had many native sons and daughters whose names might properly be placed on enduring tablets in a memorial building of this character. The lack of a "Hall of Fame" in this State does not, however, preclude the selection for permanent preservation an honor roll of Vermont men and women who have attained distinction, or won success, in the various walks of life.

The Vermonter proposes to offer an opportunity to its subscribers, or readers, to nominate for an imaginary "Hall of Fame" the names of 26 deceased men and women, born in Vermont, who in their opinion are entitled to be enrolled on the list of famous Vermonters. *The Vermonter* has prepared for this purpose a list of 26 different vocations and professions, arranged in classes to correspond to the letters of the alphabet, as a matter of convenience.

This list will appear in the form of a coupon in each number of *The Vermonter*, April to July, inclusive. In order to nominate the candidates for the "Hall of Fame," the name of some one person should be written under the vocation or profession indicated. Any person holding this coupon may vote for one, or for 26, famous Vermonters, but no person should fill out the coupon more than once. After indicating your choice, the name and address of the voter should be written in the blank form at the bottom of the list, and the list sent by mail to *The Vermonter*, St. Albans, Vt.

Beginning with the June *Vermonter*, the names of persons voted for each month will be published.

For obvious reasons, which will naturally suggest themselves to everyone, the nominations are confined to deceased Vermont men and women, regardless of whether they lived at home or abroad. A committee consisting of three well-known Vermonters will be selected to count the votes sometime after the July *Vermonter* is out. The candidate in each class receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected to a place in the "Hall of Fame."

The result of the voting contest will be announced in the August number of *The Vermonter*. Photographs of the Vermont men and women chosen under this plan by the votes of the subscribers or readers of *The Vermonter* will be published in connection with the announcement, and will be a valuable souvenir of the contest.

The Vermonter hopes that the "Hall of Fame" contest will stimulate every Vermont man, woman and child, especially school children, to interest themselves in the history of the State, and the biographies of the men and women of Vermont who have accomplished something in the world.

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VIEW SHOWING AUTOMOBILES (REGISTERED NO. 1 AND 2) AND RESIDENCE OF MR. C. C. WARREN, WATERBURY VT.
Photo by E. T. Houston.

Mr. Charles C. Warren, of Waterbury, was the pioneer in the ownership of the first automobile in Vermont. He purchased a Haynes-Apperson automobile in 1899, and since then has owned a large number of machines of different manufacture. He enjoys the distinction of holding register No. 1 and No. 2 issued by the Secretary of State under the recent Vermont law. These two cars, of which an excellent view is furnished in an illustration in this issue, are both four cylinder machines, the most recent production of the Packard Motor Car Co. The one at the right has 32 horse power and seats five persons easily. The one at the left is for two persons only and has 28 horse power. Mr. Warren has run this car over 10,000 miles and it has the reputation of always taking him through to his destination on every trip, which considering the distance it has been run is a remarkable record. This car will be used in a European tour to be made by Mr. Warren and Mr. L. Bart Cross, of Montpelier, during the coming fall months.

THE ANN STORY MEMORIAL.

The dedication of the memorial to Ann Story erected at Salisbury by the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames promises to be a notable occasion. The exercises will take place on Thursday, July 27, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. Mrs. W. C. Clement, of Rutland, will preside. The principal address will be delivered by Judge Wendell P. Stafford. Governor Bell, Hon. D. J. Foster, Hon. G. G. Benedict and other prominent Vermont men will be present and take part in the exercises. A poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr will be an interesting feature of the program. Music will be furnished by the Middlebury band. The Rutland railroad will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates to Salisbury for the dedication. Trains will stop for passengers at the site of the memorial. Train No. 64 from the north, leaving Burlington at 12:35 p. m. will arrive at 1:43 p.m. The train leaving Rutland at 10:25 a.m. will arrive at 11:12 a.m. Returning trains will leave for the north at 5:25 p.m., and for the south at 5:25 p.m. Remember it will be a basket picnic. The public are cordially invited.

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Golf and Country Clubs.

THE introduction of golf into Vermont and the establishment of country clubs in the State have met with marked success. These twin features of summer life aim to bring city visitors and local residents together in social intercourse and provide pastime and recreation for the tired brain and muscle alike of all. These clubs have already achieved practical results of a beneficient and enjoyable quality and they promise to accomplish much in the direction of making Vermont resorts attractive to summer visitors. In the vicinity of nearly every village and city are to be found grounds well adapted for golf courses, and also eligible sites for club houses. THE VERMONTER presents in this connection articles describing and illustrating some of the country clubs and golf courses in the State.

MONTPELIER COUNTRY CLUB.

The Montpelier Country Club was organized May 22, 1902, and capitalized at $5,000 with 50 members, each holding one share of stock, par value of $100. The organization is thus controlled by stockholders but under by-law provisions, the club admits associate members, and the membership has steadily increased each year, now numbering 130 regular, associate and non-resident members.

The property known as the Smith farm, formerly the old fair ground, comprising about 40 acres of cultivated, 60 acres of pasture and 20 acres of woodland, or a total of 120 acres with farm buildings, was purchased, and on September 18, 1902, the club was formally opened to its members and guests. Occupying a fertile plateau located some two miles from the centre of the city, but within the city limits, and reached by either the Montpelier & Wells River suburban service or the Barre & Montpelier electric road, this property commands a commercial and increasing value aside from its adaptability to club purposes. The farm buildings were thoroughly remodeled and accommodated to modest club requirement, including one large club room, kitchen and keepers' quarters on the lower floor, with lockers and toilet rooms above, while from the club verandas a combination of woodland and valley scenery extends for twenty miles distant, with the clear outline of "Camel's Hump" to the northwest.

An entertainment committee has charge of the social affairs of the club and through sub-committees, appointed for each week of the season, open house is observed on Thursday afternoons, at which the ladies serve light refreshments, furnish music or arrange other attractive features of amusement and, while from a social standpoint the club offers many attractions, its principal sport centers about its golf course of nine holes, the laying out of which was supervised by George Lowe, then of the Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn. The course includes many natural and interesting hazards, is about 2,600 yards.

For the past three years the club has had the benefit of instructions from Mr. William Watson of Los Angeles, under whose guidance there has developed a very satisfactory improvement in the standard of play. A weekly handicap tournament, together with strife for position upon the club team, has stimulated the play during the past two years, matches being arranged with many of the State clubs each summer. One-half of the course requires mowing, while the balance is cropped by a flock of some 130 sheep and lambs.

The officers for the current year are: president, H. M. Cutler, vice-president, H. J. M. Jones; clerk, E. D. Field; treasurer, Charles F. Lowe; directors, F. A. Howland, Charles H. Baldwin, A. W. Ferrin, J. G. Brown, H. J. M. Jones, H. M. Cutler and C. M. Heaton, secretary of the board. The committees are: Greens committee, J. G. Brown, chairman, B. B. Bailey, Charles Kingsbury; tournament committee, E. D. Field, chairman, C. M. Heaton; entertainment and house committee, Miss Clara Adams, chairman, Miss Anna Guernsey, Mrs. O. D. Clark, Mrs. Charles F. Lowe, Mrs. A. C. Blanchard, Mrs. H. M. Cutler, Mr. O. D. Clark, Mr. Ray Huse.

The keeper, Mr. John Q. Flint, and his daughter, who serves as matron for the club reside at the club house throughout the year, thus ensuring service during either winter or

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MONTPELIER COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

summer and with the culinary facilities afforded for the entertainment of members, their friends and visiting clubs and associations the organization supplies a need that the community has long felt.

THE RUTLAND COUNTRY CLUB.

The Rutland Country Club is situated a mile north of the city's station. Its ample grounds, comprising 400 acres of meadow and upland, stretch along the borders of East Creek, which adds a decided element of picturesqueness to the landscape and of interest to the golf course, with its two river hazards. East Creek is a typically beautiful Vermont stream, flowing swiftly between high, wooded banks, which have been left as much as possible in their natural state, a tangle of vines and shrubbery, with here and there a sombre group of tall pines or a gigantic elm.

The club house, a low, rambling structure, stands close to the highway, with the tennis courts and the first teeing-ground just to the south of it. Within are a reception room with a big open fireplace, card rooms, kitchen, lockers and toilet rooms. But the wide, breezy piazzas are the favorite gathering place in summer. Here refreshments are served on Saturday afternoons and tournament days, the times given over by the club to general sociability; and there are few pleasant days during the season when lunch or supper is not served there to a small party of club members. These informal entertainments form undoubtedly the pleasantest feature of the club's social life.



Photo by Brehmer. RUTLAND COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

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The nine-hole golf course is laid out in zigzag fashion back and forth across the rolling meadows, gradually approaching the river. The seventh hole crosses the river and climbs the ridge beyond it. From the eighth teeing-ground one gets a superb view across the Otter valley to the eastern mountain range, which includes Pico, Shrewsbury, and Killington peaks. Higher up the outlook is of course even more extensive. It is well worth one's while to climb up through the club's apple orchard and follow the winding bridle path that leads through a big pasture to the crest of the hill, where, seated in the shade of a mammoth oak, among the ferns, one may enjoy as lovely a prospect as is to be found within the borders of the State.

The club's golf course is considered by professional golfers to be exceptionally good. Opinion is unanimous in ranking it as one of the best nine-hole courses in the United States. It is 2,919 yards long. The river furnishes two excellent natural hazards, and the rolling character of the country adds difficulty and interest to the game. Last summer the State championship tournament was played on the Rutland links, and nothing but satisfaction was expressed in the natural advantages of the course and the condition in which it is kept.



THE WAUBANAKEE CLUB AND GROUNDS, BURLINGTON.

THE WAUBANAKEE GOLF CLUB.

Two miles south of the city of Burlington on the Shelburne road and directly opposite the Home for Destitute Children are located the links of the Waubanakee Golf Club and a well-appointed club house, easily reached from the city by trolley cars every 20 minutes.

Organized in 1897 and incorporated two years later, the club now has a membership of 150, divided into three classes, regular, junior and army and navy. The names of some of the best known young people in the city are on the rolls of the club, with a liberal sprinkling of college professors and others, who, though no longer young in years, find in the diversions of golf one way in which to keep from growing old in mind and body. L. E. Woodhouse is the president of the club, A. E. Richardson the vice president, J. T. Stearns the secretary and F. W. Elliott the treasurer. The board of governors is composed of H. L. Ward, F. W. Elliott, J. T. Stearns, A. E. Richardson, Henry Holt, Robert Roberts,

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W. H. Englesby, L. E. Woodhouse and L. C. Clark. James Crowley is the professional this year. An executive committee, committee on green, house committee, tournament committee and entertainment committee have direct supervision of the every-day affairs of the club.

The club has a nine hole course of 2,760 yards on about 40 acres of ground. The course is fairly level, with few ravines and good turf. The links are in constant use during the season of good weather. About the middle of August a tournament for two classes of cups is held. On the last Saturday in August and the following Monday there is a tournament for the championship. In September a tennis tournament is held, and also the women's championship matches for a cup. Events are also scheduled for holidays.

In 1899 the club built a one-story bungalow, containing a large general room, dressing rooms and lockers. The building is about 30 feet square, with piazzas 10 feet wide on three sides. Here the entertainment committee provides tea every Saturday during the season and on holidays, and once or twice during the season a dance is given.



OLD PINE TREE GOLF CLUB GROUNDS, ST. JOHNSBURY.

THE EKWANOK COUNTRY CLUB.

The Ekwanok Country Club with its superb 18-hole golf course is a distinguishing feature of the attractions of Manchester-in-the Mountains. In 1893 the first primitive 9-hole course was laid out by the Equinox House management. This course was then considered one of the best hotel courses in the country, but in three years golf outgrew it; and in 1899, through the efforts of summer residents and with local capital as well, the Ekwanok Country Club, incorporated under the laws of the State, was organized, 125 acres of land was purchased, and a new 18-hole golf course laid out, which in five years has become one of the most noted courses in this country and is considered by very many prominent golfers to be the best mountain course in the world. The golf course is kept open about five months in the year and the expenses of the course and grounds practically,

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all local labor, amount to nearly $3,000 each season. Besides this, the golf course gives employment to from 40 to 75 caddy boys. The golf course is 6,082 yards in length and the hazards are practically all natural. The pit is one of the largest in the United States. The distances are as follows: 1st-349; 2nd-371; 3rd-309; 4th-178; 5th-346; 6th-181; 7th 637; 8th-300; 9th-342; total out, 2,910; 10th-500; 11th-137; 12th-355; 13th-203; 14th-319; 15th-378; 16th-389; 17th-365; 18th-371; total in, 3,017 yards. Total, 5,927.

The Ekwanok County Club house is a large and handsome structure and commands a magnificient view. It is finely furnished and forms a favorite resort for residents of Manchester and guests of the Equinox during the summer season.

THE WANTASTIQUET GOLF CLUB OF BRATTLEBORO.

The Wantastiquet Golf Club of Brattleboro have a club house and a 6-hole golf course situated in the heart of the town. The grounds overlook the Connecticut river and the scenic environment is very fine. The club house is very attractive and weekly teas are given here by the ladies of the club during the summer season. The membership is 125. James F. Hooker is president and C. F. Bingham is secretary.

There are also club houses and golf courses in other towns and cities in the State owned by individuals or associations, St. Johnsbury and Woodstock being among the places having fine country club houses and golf courses.



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(Official Organ of the State Teachers' Association.)

EDITOR:—STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION WALTER E. RANGER, MONTPELIER.

THE VERMONT ACADEMY.

THE Vermont Academy at Saxtons River is readily reached by trolley from Bellows Falls. The location of this Academy on an elevated plateau is what first of all elicits the admiration of visitors. Separated from the temptations and abstractions of life in larger centers it nestles cosily, enjoying a life of its own, amid the hills of the Green Mountain State. Everything about it is beautiful and healthful and satisfying. When regarded as an educational environment for growing boys and girls it is unsurpassed in New England.

As shown by the illustration accompanying this article, its plant consists of nine substantial structures, mainly of brick or stone, including a dormitory for boys, a dormitory for girls, central dining hall, library, infirmary, armory and gymnasium, principal's residence, master's residence, and an imposing central building containing class and lecture rooms, finely equipped laboratories, music rooms, art studios and a spacious chapel. The school campus includes thirty-six acres, forming an attractive park where groves, shaded lawns, athletic field, tennis courts, and ample drill grounds furnish opportunity for supplementing in-door study by out-of-door exercise. There is also a farm of two hundred acres.

The institution was founded in 1876 by the Baptist State Convention and has had identified with its interests some of Vermont's most influential men and women. For many years the late governor Levi K. Fuller was chairman of the executive board. He was succeeded by General Julius J. Estey. The present executive board consist of Mr. William C. Burwell of Providence, R. I., Honorable Eugene N. Foss of Boston, and Mr. Foster B. Locke of Saxton's River.

The courses of study are broad and inclusive adapted to the needs of young people desiring a general education, a business course, or special work in sciences, music or art. Graduates of the school are received without examination by all colleges which admit by certificate. The boys have regular military drill.

The members of the faculty, fourteen in number, including a resident nurse, are highly cultivated, efficient specialists in their respective departments. The teachers share the daily life of the students in the dormitories, contributing that element of helpful companionship and refining influence which tends to the development of all that is truest and best in manhood and womanhood.

Although the Academy is a distinctively Vermont institution, moulded on Vermont ideals, and supplying the needs of students from all parts of the State, Vermonters may justly be proud of the fact that the superior advantages offered by its superb equipment and unusual resources attract students from many other states as well as from foreign countries.

The Faculty is as follows: John L. Alger, A. M., Principal, (On the Estey Foundation) Mathematics; Adelaide F. True, A. M., Lady Principal, Latin and English; Harry E. Belcher, A. B., Latin, German and History; Horace Mason Hovey, A. M., Sciences and Mathematics; Charles W. Hunt, A. B., English and Military Tactics; Florence Lincoln Ellery, A. B., Greek, Pedagogy and History; Madame L. C. Roux, French; Cora Louise Root, Music; Laura Evelyn Horton, Painting and Drawing, Librarian; Mary J. Hill, Stenography and Typewriting; Roxana Tuttle, Secretary; Rev. C. R. B. Dodge, Financial Agent and Field Secretary; Grace Natalie Barrett, Resident Nurse; Alice B. Files, Matron.

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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF VERMONT ACADEMY AND SAXTONS RIVER VILLAGE

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MARCH OF N. U. CADETS.

YEARS ago when Capt. Alden Partridge exercised control over the lives and habits of Norwich University cadets, it was his custom to take them on practice marches in different parts of the State. His object was to introduce Norwich to the public and give the student some real experience in camp life. From accounts and traditions that have been handed down this life partook of the strenuous nature. Such luxuries as large tents, Sibley stoves, meat ration cans and so forth were unknown, and on at least one occasion it is said that kind hearted citizens took the boys home and entertained them on account of inadequate protection against rain and wind. For some reason the marches were discontinued long ago and the first one of recent years was made in June of the present year. Major H. W. Hovey, 24th Infantry, U. S. A., commandant of cadets, conceived the idea of reviving the old custom and made plans for a ten days' march.

The corps of cadets consisted of a three company battalion under the general command of Major Hovey. The cadet officers, however, assume all immediate control of their separate departments and were officially responsible for the efficiency of them. Major H. R. Deal was in command of the battalion, assisted by Lieuts. Edward Moore and J. J. Howard, adjutant and quartermaster; Capts. E. A. Lawrence, J. C. Ross, and P. C. Sinclair, assisted by First Lieutenants B. P. Hovey, D. H. Gilman and H. J. Betterley. Second Lieuts. S. W. Bampton, L. O. Barker, Jr., and J. H. Denny, having charge of the respective companies. Sergt. Major C. R. Andrew and Color Sergt. J. C. Coulombe composed the non-commission-staff.

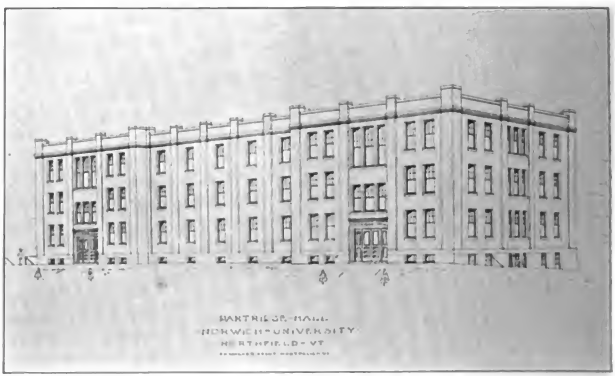
The Norwich cadets marched from Northfield to Roxbury where a level plat near the station was given up for a camp, thence over the mountains to Warren where the ball field was used. From here the cadets marched to Waitsfield and camped in a pasture close by the village, and the next day moved on to the old fair ground, also in Waitsfield township, where they stayed over Sunday. Waterbury was the next stop, the Winooski Valley fair ground being the camp site, and then came Middlesex where the tents were pitched in a pasture close by the Almon power plant. The march was then made to the State arsenal grounds at Montpelier and thence home. The distances were short in order to give time for drills and return the men fresh. The shortest march was about four miles from Waitsfield village to the fair ground and the longest 11 miles from the arsenal grounds home. The hardest day's work was in going over Warren Mountain where the boys had to aid in keeping the wagons going. It was slow work but excellent experience. Stops were made at Warren and Waitsfield fair ground covering more than one full day, and the intention was to make a similar stay at Waterbury, but as the space was too small for drilling it was given up.

The daily routine was somewhat as follows: Reveille was blown at 6 a. m. Roll call at 6:15 was followed by breakfast. At mess call each company marched to the cook tent armed with the meal ration cans and cups. The men were served their meat, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee, and ate the meal wherever each chose. Second orders were common. After breakfast, if no start was to be made, camp was thoroughly policed that nothing untidy or unhealthy might offend. If camp was to be broken, tents were struck, blankets rolled and wagons loaded, after which every particle of litter was either buried or burned, so that the trampled grass was about the only indication of the use to which the land had been put. Then the line of march was taken, usually in solid column with the train escorted by the guard of the day bringing up the rear, sometimes in convoy formation with advance and rear guards. On arrival at the new camping grounds the companies stacked arms in the places selected for the company streets, unloaded the wagons, pitched the tents and did the numerous other duties incident to making camp. If time and weather permitted a drill was had. The drills were in practice for commencement and usually consisted of a part of the following: Battalion and Butt's rifle drills under Major Deal, guard mounting under Capt. Lawrence, shelter tent drill under Capt. Ross, bayonet drill under Capt. Sinclair and extended order by all the companies. Evening parade and retreat about 7 p. m., was followed by guard mounting. Sentinels patroled their posts all night, and whenever necessary during the day. Tattoo was blown at 9.30 and taps at 10.

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On the march the men wore the regulation kahki trousers and shirts with leggings and campaign hats. They were armed with the Krag rifle and carried also cartridge belt and bayonet, canteen, haversack and poncho. The tents were conical and ordinary wall types. The conical tent is 16 feet in diameter and capable of accommodating 20 infantry men with their accoutrements. The pole is supported by a tripod within which a small Sibley stove may be set up—a pleasant addition as some found it. Each company had two of these tents for the enlisted men and one for the officers, and headquarters, commissioned staff and guard tents occupied three more. The three or four other tents were of the ordinary wall type. The cook tent was equipped with a field range and the usual accessories for quick and careful cooking. All this baggage as well as the blanket rolls and valises of the individuals were carried on three large wagons. A surrey used as a medicine wagon and ambulance completed the regular train.

The main object of the march was to teach the cadets the necessity of care in their habits of eating and personal cleanliness, and the methods of making and breaking camp and meeting emergencies. The attainment of the first result was shown by the constantly decreasing demand for ointment and talcum to treat sore feet, and the freedom from sickness. The feeling of satisfaction over the results of the march is general and it is hoped that in future years it may become the customary thing.



Courtesy of the "Northfield News."

NEW ALUMNI HALL FOR NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

Commencement at Norwich University this year was made memorable by the laying of the corner-stone of the new alumni hall to be erected in commemoration of Captain Alden Partridge, the founder of the University. The corner-stone was laid June 22 by Captain Henry V. Partridge, a son of the founder of Norwich University, and the ceremonies of the occasion were witnessed by Governor Bell and other State officials and many of the visiting alumni. The building will be 58 x 165 feet, three stories high with basement, and built of brick. The work of construction will be rapidly pushed, and it is expected the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of September, 1905.

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VERMONT
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MISS MARGARET ROBIE, EDITOR, ST. JOHNSBURY.
THE VERMONTER is the official organ of the Federation.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The council of presidents which met at Atlantic City, June 7-8 was fully attended and very many of the federations were represented by delegations.

The rare opportunity which this meeting afforded to club women to gain a more intimate knowledge of the working of the General Federation, through a free discussion of practical problems and through reports and addresses of the chairmen of the standing committees, and through lectures from representatives of other great national societies who are devoted to fostering better educational, social, and civic conditions was most invaluable, and will be most influential in helping to unify the work of the General Federation.

FROM THE EDITOR.

As reports have been sent from so few clubs for this issue of THE VERMONTER the editor would remind each federation director that an account of the doings of her club will be very acceptable each month ; also that reports from each department chairman will be of advantage to the clubs and the federation, as well as helpful to the editor.

THE PENNY STAMP SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The State Education Committee have on hand printed copies of the report of the summer industrial school so successfully managed by the Woman's club of St. Johnsbury last summer. This report may be obtained by any one who will send a card requesting the same to Mrs. J. W. Sault, St. Johnsbury. The committee is anxious that other clubs undertake this work and also interest themselves in the penny stamp savings system, reported below by Mrs. John Chase of Lyndon. Either she or Mrs. Sault will gladly give inquirers further details.

There are many systems of school savings in use in this and foreign countries. Of those tried the "Stamp Savings System" is probably more successful than any other. Although Vermont is just beginning to use this system, it has been in use in other parts of the United States for about twenty years. It has everywhere met with success. Therefore it is not in the experimental stage by any means, but it is a proved success.

The object of the system is to teach children to save their pennies and to use them for something worth while, rather than to spend them foolishly upon candy, gum, or anything else which may take their fancy for the moment. Children first begin to indulge their appetites with candy, then tobacco and in later years with intoxicants and vices. Through the "Stamp Savings System" a child acquires not only habits of saving but by restraint of appetite is receiving a great lesson in character building.

The system is both an attractive and a practical method of teaching thrift. Bellows Falls, Burlington, Royalton, Windsor and Lyndon are now using it.

Vermont is conservative, slow to adopt new ideas, but when once convinced that a thing is worth while usually responds in a whole hearted way. It rests largely with the club women of the State, after informing themselves upon the workings of this system, to interest school directors, teachers and parents to the point of adopting it.

It is to be hoped that every club woman will be interested to see that this method of encouraging the children to save their pennies is adopted, not simply in those towns or cities where there are federated clubs, but in *every* school room in the State.

A little girl of six years of age, who attends school in one of the Vermont towns where the Stamp Savings System is in use, has been in

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the habit of making daily trips to the candy store. A friend meeting her upon the street recently received the following information delivered in a joyous manner: "I'm *saving* my pennies now! I have a *lot*! By and by I'm going to take music lessons." This is one of many interesting experiences, and the children are enthusiastic wherever the system is in use.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

The special work of the Consumers' League just now in conformity with the National Society is in the interest of Pure Food in addition to its original work and its interest in the Child Labor Law. The League not only wants to interest everyone in a Pure Food Law for this State, but a National law is necessary for the protection of the entire country. At the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Louis last May a pure food committee was appointed. Pamphlets issued by the State Laboratory at Burlington contain much interesting information and they are free for the asking.

A meeting of the State committee was held with the chairman, Mrs. A. B. Noyes at St. Johnsbury in April, when plans were considered for the work and it was decided that the committee should urge upon each club the necessity of work along these lines, among which Pure Food is one of the most important. The committee consists of Mrs. A. B. Noyes and Mrs. Robert Mackinnon of St. Johnsbury, Mrs. H. W. Lyster of Lyndonville, Mrs. O. H. Hale of Barre and Mrs. G. L. Fletcher of Chester. All were present at the meeting in April but Mrs. Fletcher.

CLUB NOTES.

The official year of the Bellows Falls Woman's Club closed very satisfactorily. On April 25, under the direction of the dramatic committee, members of the club presented to the public "The Ladies of Cranford" in a pleasing and artistic manner. A festival was held on May 1 with May pole dances and other attractions, and refreshments were served. A handsome amount was realized from this entertainment, which was deservedly popular. At the annual meeting on May 9 the reports read by the secretary and treasurer and various committees showed that a good amount of important and valuable work had been accomplished during the year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Mary E. Welch; first vice president, Mrs. Cora D. Sawyer; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary C. Bancroft; recording secretary, Miss Mary A. Read; corresponding secretary, Miss Olive S. Prentice; directors for two years, Mrs. Edith G. Alger, Mrs. Lorena E. Day, Mrs Kate M. Hatch; federation director, Mrs. Sue D. B. Flint; delegates to the State Federation, Mrs. Grace A. Hazelton, Miss Caroline H. Arms, Miss Anne E. Alexander, Mrs. Katherine S. Tuttle. Since the annual meeting Miss Olive S. Prentice has resigned as corresponding secretary and her place has been filled by the election of Miss Blanche A. Webb. The new club year opens with an unusually large registration, and the omens are most auspicious for a prosperous year. Old lines of work are being extended, new enterprises are being planned, and the public verdict is that the Woman's club is accomplishing much.

The Philomathean Club, of Waterbury, has just closed another year of pleasant and profitable work. During the past year a Bay View Study course has been used with the countries of Russia and Japan for the basis of work. The work for next year is to be upon France and Austria, and is, also, to be a Bay View course. Less attention than usual has been paid to social affairs during the past year. The death of Mrs. G. E. Moody occurred in January, and in her death every member of the club, of which she has been for many years a faithful and loyal member, felt the loss of a near and dear personal friend. Another valued club-member and past president has been critically ill during the winter and spring, and the club-members have had but little disposition for club-gaieties. Early in the year Mrs. Warren, the president, gave a Russian Tea to the members of the order which was a dainty affair. Mrs. Hutchinson, chairman of the board of directors, has given a Japanese Tea to the club-ladies and a few guests, which was delightful and truly Japanese; Mrs. Shipman, the vice-president, served "the first sugar of the season," and several other hostesses prepared informal surprises.

At the annual meeting the following officers were regularly elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. C. Warren; vice-president.

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Mrs. J. F. Shipman; recording secretary and treasurer, Mrs. A. I. Torrey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. J. Redmond; federation director and journalist, Mrs. M. Hutchinson; critic, Mrs. E. E. Bamforth; board of directors, Mrs. H. D. Brown, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. L. Cooley; program committee, Mrs. W. J. Redmond, Mrs. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. D. Brown.

"Our State Federation" was the subject of the June meeting of the St. Johnsbury Woman's Club. The program consisted of a talk by Mrs. P. F. Hazen on "The State Federation—Its Aims and Methods"; reports by Mrs. H. F. Balch, chairman of the Reciprocity Committee, and Mrs. A. B. Noyes, chairman of the Consumers' League committee, of the work in their departments; and talks on The Merit System, Stamp Savings System, and Forestry, by Mrs. C. H. Dempsey, Mrs. John B. Chase of Lyndon, and Mrs. C. H. Merrill.

As reports have been sent from very few clubs, for this issue of THE VERMONTER, the editor would remind each federation director and department chairman through the summer to send her a report or newspaper clippings of their work, by the 12th of the month preceding the issue of THE VERMONTER.

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Index to Advertising Section.

AUTOMOBILES.
John W. Gordon, - - - - - - 387
Manley Bros., - - - - - - 387

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
Smith & Son, - - - - - - - 386

CREAM SEPARATORS.
Vermont Farm Machine Company, - 383

DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.
Baldwin Refrigerator Company, - - 386

ENGRAVERS.
Albany Engraving Company, - - 414

HIDES, CALFSKINS, SHEEP PELTS, ETC.
Carroll S. Page, - - - - - - 414

LIFE INSURANCE.
National Life Insurance Company, - Cover
New York Life Insurance Company - 384
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 385
Prudential Insurance Co. of America, - 385

MEDICINES AND REMEDIES.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, - - Cover

MONUMENTS.
J. W. Goodell - - - - - - 413

NATIONAL BANKS.
Welden National Bank, - - - Cover

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
St. Albans Messenger Company, - - 414

RAILROADS.
Boston & Maine Railroad, - - - Cover
Central Vermont Railroad, - - Cover
Rutland Railroad, - - - - - Cover

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
Burlington Business College, - - 412
Montpelier Seminary, - - - - 413
Norwich University, - - - - 412
St. Johnsbury Academy, - - - - 412
State Normal Schools, - - - - 413
Troy Conference Academy, - - - 412
University of Vermont, Medical Dept., - 413
Vermont Academy, - - - - - 413

SUMMER RESORTS.
Van Ness House, - - - - - - 387

WINDOW BLINDS.
Burlington Venetian Blind Co., - - 411

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

NEVER FAILS.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen:—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they never fail in what you say they will do. I have cured a very bad case of Ringbone of long standing and must say I feel very thankful for your remedy. I recommend it to all. Keep y yours.

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Price $1; 6 for $5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

55th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance Company, [Mutual.] Montpelier, Vermont.

JANUARY 1, 1905.

CASH INCOME.

Premiums,	$5,097,183.14
Interest and Rents,	1,383,088.38
Considerations for Annuities,	414,742.02
TOTAL,	$ 6,895,013.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	$1,115,833.78
Dividends and Annuities,	320,959.01
Endowments and Surrender Val's,	993,295.92
Expenses, Taxes, Commissions and Premium on Bonds,	1,532,328.95
Income Saved,	2,932,595.88
TOTAL,	$6,895,013.54

ASSETS.

U. S. State and Munic'l Bonds,	$11,447,295.00
Mortgages, First Liens,	12,153,742.02
Policy Loans and Premium Notes,	4,198,627.42
Real Estate, Book Value,	1,215,479.08
Stocks,	380,586.00
Loans on Collateral,	16,500.00
Cash, in Banks and Office,	819,989.41
Interest and Rents due and accrued,	524,078.51
Deferred and Unreported Prems.,	640,878.70
Due from Agents,	1,271.53
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Reserves,	$25,599,592.89
Annuity Reserves,	1,778,904.17
Extra Reserves,	282,706.31
Trust Fund Reserves,	68,610.99
Death Claims under adjustment,	27,192.69
Liabilities,	188,371.93
SURPLUS,	$3,453 075.90
TOTAL,	$31,398,453.67

THE YEAR 1904 SHOWS:

Increase in Insurance,	$ 9,068,776
Increase in Assets,	3,034,656
Increase in Income,	414,560
Increase in Payments to Policy-holders,	372,283
Increase in Surplus,	529,766
Insurance Issued,	23,961,694
Insurance in Force,	134,761,554

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